Administration Report

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Central Provinces

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1882-83

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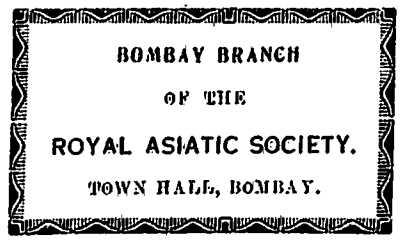

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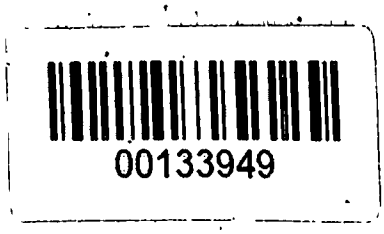
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1882-83.

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PART I.

General Summary.

In the second part of this report detailed facts and figures are given for the official year 1882-83 in respect of the Administrative and Revenue departments, and for the calendar year 1882 in respect of the Judicial, Jail and Police departments. As the Census operations have been completely finished, the chapters for standard reference have, in accordance with the orders of Government, been also re-written. The first chapter on "Physical and Political Geography" gives a brief account of the character and natural divisions of the country. The second, or "Political" chapter gives a brief history of the Province with some account of its administration and land-revenue system. With this is embodied a summary of the results of the Census taken on the 17th February 1881.

2. It is proposed in this part to give a brief general summary of the official history of the province for the periods above mentioned. The year 1882-83 was not a very favourable one from an agricultural point of view. The rain-fall between June and December was, if anything, in excess of the average, especially in the northern and western districts. But it was not favourably distributed. There was abnormally heavy rain in July, followed by a break which lasted in most districts from six weeks to two months. The kharif harvest was consequently a rather poor one over the greater part of the province. The rain that fell in November was most opportune. It prevented the kharif crop from being so great a failure as it might have been, and made the rabi crop one of moderate fulness. The prices of every staple except rice were uniformly higher during the year than in 1881-82. But there was no such rise in prices as to involve any great hardship to the people. The rise in prices extended to rice in the districts of Bilaspur and Raipur and the very great

Harvests.

difference between the 1881-82 and 1882-83 prices ruling from December to March in these districts is one of the most striking features of the year's returns. It is principally due to the great expansion in the export of grain from Chhattisgarh which resulted from the opening of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway to Naudgaon in December 1882. The area under cultivation is shown as somewhat greater than in the preceding year, while the "crop area" is shown as somewhat less. That is to say, the figures show more land under cultivation, but less land twice cropped. It is doubtful, however, how far these figures may be trusted as showing accurately any variations in agricultural operations. In the case of certain crops careful inquiry has led to the modification of the returns; and, as this subject is now receiving very careful attention, the returns will no doubt become more and more accurate.

Land Revenue.

3. The gross receipts under the head of Land Revenue are shown by the Finance Department as Rs. 60,97,594 as against Rs. 61,40,645 for the preceding year. These figures fluctuate annually, as they are for the financial year ending 31st March, while the second instalment of land revenue is not due until 15th April. Thus, in 1881-82, Rs. 61,000 was realized in advance on account of revenue due in 1882 83; and again in 1882-83, there is an increase of Rs. 13,000 under "Miscellaneous," which includes Rs. 4,000 on account of adjustments of old items incorrectly classified in past years. The figures for the fiscal year 1882-83 have not yet been received; but the following statement for the fiscal year* 1881-82 may be given as showing in a very striking manner the ease with which the land revenue is collected:—

*Ending September 30th.

	Land revenue on the rent roll.	Land revenue not on the rent roll.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand ...	61,32,759	83,981	14,739	62,31,479
Collections ...	61,31,664	83,417	14,738	62,29,819
Remissions ...	465	...	1	466
Balances ...	630	564	...	1,194

The percentage of the balances on the year's demand was thus ·019; and these balances have been practically realized. The whole land revenue then was collected; and it was collected with ease. No greater proof could be given of the general prosperity of the people.

Experimental agriculture.

4. The account of the Model Farm operations given in Part II. need not be recapitulated here. The season was an unfavourable one, and affected the Farm just as it affected the surrounding country. During the year, a scheme which had been for some time in contemplation was carried out. The Model Farm site, which has been found quite unsuitable for experimental agriculture, has been abandoned. Part of it has been let out to cultivators, and part converted into a Sewage Farm for Sitabaldi. On this land a colony of cultivators of the Kachi caste from Cawnpore has been successfully settled. Their example has already had effect on the local cultivators. Model farming on a large scale will no longer be attempted: all that will be aimed at is the careful and systematic conduct of agricultural experiments on a sufficiently large scale to render the results trustworthy. These will be carried out on a smaller but much more suitable site near the horticultural gardens. Both the experimental farm and the gardens are now under the control of the Director of Agriculture. The old Horticultural Society dissolved itself during the year; and its functions devolved on the new department. Mention may perhaps also here be made of a very successful experiment in sericulture which was conducted under the general superintendence of the department in the Chhindwara district, the results of which seem to establish beyond doubt that excellent silk can be grown in the hill districts of the Satpuras.

Agricultural Department.

5. The establishment of a local department of agriculture was noticed in the Administration report for 1881-82, final effect having been given to this measure a month before the close of the year. During the year under report the department has made satisfactory progress in taking up the various duties which were assigned to it. The principal of these was the improvement of the returns of areas, rents and revenue,

which are annually prepared for each village in the Province, and the reform of the agency through which their preparation is effected. The present condition of these returns is anything but satisfactory, although from the assistance which they can afford the Administration both in current revenue business, and in effecting a revision of assessment at the expiration of the present settlement, it is of the highest importance that they should be rendered as accurate as possible. At present the agency by which they are prepared varies considerably in different parts of the Province. In some districts they are prepared by a recognized staff of village accountants (*patwaris*), whilst in others there are no patwaris, and the malguzars are held responsible for their preparation under the conditions of the present settlement. Detailed proposals have been drawn up in the Agricultural Department for the reform and strengthening of the patwari staff in districts in which it exists, and these proposals have formed the basis for the issue of orders under which the position of the patwari staff of the Province will be very materially improved within the next few months. In regard to districts in which there are no patwaris, measures are being taken to insist on the full performance by the malguzars of the duties which they accepted at settlement, unless they prefer to agree to the appointment of patwaris by Government. A code of rules for the guidance of patwaris has been drawn up, and is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner; and a definite scheme has been matured for the appointment of a staff of land record inspectors throughout the Provinces, who will by constant check and supervision ensure that the village papers are prepared accurately, whether prepared by patwaris or by the malguzars The proper compilation of the village returns will also under this scheme be effectively arranged for, and it is hoped that as a result the Administration may be able to put forward agricultural statistics which will have good claim to reliability.

6. Another of the duties entrusted to the department was the proper collection and tabulation of statistics bearing on the economic and commercial position of the Provinces, an important section of which are statistics of railway traffic. The system under which returns of railway trade were prepared for this Administration has been entirely remodelled

and arrangements made under which the provincial rail-borne traffic will be traceable not only to the port or Province with which it is transacted, but also to the provincial revenue division from which it was exported or to which it was consigned. The attempt to collect returns of road traffic passing between these Provinces and Native territory adjoining them has been finally abandoned as unfruitful, and in its place arrangements have been made for the registration of road traffic in the Chhattisgarh districts with especial reference to the extension of road and railway communication. The Chhattisgarh country is at present more interested in the improvement of commercial communications than any other part of the Province. Many of the statistical returns received by this Administration from district offices have been also remodelled and simplified at the hands of the department. Other parts of the work of the department have been already referred to in treating the subject of experimental agriculture, and the Director's services have been utilised in many other matters connected with miscellaneous revenue work.

Forests.

7. The following table shows the area of the different classes of forests at the disposal of Government on 1st April 1883 as compared with that on 1st April 1882 :

	Acreage on 1st April 1882.	Added during 1882-83.	Excluded during 1882-83.	Remaining on 1st April 1883.	Equivalent in square miles.
1st class reserves...	1,656,241	2,994	...	1,659,235	2,593
2nd class do. ...	10,778,573	30	2,889	10,775,714	16,837
Unreserved forests.	185,070	20,646	2,368	203,348	318

The only alteration in area calling for special notice is the addition of 2,994 acres to the 1st class reserves. This consisted of 2,880 acres transferred from the 2nd to the 1st

class in the Hoshangabad district, and 114 acres of unreserved forest land added to the Moharli 1st class reserves in the Chanda district. The importance of transferring forest lands from the 2nd to the 1st class wherever possible and so husbanding existing resources has been brought very prominently before the department, and since the close of the year 5,312 acres in Jubbulpore have been so transferred, and 10,870 in Nimar are about to be transferred. Action is now being vigorously taken in this direction.

8. The general protection of the forests has been carried on successfully; and the rules for that protection are reasonable and cause but little material inconvenience to the people. This is clearly shown by the rare occurrence of damage by illegal or irregular cutting and of prosecutions for forest offences. Protection from fire was much more successful than in the preceding year. The area of the 1st class reserves under protection from fire was 868,273 acres; and fire spread over only 14,291 acres. This protection was secured at a cost of Rs. 11-0-5 per square mile. Of the 2nd class reserves 44,654 acres were under protection from fire: it was not so successful in their case; and it was more expensive. The Chief Commissioner has drawn attention to the futility of adopting expensive measures of protection while the forests are open to cattle grazing, and to the necessity for making protection from fire efficient rather than extensive.

9. The cultural operations of the year were not extensive and were somewhat lacking in concentration. The directly departmental operations were not important and were only fairly successful. They were wanting in method and in evidence of administrative capacity; and the sanguine expectations entertained by the department were not realized. At the same time, there is no cause for despondency in regard to the future or for any doubt as to the wisdom of the policy which has been pursued in devoting the energies of the Department chiefly to making provision for the future. The opening out of communication with Mandla, the extension of the Chhattisgarh Railway, and the very probable opening of Railway communication with the South *viâ* Chanda, are among the events which will undoubtedly develop the resources

of the Department, and vindicate the policy of conservation. And, even now, the financial results of the working of the Department are by no means unsatisfactory. They may be thus shown :—

	Receipts.		Charges		Surplus.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class reserves ...	4,14,325	1,87,130	2,72,002	1,78,879	1,42,321	8,251
2nd „ „ ...	7,58,560	7,90,517	2,25,011	2,33,369	5,33,549	5,57,148
Total Rs. ..	11,72,865	9,77,647	4,97,013	4,12,248	6,75,870	5,65,399

10. It has been a great satisfaction to the Chief Commissioner to find that, in a very valuable report on the Forest administration of this Province, recently received from the Government of India, Dr. Schlich, the Inspector General of Forests, acknowledges fully the good work that has been done, and speaks in high terms of the Provincial forests. The excellent suggestions which a very extensive and careful inspection of these forests have enabled him to make will be of great value to the Chief Commissioner, and to the Provincial department in their efforts to place the Forest administration on an even more satisfactory basis and to render it more efficient. It has been specially gratifying to the Chief Commissioner to find how cordially Dr. Schlich acknowledges the excellent results which have followed the introduction in 1877 of the change in system which established more intimate relations between the Forest and District officers, to which special reference was made in last year's report.

Trade.

11. The trade statistics include (*a*) returns of railway-borne trade, (*b*) returns of trade transacted by this Province with adjoining Native territory, and (*c*) returns of the trade of certain of the more important towns of the Province. The statistics under the last two heads when tested show astounding dis-

crepancies, and are viewed with strong suspicion even by the officers who submit them. The Chief Commissioner has under consideration proposals for securing more trustworthy statistics where that is possible, and for discontinuing the collection of statistics where accuracy cannot be secured. The statistics under the first head are both by far the most trustworthy and also the most important. Looking first of all at the gross weight and value of the railway-borne trade, we have the following figures :—

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Imports ...	39,97,667	34,95,239	3,58,89,593	3,13,47,850
Exports ...	1,64,93,192	1,28,03,708	4,75,11,826	4,19,58,746
Total ...	2,04,90,859	1,62,98,947	8,34,01,421	7,33,06,896

There is therefore a considerable decrease in the total traffic of the year as compared with that of 1881-82. When the figures are examined in detail it is found that the most noticeable decrease is in the exports of the G. I. P. Railway, which amounts to 41 per cent on their amount for the preceding year. It is almost wholly due to a large decline in the export of wheat, which fell from 75 to 40 lakhs of maunds.

12. The other most noticeable fact in the returns is the increase of traffic on the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh line. Imports rose from 284,269 maunds in 1881-82, to 429,967 in 1882-83, and exports from 16,57,615 to 28,88,706. This increase in traffic is due to the line having been opened to Nandgaon in November 1882, and its terminus having been thereby pushed well within the limits of the Chhattisgarh plain. The prospects of this line are excellent. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 6,04,386: the total working ex-

penses, to Rs. 4,15,215: and the net earnings, to Rs. 1,89,171 or 2·08 per cent on total Capital outlay. Considering the transition state of the line, this percentage must be regarded as satisfactory and as promising well for the line when completed. In the second part of this report too it is shown that but for certain charges for the completion of the permanent way being taken to Revenue instead of Capital, the percentage would have been even higher. The following statement shows the chief descriptions of grain carried up, and the quantities of salt carried down the line:—

Description of grain carried up.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Maunds.	Tons.	Maunds.	Tons.
Wheat ...	8,34,699	30,665	11,46,348	42,114
Rice ...	6,12,049	22,485	11,30,153	41,519
Linseed ...	3,03,944	11,166	5,44,492	20,004
Salt carried down ..	1,41,858	5,248	2,95,062	10,840

Traffic during the latter half of the calendar year is trifling at present; for many of the existing roads are mere fair weather tracks over black cotton soil, impassable for carts during the rainy season. The opening of the line an additional 52 miles during the last four months of the official year has therefore increased the up traffic in the chief descriptions of grain by 61·14 per cent and the down traffic in salt by 106·56 per cent. The present temporary terminus is conveniently situated on the Great Eastern road; but the very large traffic between it and Raipur clearly indicates the desirability of extending the line to the capital of Chhattisgarh. The necessity for providing efficient feeders is also clearly before the people and officers of that Division.

Public Works.

13. The work of the Public Works Department is described in detail in Section 10 of Chapter IV. of Part II. It is unnecessary to recapitulate here. The total expenditure of the year was

Rs. 40,96,772 as against Rs. 46,91,395 for 1881-82. The decrease is due to much less expenditure having been incurred on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh line, the further extension of which has meanwhile been stopped. About one half of the expenditure of the year was incurred in connection with Railways and Railway surveys, by far the greater part being in connection with the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh line to which attention has already been drawn. Over nineteen lakhs of rupees were spent on other works: on Imperial works three lakhs: on Provincial ten; and on "Contribution" works, nearly six. Of the Provincial expenditure, about six lakhs was on "Communications;" and it will be seen that several important railway feeder roads have been completed or well advanced during the year. Of the expenditure on "Contribution" works, almost the whole (Rs. 52,4,622) was on the Jubbulpore water-works which are being constructed at the expense of the Municipality. The progress of this work has been most satisfactory. The great masonry dam is not yet completed; but before the close of the year, the reservoir and the city were connected. The water works were formally opened by the Chief Commissioner in February last, and the city has been supplied with water ever since. Since then, too, the G. I. P. Railway, the Central Jail, the Police lines and the new Serai have all been connected with the main and are now supplied with water. On the occasion of a quite recent visit to Jubbulpore, the Chief Commissioner had an opportunity of inspecting the works and of ascertaining how very thoroughly the people have appreciated this great boon during the last hot season.

Manufactures.

14. The industrial handicrafts of the Province have received considerable attention of late years; and special inquiry has been made concerning them in connection with the approaching Calcutta Exhibition. They possess little more than local interest; and what has to be told of them has been recorded in Part II., Chapter IV., Section 8. There is one matter which the Chief Commissioner regards as worthy of special notice, viz. the growth of private enterprise in the direction of manufactures. The "Empress Mills" at Nagpur have been very successful. They have worked up 39,073 cwt. of raw cotton, as compared with 33,895 in the preceding year, and have manufactured over 27,32,925 lbs. of twist and 20,00,178 lbs. of

cloth as compared with 18,04,530 and 14,94,945 respectively. The total value of the cloth and twist is set down as over 20 lakhs of rupees as compared with about 16 in the preceding year. The cotton Mills established at Hinganghat just before the beginning of the year have been very fairly successful and are preparing to enlarge their works. And a scheme is now on foot for the establishment of another factory at Jubbulpore. All this indicates the progress of the province and the development of private enterprise.

Municipalities.

15. There are still sixty-one Municipalities in the Provinces. Their members numbered 653, of whom 237 were *ex-officio* and 9 nominated. Since the close of the year the number of *ex-officio* members has been largely reduced in several municipalities. The total revenue from taxation was Rs. 7,60,569, from miscellaneous sources Rs. 1,27,395, and from debts and balances Rs. 9,38,141: grand total Rs. 18,26,105. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,63,342. Of this, Rs. 6,76,719 were spent on water-works, chiefly those of Jubbulpore and Hinganghat: Rs. 1,38,432 on conservancy and drainage: Rs. 1,03,196 on roads; and Rs. 42,104 on education. These were the principal items of expenditure. The manner in which Municipal income has been spent meets generally with the Chief Commissioner's approval. None of the Municipalities are very rich and the improvement of the towns must of necessity be somewhat slow. But the example of the Jubbulpore Committee in carrying out its magnificent water scheme on capital borrowed on perfectly adequate security has stirred up other Municipalities; and schemes are being considered for carrying out at once necessary measures for securing improved conservancy, drainage and water supply. The determination to withdraw the official element from several Municipalities, which was recorded in last year's report, has been carried out. It is too early yet to speak confidently of the results of this measure, which are being carefully watched. But the Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to record that hitherto there has been every ground to hope that the experiment will be crowned with success, and that the public spirit shown by some of the Committees has been most encouraging. The training which many of the members had for years received in municipal work has fitted them to meet the responsibilities

and undertake the duties committed to them with efficiency; and there has been the most satisfactory proof of zeal in their work. Some have received the special acknowledgments of the local officers and of the Administration.

Local Self-Government.

16. The scheme of Local Self-Government thus applied in Municipalities is being extended under the Local Self-Government Act I. of 1883, which came into force on the 12th of January last. Rules have been framed under the Act. Measures have been undertaken energetically, but also with due care and deliberation for the application of the Act to every district except Mandla. The Chief Commissioner determined that, while preliminary arrangements should be carried on towards completion in all these districts, the scheme should at first be fairly started in only one district of each division. Since the close of the official year the District Council and Local Boards for the Nagpur district have been formed and are now at work; and the Chief Commissioner hopes that a few weeks will see them at work in the head-quarters district of each of the other three divisions. The elections in the Nagpur district excited considerable interest and were satisfactorily conducted. The Council and Boards are of a thoroughly representative character. The Chief Commissioner has for the present permitted an Extra-Assistant Commissioner to be a member of the Council and a Tahsildar to be a member of each Board. The members thoroughly understand that they may regard the district officers as their friends and advisers; and they show readiness to avail themselves of advice and a desire to merit the confidence reposed in them.

Police.

17. The Police administration has been generally very successful; and the statistics of cognizable crime present some very satisfactory features. In last year's report it was shown that the highest total of cognizable offences (39,625) had been reached in 1878, a year of scarcity; and that from that year steady decrease had taken place, until, in 1881, a total (27,753) lower than had been recorded for ten years, was reached. This decrease has been continued, and the total of

cognizable offences for 1882 is only 24,653, a decrease of over 11 per cent on the total of the preceding year. This decrease is found under all classes of offences, except "Offences against the State," *i. e.* offences relating to coin and stamps and offences against public justice. The Police action in respect to crime also shows well in the figures recorded. The ratios of cases investigated to cases reported, of cases convicted to cases tried, of persons put on trial to persons arrested, and of persons convicted to persons arrested, all showed some increase; and there is no important particular in which the figures would seem to indicate any marked falling off in Police action. Further, punishments awarded both by Magistrates and departmentally decreased considerably. The system of awarding good conduct marks and good conduct pay, which was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner and introduced during the year, worked well, and tended to reduce the number of punishments. It may be added that the relations of the police to the people have been generally good.

18. All this is thoroughly satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner all the more regrets therefore that he is yet unable to report the capture of the notorious dacoit Tantya. In this case the Police have failed to secure the hearty co-operation of the people; and the difficulties in the way of securing Tantya's capture have been increased by the fact that he has been able to rush from one district to another and from British to foreign territory. Increased rewards for his capture offered by this Administration and by His Highness the Maharajah Holkar are now widely proclaimed: district officers have been directed to devote their earnest attention to this matter, especially in the way of securing the co-operation of the people: His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has placed a special officer with large powers in charge of this matter in his territory, who works cordially with our officers: the Berar authorities are also cordially co-operating with us; and the Chief Commissioner has taken measures to secure united action on the part of the Police of the three districts concerned. He hopes, therefore, that this notorious dacoit will be soon captured. In the meantime it must be borne in mind that his depredations have been vigorously checked, and that the crime of dacoity shows very marked decrease for the year under report.

Criminal Justice.

19. The following statement shows the reported crime of the year with the percentage of it that was considered true crime, as compared with similar figures for 1881 :—

	Reported crime.	Cases rejected under Section 147 C. Cr. Procedure.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1881 ...	41,880	2,276	2,718	36,886	88·1
1882 ...	41,519	2,382	2,604	36,533	88 0

There was a decrease in reported cases and also in the percentage of these which was not declared false. The decrease in crime was found under most heads: a very immaterial increase was recorded under "offences against property" and "criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance". The tribunals appointed to deal with crime are the Judicial Commissioner, with powers of a High Court; the four Commissioners of Division, who are Sessions Judges; and the Magistrates. The Magistrates were 113 Stipendiary (61 first class, 49 second and 3 third), and 65 Honorary (5 first, 41 second and 19 third). Of the former 18 are Magistrates of districts, and besides these 34 exercise "Summary Powers". No Honorary Magistrate has been invested with power to try summarily. The number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates was 41,423, of whom Magistrates of districts dealt with 7·2 per cent., other Stipendiary Magistrates 70·1 per cent, and Honorary Magistrates 22·7 per cent.

20. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that the work of the Courts has generally been well done, and punishments have been carefully and appropriately inflicted. There are fewer instances of plainly inappropriate punishments. In almost every district arrangements have been made for the trial by the Deputy Commissioner or his Assistant of persons previously convicted; and the Judicial Commissioner reports that Deputy Commissioners are fully alive to the

necessity of meting out appropriate sentences to confirmed offenders. The percentage of witnesses who were discharged in one day was even higher (91·6) than in the preceding year; and the average duration of cases was lower. Work has therefore been done promptly as well as efficiently. The appeals presented were more numerous than in 1881; but the percentage of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed, taken together, to the appeals disposed of, was very favourable, especially in respect to the work of the Magistrates.

Prisons.

21. The number of convicts admitted to the Jails of the Province during the year was 8,569; and the daily average number of convict inmates was 4,008 This is an increase of 1,001 admissions, and 93 in the daily average number, as compared with 1881. This is partly explained by the transfer of 381 prisoners from the Feudatory State of Kalahandi to our Jails. These were all Khonds engaged in the recent rising against the Kultas in that State. A draft of rules on Prison management received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner during the year; and the rules took effect from 1st September 1882. They were framed to meet the recommendations of the Prison Conference, and are simpler and more liberal than the old rules. The discipline of the Jails has apparently been excellent. There was a remarkable decrease in the number of offences committed by the prisoners and of punishments inflicted on them. The percentage of punishments to the total number of prisoners for the last three years has been 41·42, 46·97 and 27 01 respectively. The total number of corporal punishments inflicted was 623, being a decrease of 330, or 34·62 per cent., on the number inflicted in the previous year. The orders of the Government of India issued at the beginning of the year have been borne in mind; and Superintendents certainly appear to exercise care and consideration in awarding sentences of whipping.

22. The average cost of each prisoner rose from Rs. 45-6-10 in 1881 to Rs. 48-8-8 in 1882. This was mainly due to increase in prices, to increased rations to long term prisoners, and to an exceptional expenditure on warm clothing. The admissions into hospital exceeded those of 1881 by 784; and the total mortality rose from 118 in 1881 to 294 in 1882. This increase is largely due to the very bad state of health in

which the Kalahandi prisoners were received into the Jails, or into which they fell soon after admission. This matter has received anxious attention from the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India. Of the prisoners who died in Nagpur and Raipur (total, 211) no less than 84 were Khond prisoners from Kalahandi. If the figures for these prisoners be eliminated, the death rate in 1882 was 52 per *mille*, which compares unfavourably with the rate (30·1) for 1881, but is less than those of 1879 (70·7) and 1880 (61·2). It must be stated clearly that there is nothing to show, in any single case, that death resulted from causes arising within the Jails.

23. The history of crime for the year under report is then of a generally satisfactory character. The returns show a decrease in crime, increased efficiency on the part of the Police in dealing with it, prompt and appropriate action on the part of the Courts, and improved discipline in the Jails of the Province.

Civil Justice.

24. Last year it was remarked that though the number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Province had fallen from 91,379 in 1880 to 89,903 in 1881, yet the number for the latter year was higher than for any other preceding year. The decrease too was partly due to exceptional causes; so that it was held that the general tendency of litigation in this Province to increase seemed still to prevail. This view is confirmed by the fact that in 1882 the number of suits instituted was 92,648, which is higher than for any preceding year. This tendency is regarded as the natural result of the continued prosperity of the Province, improvement in communications, and the consequent impetus given to trade. The character of the litigation is very much the same as in previous years. The percentage of the suits decided after contest was higher in the preceding year; yet the average duration of cases was considerably less. The Judicial Commissioner reports that on the whole he is well satisfied with the general improvement in the disposal of business, especially as evidenced by the smaller number of hearings in each case. Further evidence of improvement in work is found in the results of appeals from the decisions of the Courts. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court in only 28 per cent of the appeal cases (against 36 per cent in 1881) the decrees of the Lower Courts were modified or reversed or the

case remanded for re-trial: in the Commissioners' Courts 44 per cent (against 45); and in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts 36 per cent (against 35).

25. New rules for the destruction of Criminal records, and also of Civil records, were framed by the Judicial Commissioner and sanctioned by the Government of India. They were issued during the year. Rules for the entertainment of a staff of salaried copyists and for the levying of copying fees by means of impressed stamps were also drawn up for both Criminal and Civil Courts and issued under the sanction of Government.

Registration.

26. The total number of documents registered increased from 20,048 in 1881-82 to 22,304 in 1882-83; and the value of property affected rose from Rs. 71,79,796 to Rs. 81,41,441. There was increase under all heads, but chiefly under the head of compulsory registrations: these showed an increase of 2,212 documents. The chief causes of this appear to be two. The first is a considerable increase in the number of leases the registration of which is compulsory. This is attributed to the discussions about the Tenancy Bill, and a desire to prevent tenants from acquiring occupancy rights before it should become law. The second is the increase in the number of mortgages of immovable property. This is most marked in Narsinghpur, Wardha, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, which are all centres of trade. Perhaps too the Transfer of Property Act has contributed to this increase. Miscellaneous operations also increased from 6,562 to 7,350. Under this head the only note-worthy item is the increase in applications for copies and searches as indicating a clear appreciation on the part of the public of the provisions of the law and of the effects of prior mortgage. The work done by the officers of this department seems to have been, on the whole, carefully and well done. But the Chief Commissioner thinks that the time has come for fully considering the propriety of considerably extending Registration offices. The work done by Joint Sub-Registrars on tour was twice as much as in the preceding year; but it will doubtless greatly extend this year. The department is in an excellent position financially, the *net* income being Rs. 89,385 against Rs. 33,914 in 1881-82; so that it can afford to employ special agents more freely than heretofore.

Stamps.

27. The gross revenue from stamps increased by Rs. 13,692, and the charges by only Rs. 194 as compared with the preceding year; so that the net revenue rose from Rs. 11,80,402 to Rs. 11,93,900, an increase of Rs. 13,498. The General Stamp Revenue showed an increase of Rs. 28,650, and the Court Fee Stamp Revenue, a decrease of Rs. 14,958. It is impossible fully to account for fluctuations in the former; and as to the decrease in the latter, which seems inconsistent with the increase of litigation reported for 1882, it must be borne in mind that the Stamp returns are for the financial, not the calendar year. An examination of the figures for the last four years shows that the income from the sales of Court Fee stamps during 1881-83 was greatly in excess of that for 1879-81; this is in accordance with Judicial statistics.

Excise.

28. The net revenue under "Excise" has increased from Rs. 19,92,041, to Rs. 21,45,139, *i. e.* by Rs. 1,53,098 or 7·6 per cent. This increase was found in 14 districts, in one the revenue was stationary; in two there was very trifling decrease; and only in one (Balaghat) was the decrease important. There the loss of revenue is attributed to the partial failure of the mohwa crop. The price of mohwa rose as high as 20 seers per rupee, as compared with 100 seers in the preceding year. Prospects are much better for the current year; and sales have gone off well. For the Province generally, the excise on liquor increased by 8·9 per cent. On this there is little to say. Wherever the increase is due to administrative arrangements, they seem to have been fully justified by the necessities of the case. The opium revenue increased by 4·5 per cent. But this increase was almost wholly in license fees: the increase in direct duty was trifling. Thus consumption has not materially increased; and the high license fees keep up the price of the drug. The ganja receipts increased by 16·6 per cent. This was wholly due to improved administrative arrangements. The new system seems to be working well. Consumption decreased very materially, *viz.* from 869 to 661 maunds. Yet the revenue increased from Rs. 97,236 to Rs. 1,13,461. This was due to the abolition of the wholesale monopoly, and to the introduction of a more satisfactory system of retail licenses. The Tari revenue slightly decreased. These results are, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, very satisfactory.

Vital statistics.

29. The vital statistics recorded for 1882-83 are based on the Census taken on the 17th February 1881. This shows the total population under registration as 8,802,040 as against 7,409,865 according to the Census of 1872. To this change is almost wholly due the fact that the birth rate per *mille* for 1882 is recorded as 41·73 as against 48·94 in the preceding year, and the death-rate as 29·98 as against 32·58. We have now therefore a much more accurate view of the vital statistics of the Province. The number of births registered in 1882 was 367,328 as against 3,62,744 in 1881; and of deaths, 263,868 as against 2,41,467. The Deputy Surgeon General in his Sanitary Report gave good reasons for believing that these returns are very fairly accurate. The increase in the number of deaths was not due to the prevalence of any special disease, but was distributed under all the ordinary heads. The rain-fall of the year was above the average; and the alternations of temperature were exceptional. But on the other hand food was abundant and fairly cheap. Part, therefore, of the increase may probably be safely attributed to improved reporting, to which a stimulus was no doubt given by the Census operations.

Sanitation.

30. The Chief Commissioner has issued orders intended to secure more efficient work in the way of village sanitation; but it is clear that much good work has been done in this respect already. The Land Revenue Act, by more clearly defining the duties of Malguzars and Mukadams, and by rendering it much more easy to enforce their responsibility, has done much to facilitate action in this respect. Opinions differ as to the employment of vaccinators on sanitary inspection: good work seems to have been done by some of these men; but abuses are reported from some districts. The Chief Commissioner will specially inquire into this matter, and see how far and under what conditions this agency can be advantageously utilized. In any case, the power of securing that village officers shall carry out simple and necessary rules must prove of very great advantage. The development of Local Self-Government may also be expected to alter the attitude of the people toward sanitary improvements and their advocates.

Vaccination.

31. The Vaccination staff was slightly strengthened during the year under report; and the work done was greater than for any preceding year. The number of operations performed by the Vaccination staff was 401,633 as against 369,651 in 1881-82; and the number performed by Hospital Assistants at dispensaries was 32,008 as against 27,131. There was thus a total increase of 36,909 operations. The percentage of successful cases was returned as 97·21 in primary vaccination and 78·89 in revaccinations by the Vaccination staff; and 93·58 and 65·97 respectively by Hospital Assistants. No doubt this percentage, in the former case at all events, is somewhat overstated; but the reports of Civil Surgeons show that the work was generally very good. The Deputy Surgeon General, who has just come from the North-Western Provinces, reports that vaccination is on the whole admirably conducted in this Province. In several Native States and Zamindaris vaccination work was carried on with some measure of success; and there is no doubt that the supersession of inoculation by vaccination in these States is merely a matter of time: the attention of the Chiefs has been for some time directed to this matter.

Dispensaries.

32. The charitable dispensaries of the Province are 82 in number. During the year 1882 the number of in-door patients was 7,895 as against 8,159 in 1881; and the daily average was 335. The death rate was 12·10 per cent as against 9·66: apparently the cases treated in the dispensaries were more serious though less numerous than in 1881. The number of out-door patients was 584,948 as against 545,516, a considerable increase. The Deputy Surgeon General pays a cordial tribute to the interest taken in this part of their work by the majority of Civil Surgeons. But the sparseness of the population in most districts, and the prejudices of the people, militate against success especially in our outlying dispensaries. The patient and devoted labour of some Medical officers has gone far to remove these prejudices; but they are hard to overcome. It is hoped that when the people themselves are more closely identified with the management of dispensaries, their objects and character will become better known, and prejudice will be more rapidly overcome. The Chief Com-

missioner also believes that were Civil Surgeons to spend a few days at each dispensary which they inspect so as to superintend and instruct the Hospital Assistant in charge and do some work themselves among the people, very considerable advantage would result. Orders have issued to this effect. The financial administration of the dispensaries during the year has been good; and the results achieved are not to be despised.

Education.

33. The results of the Educational work of the Province for 1882-83 are very satisfactory. Schools increased from 1,443 to 1,565: scholars from 81,802 to 89,506: average attendance from 57,004 to 67,397; and fee receipts from Rs. 26,201 to Rs. 31,635. Net expenditure only increased by Rs. 23,932, *viz*: from Rs. 4,53,030 to Rs. 4,76,962. These figures are most favourable. The increase in the number of schools and scholars, and the still greater increase in average attendance, are excellent features of the returns. The importance of regularity of attendance cannot be overrated in its effect on accurate scholarship and discipline. It has of late received far more attention than formerly. And the Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to record that the improvement in respect to it is not due to any undue pressure. The tendency of late has been to remove undue pressure, to dismiss the chaprasis formerly employed to secure attendance, and to enlist instead the co-operation of the people themselves. There is perhaps no more pleasant feature in the educational work in this Province than the intelligent and efficient aid given by many of the School Committees. These are by far the most efficient agency for securing regular attendance and discipline, if they really take interest in their work: many of them have thus rendered most important service.

34. The increase among schools has been almost wholly under the head of Aided Primary Vernacular schools for boys and adults. These schools have increased from 346 to 455, of which 442 are for boys and 13 for adults. The number of scholars attending them increased from 17,363 in 1881-82 to 22,004, and the average attendance from 11,700 to 13,528. Most of them are aided according to results; and the grants earned increased from Rs. 18,736 to Rs. 26,131: the number of pupils who passed by the Lower Primary standard from

884 to 1,197; and by the Upper Primary standard from 67 to 246. These statistics show that these schools have increased not only in number but also in a very marked degree in efficiency. Many of these schools however are not what is generally understood by an aided school. With many of them it is not Government that is found aiding schools which are established and managed by private bodies, but Government establishing and managing schools on receiving a promise of aid from the people. Yet even this, where it is genuine, is of much importance; and the success of such schools must be ground for congratulation.

35. The Government primary schools have generally attained a high standard of excellence. They show considerable improvement in scholarship: they are generally well managed; and their systematic extension is now more the object of the department than the improvement of individual schools: with most it will be well if they retain their present standard of efficiency. The expenditure on primary education is 44·64 of the whole; and if the cost of Normal schools and scholarships awarded to primary schools, and a share of the expenditure on inspection, buildings, &c., be added, the percentage is found to be 61·65. This is a noteworthy feature of the Educational administration of the Province. Not a pie of the Educational cess is in any district diverted from primary education. In every district it is considerably supplemented from Provincial Revenues. The expenditure on Higher Education is small. The Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to record that a great effort has been made during the year under report by the people themselves to raise money to assist in endowing Higher Education. Such Higher Schools and Colleges as there are in the Province, have earned and maintain an excellent reputation, and compare favourably with similar schools and colleges in other parts of India. And it will be a great pleasure to the Chief Commissioner to find their usefulness and efficiency increased by such endowments as are proposed.

36. The visit of a deputation from the Education Commission deserves notice. The Chief Commissioner has been informed that the members were very favourably impressed with what they saw of the work of the Department. There are not a few questions of educational policy now

engaging the attention of the Department and of the Administration, the solution of which will no doubt be facilitated by the publication of the report of the Commission, and the orders of Government thereon.

Political.

37. Turning now from direct administration to our political relations with Zamindars and Chiefs of more or less independence, we find that the history of the year, while not free from anxiety, has afforded much ground for satisfaction. The Non-feudatory Zamindaris call for little remark: all that need be said of them has been said in Part II. of this report. For the most part they are backward tracts where each Zamindar in return for the dignity and privileges conferred on him maintains peace and order in his territory. Government is of a simple and primitive kind suitable to the state of these tracts. Year by year progress is being made, and under the influence of the officers of Government, administration is more efficient. Complaints have been few; and in some cases the administration of the Zamindars has merited the thanks of Government.

Feudatories.

38. The greater independence of the fifteen Feudatory States necessitates less direct interference on the part of Government and throws more responsibility on their Chiefs. Only clearly established misgovernment is held to justify direct intervention and subversion of the large powers and authority vested in the Chiefs by their sannads (treaties). Most of these States have been visited by the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh during the year under report; and his account of them has been generally satisfactory. Four of them are under Government management owing to misrule and disorder. Regarding these it is unnecessary to write here. So far as their circumstances allow their administration partakes of the general character of the administration of our own territories; and detailed account of that administration is to be found in Part II. of this report. Of the rest, reports are generally favourable. It is specially satisfactory to find that the administration of the largest and most important States is reported on most favourably; so that the most influential Chiefs are found examples to the rest. The enlightened rule

of the Chiefs of Bamra (in the Sambalpur district) and Kanker (in Raipur) have called forth hearty acknowledgment from the officers of Government. And the Chiefs of Khairagarh and Nandgaon, whose work is most constantly under the eye of British officers, have maintained their high reputation. Even where some of the Chiefs cannot be regarded as efficient, they are at least fairly amenable to advice.

Khairagarh.

39. On the 7th February last, *i. e.* very near the end of the year under report, Sir John Morris, then Chief Commissioner, held a large darbar of the Chhattisgarh Chiefs at Dongargarh. Dongargarh is an important grain mart in the Khairagarh State, and is one of the stations of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway. In open darbar held there the Chief Commissioner restored Kanhaiya Lal to the position of Feudatory Chief of Khairagarh, from which position it had been necessary in 1870 to remove his father, Lal Fatteh Singh, owing to the oppression and disorder which prevailed in the State. Lal Fatteh Singh died in 1874; and the Chief Commissioner at once considered the propriety of restoring his son. He deemed it expedient, however, to test his capacity for this high position by appointing him for a time to be Manager under the British Government. The Government of India concurred in this view, to which effect was given in the end of 1877. During five years Kanhaiya Lal discharged his trust in a very satisfactory way, and gave the Chief Commissioner no reason to regret the step thus taken. Sir John Morris, therefore, recommended to Government that the State of Khairagarh should be restored to him, and that he should be invested with the full powers of a Feudatory Chief. This recommendation was accepted, and the investiture took place in public darbar as above stated. The effect of this measure seems to have been excellent. The assembled Chiefs had an opportunity of seeing the prosperity which sound administration had brought to the State: its restoration to the heir of the deposed Chief was a clear proof to them of the good faith of Government; and the occasion was seized to impress on them their own responsibility. Kanhaiya Lal has maintained the system of administration in which he had five years of experience and careful training; and he is well reported of by the Commissioner of Division.

Nandgaon.

40. The Chief of Nandgaon also deserves special mention as an able, energetic and enlightened ruler. Various instances of his distinguished loyalty have been brought to the notice of Government; and he is apparently also a popular ruler in his own State. Complaints are, of course, not wholly wanting. But the position of his State on the highway between Nagpur and Raipur, and as the present terminus of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway, brings his rule under the special observation of British officers; and the reports they give are very creditable to him. He has also for the last four years adopted the habit of submitting an Annual Administration Report on his State to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division. His reports are always interesting and show very considerable administrative capacity. He has all along shown enlightened interest in the State Railway, and much satisfaction in finding that it was to pass through his State. A new settlement which he has just made in the parts directly affected by it has been favourably received by 230 lessees or malguzars concerned (with the exception of 4 or 5 malcontents) though accompanied by an enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 6,561. The revenue is easily collected. For the opening of the railway has caused a considerable rise in the price of most kinds of grain; and the benefits of this rise have already begun to reach the cultivating classes. There has also been a very considerable influx of traders into Nandgaon; and the Chief has shown enlightened liberality in providing adequately to meet their wants. He is now also engaged in an effort so to improve his Civil Judicial administration, that the decrees of his Courts may be recognized in British territory. His son is an intelligent young man, and is being trained in administration under his father's care. So that the prospects of this State are very satisfactory.

Kalahandi.

41. In last year's report, the terrible out-break of the Khonds of Kalahandi, the measures taken for its suppression, and the arrangements made for the administration of the State by British officers during the minority of the present Rajah, were fully reported. They need not be recapitulated. The work of pacification and restoration of order proceeded with the greatest promptness during the year under report. By

the end of October 1882 the jail had been emptied of the prisoners awaiting trial for their share in the rising, the country was at peace, and a general amnesty was practically proclaimed. The organisation of an efficient police force was rapidly proceeded with, and the troops were gradually removed. By March 1883 the last of the troops had left Kalahandi. Meanwhile a Revenue Settlement was being made by the Political Agent appointed to the charge of the State. The final report on this settlement has not yet been received; but the Chief Commissioner is assured that it is moderate so as to meet the depressed state of the country, that it removes the grievances of the Khonds so far as there was just ground of complaint, and that it is satisfactory to the people generally. So effectually were order and confidence restored, that the State fell into its normal condition, and cultivation was everywhere resumed. Of course, some decrease in the area under cultivation occurred; but the fears of scarcity and famine which were entertained proved groundless, and the requirements of the population were fully met. Prices indeed have ruled high; but this is due in part at least to increased demand; and distress has been marvellously obviated. Nevertheless it has been deemed expedient to make the present Settlement for three years only, so as to leave the country thoroughly to recover from the severe shock sustained in the late disturbances. There will be need too for strict economy and care in the administration to enable the State to recover a sound financial position; and to this necessity the Commissioner and Political Agent are fully alive. The administration of the State then has been successful; and its prospects are as bright as could possibly be expected. As remarked last year, there are nearly twelve years of British management to look forward to, from which much may reasonably be expected.

Bastar.

42. The very unfavorable reports which had been received from Bastar were noticed in last year's report. It is one of the largest of the Feudatories, but also one of the most backward. The Rajah had shown himself unwilling or unfitted to take any worthy part in the administration of the State. His extravagance had reduced its finances to a state of practical bankruptcy. The treasury was empty, State officials were clamouring for pay and creditors for their dues, and complaints of

oppressive and irregular means of wringing money from his subjects became common. Kalandar Singh, a youth of about 21 years of age, who is the Rajah's heir, had been appointed Diwan and controlled the administration. His action was very unfavourably reported of. The Senior Rani, who was reported to be a woman of sense and character, appeared to endeavour to exercise power for good in the State: but the very existence of her and her party as a separate power in the State tended to complication and even danger. During the year under report it was found necessary to take vigorous action in respect to these reports of misrule. The political control of the State was taken from the Nagpur Division and given to Chhattisgarh so that it might be under the more efficient, because less remote, supervision of the Political Agent at Bhowanipatna (Kalahandi) and the Commissioner at Raipur. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, marched through the State, and reported very unfavourably; and there seemed to be ground to think that the direct management of the State by British Officers might be found necessary. Kalandar Singh was summoned before the Chief Commissioner. He impressed him favourably, as a youth of intelligence and apparently good intention, though wholly lacking in experience. The question of what ought to be done was still undecided, when a letter was received from the Rajah, pointing out how he missed the assistance of Kalandar Singh, and how gladly he would welcome him back along with some trustworthy officer competent to advise and assist him in discharging his duties as Diwan. The Chief Commissioner saw in this voluntary request a way of perhaps securing good government without interference with the authority of the Rajah; and an effort is being made in this direction. The Rajah will be left in his present position. Kalandar Singh, assisted by an officer approved both by the Chief Commissioner and by the Rajah, will be allowed to continue to act as Diwan, and the Rani (while her dignity and safety will be secured) will be forbidden to interfere. At the same time the Rajah has been warned that failure now must lead to serious consequences. It is hoped that these measures, taken apparently with the full approval and consent of the Rajah, will secure more strong, just and efficient administration. If not, more decided interference will be necessary. The Political Agent at Bhowanipatna will visit Bastar next year; and it is hoped that he will find that the action taken has sufficed.

43. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner would invite attention to the fact that in the foregoing paragraphs he has briefly reviewed the progress made by the Province in a year during which it was guided by his distinguished predecessor Sir John Morris. The summary is certainly not a too favorable one. Mr. Jones has been greatly struck on returning to the Province after a long absence by the evidence of administrative energy which he perceives on all sides. His hope is that, aided by the trained abilities of the staff of officers who grew up under his predecessor's guidance, he may succeed in maintaining in the future that steady and continuous progress which characterized the fifteen years of Sir J. Morris' incumbency as Chief Commissioner.

NAGPUR, C. P.,
24th October 1883.

PART II.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical features of the country, area, climate and chief staples.

The Central Provinces lie between the 18th and 25th degree of north latitude, and extend from the 76th to the 86th degree of east longitude ; they stretch from Bundelkhand to the north to the Madras Presidency in the south, from the frontier of Bengal in the east to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west ; the extreme length from north to south is 500 miles, and the breadth from east to west 600 miles. Their area is 1,13,279 square miles, of which 84,445 are purely British territory, and the remainder the territory of dependent Native Chiefs. Of the ancient divisions of India, they comprise portions of Hindustan and Malwa, and nearly the whole of Gondwana, but include no portion of the Deccan proper. They are bounded on the north by the independent States of Bundelkhand, of which the principal are Tehri and Panna ; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chanderi Lalatpur belonging to the North-Western Provinces, by Bhopal, by Holkar's territory and Khandesh, by Berar and the Nizam's dominions ; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajamandri ; on the east by the Jeypur Chiefship under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals and by the Rewa State. The Central Provinces therefore occupy a vast tract of country in the centre of the Peninsula. They are enclosed on nearly every side by foreign territory and are cut off geographically from other British Provinces.

Geographically the Provinces are divided into two parts by the Satpura range of hills that runs south of the Narbada river from east to west. The range embraces within itself considerable tracts of table land which have been formed into districts, and speaking generally the Province is divided into districts north of the Satpuras, districts on the Satpura plateaus, and districts south of the Satpuras. Commencing at the lofty plateau of Amarkantak, the range extends westwards as far as the Western Coast. From Amarkantak an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Saletekri hills in the Balaghat district, thus forming, as it were, the head of the range which, narrowing as it proceeds westward from a broad table land to two parallel ridges bounding on either side the valley of the Tapti, ends so far as this Province is concerned at the famous hill fortress of Asirgarh. Beyond this point the Raj Pipla hills, which separate the valley of the Narbada from that of the Tapti, complete the chain as far as the Western ghats. The mean elevation of the range is about 2,500 feet above the sea, but many of the peaks and some of the table lands have an elevation of more than 3,500 feet. The plateaus of Amarkantak and Chauradadar in the easterly Mandla district rise to a height of nearly 3,500 feet, the height of the hill of Khamla in the Betul district in the

west of the Province is 3,700 ; the general height of the Chikalda hills overlooking the Berar plain still further to the west, is estimated at 3,700 feet : and the Pachmarhi hills east of Betul rising abruptly from the Narbada valley culminate in Dhupgarh at an elevation of 4,500 feet. Just east of Asirgarh there is a break in the range, through which the Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore and the road to Central India pass, at which the elevation is not more than 1,240 feet above the sea. West of Asirgarh the range is continued through Kandesh to the Western ghats by a belt of mountainous country, 40 to 50 miles in breadth, at an average height at the crest of the chain of but a little under 2,000 feet above the sea, while many peaks rise above 3,000 feet, and some as high as 4,000 feet. The whole length of the range is scarcely less than 600 miles, while the breadth diminishes from 100 miles at its head across Balaghat and Mandla to the narrow ridges of Nimar. On the table lands of this range east of Asirgarh lie the districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla.

North of the range, low hills, offshoots of the Satpuras, form the south-eastern boundary of the Jubbulpore district and stretching northward approach the Kaimur hills, which with the Bhanrer hills—both branches of the Vindhyan range—bound Jubbulpore to the north and west and form the eastern scarp of the plateau on which lie the districts of Damoh and Saugor, the most northerly in the Province. These ranges attain a height of 2,500 feet.

Extending eastward from Amarkantak to within a few miles of the Eastern Coast a succession of ranges of mountains, which are offshoots of the Vindhyan chain, separate the Sambalpur plain, the most easterly portion of the Central Provinces, from Chota Nagpur.

To the south the Province is shut in by the wide mountainous tract which stretches from the Bay of Bengal through Bastar to the Godavari, and west of that river is continued onward to the rocky ridges and plateaus of Kandesh by a succession of ranges that enclose the plain of Berar along its southern border.

The plain country of the Province may be said to lie in two great divisions to the north and south of the great central range of mountains. North of the Satpuras we have the rich valley of the Narbada, which may be said to commence towards the north of the Jubbulpore district, and to extend westward through the district of Narsinghpur as far as the western limit of Hoshangabad, a distance of nearly 300 miles. The elevation of the valley above the sea falls from 1,400 feet at Jubbulpore to 1,120 at Hoshangabad. In breadth it is about 30 miles, extending between the Satpuras and the southern scarp of the Vindhyas. This great plain, 12,500 square miles in extent, contains for the most part land of the greatest fertility cultivated with wheat, cotton and sugar cane. The continuation of the valley west of Hoshangabad forms the northern portion of the district of Nimar, the further limit of which touches the Kandesh district of the Bombay Presidency. Towards the

river, though rich in parts, the tract of country is wild and desolate, but nearer the base of the hill range the country forms itself into a large natural basin of fertile land which is highly cultivated.

South of the Satpuras and of the ranges that run eastward towards the Bay of Bengal and complete the central chain of mountains, we have first, beginning from the east, Sambalpur which with all its Native States and Zamindaris extends over an area of 16,000 square miles, and may be considered the central basin of the Mahanadi. Separated from Sambalpur by ranges of hills running southward from the central chain lies the great plain of Chhattisgarh at a mean elevation above the sea of 1,000 feet; it has an area of 23,000 square miles and forms the upper basin of the Mahanadi. Further to the west, and again divided off by hills, is the great plain of Nagpur, extending over 21,000 square miles. Its general surface inclines towards the south from 1,000 feet above the sea at Nagpur to 750 feet at Chanda; subdivided by a low line of hills, its eastern division is drained by the Wainganga, the western by the Wardha. Continuous with the western portion of the Nagpur plain is the great plain of Berar, lying between the Satpuras on the north and the Adjunta range on the south; it extends for 200 miles from the Wardha river to Kandesh, the general slope of the plain being to the westward, and gradually falling from 1,000 feet above the sea at Badnera to 700 at Bhosawal.

The principal rivers which with their tributaries drain this wide region, are, the Narbada, the Mahanadi, the Waingunga and the Wardha.

The Narbada, rising in the high table land of Amarkantak, for the first two hundred miles of its course winds among the Mandla hills, which form the head of the Satpura range; then, at Jubbulpore, passing through the rocky gorge known as the "marble rocks," it enters its proper valley between the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges; and, bordered closely by them the whole way, pursues a nearly direct westerly course for 500 miles to the Gulf of Cambay. It receives the whole drainage of the northern slopes of the Satpuras, the watershed of the Vindhyan table land which bounds its valley to the north being almost entirely northward. Confined in a narrow valley between two ranges of hills, the Narbada presents the general characteristics of a mountain stream. From the great declivity of its bed and the nature of its tributaries it has no great depth of water excepting in the monsoon, and it is almost everywhere fordable in the hot weather. It flows between lofty banks from 40 to 100 feet in height, in some places formed of rock, in others of deep alluvial deposit: its bed along the greater part of its length is a sheet of basalt, seldom exceeding 150 yards in width, which has been upheaved in ridges which cross it diagonally. These elevations occur every few miles, and cause natural barriers, above which the water remains in pools more or less deep, but in which the current is slack in the dry weather. The feeders of the Narbada are numerous, but they are all mountain torrents, rising in the neighbouring hills and having short courses; comparatively few retain a running stream

throughout the year, and by far the greater number present in the hot weather only a succession of stagnant pools.

The Mahanadi rises in the wild mountains of Bastar that close in the Chhattisgarh plain to the south. In the first part of its course, taking a northerly direction, it drains the eastern portion of that plain; then a little above Seorinarain it receives the waters which its first great affluent, the Seonath, has collected from the western portion of the plain; thence flowing for a while due eastward, its stream is augmented by the drainage of the hills of Uprora, Korba, and the ranges that separate Sambalpur from Chota Nagpur. At Padmapur it turns towards the south, and, struggling through masses of rock, flows past the town of Sambalpur to Sonpur. In this section of its course it is joined by several tributaries which drain the plain of Sambalpur and the mountainous country to the south. From Sonpur it pursues a tortuous course among ridges and rocky crags towards the range of the eastern ghat mountains, which it pierces by a gorge 40 miles in length. Emerging from the hills it expands its bed and spreads itself over sands till it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences, by which its waters find their way into the Bay of Bengal. In the upper part of its course, in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, it has a broad sandy bed, but in its course through the Sambalpur territory it is more confined among rocks; a mighty river in the rains, and navigable as far as Seorinarain, for a few weeks after they have ceased, its stream falls rapidly, and in the hot months becomes fordable every few miles of its course within the bounds of this Province.

The Wainganga, rising in the Seoni plateau, winds among the hills of the central portion of that district towards its eastern border. A few miles east of Keolari it receives the Thanwar, and then turning southward, it emerges by a rocky gorge into the Nagpur plain, and, continues its course due south, through the Balaghat district; then traversing the districts of Bhandara and Chanda, it joins the Wardha fifty miles below the town of Chanda. It, with its affluents, drains the southern slopes of the Satpuras west of Mandla as far as the plateau of Multai, and also the greater part of the Nagpur plain. In the Seoni and Balaghat districts its bed is a continuous sheet of basalt containing water in deep pools separated by broad basaltic barriers, in the indentations of which the divided stream trickles in the hot weather. In its course through the Nagpur plain it receives many large affluents, and flows for the most part over a broad sandy bed, interrupted here and there by rocky barriers. Its whole length, from its source to its junction with the Wardha is about 350 miles. In the rains it is navigable for nearly two hundred miles of its course, but in the hot weather is almost everywhere fordable.

The Wardha, rising in the Satpuras between Nagpur and Betul, some seventy miles north-west of the former town, and flowing south-east, separates the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. Its first great affluent is the Painganga,

which drains the eastern and southern portions of the plain of Berar ; this it receives a little above the town of Chanda, one hundred and ninety miles from its source. Sixty-four miles lower down it joins the Wainganga, and the united stream, flowing onward in the same direction for sixty miles under the name of the Pranhita, falls into the Godavari at Sironcha. Through the whole of its course above its junction with the Painganga the Wardha flows in a deep and rocky bed. In the monsoon it becomes a furious torrent, but in the hot months in the upper part of its course it retains little more than a succession of nearly stagnant pools, and is everywhere fordable.

This description of the four great rivers of the Province shows the rapid drainage of the country. All of them receive the drainage of immense areas, and have a course of several hundreds of miles ; they are navigable for long distances during the rains ; but their sources and the greater part of their catchment basins lie at a great elevation above the sea. The surface of a great part of the country through which they flow is rocky, and the fall towards the sea rapid, and they all flow in deep beds many feet below the level of the country which they drain. The drainage of the country is, therefore, very rapid, and as ordinarily no rain sufficient to affect the water supply falls between the cessation of one rainy season and the commencement of another, the streams annually run very low ; even the large rivers become everywhere fordable, while the rivers of secondary magnitude are reduced to rivulets flowing in the middle of broad belts of sand or trickling over masses of rock, and the minor streams dry up or contain only pools of stagnant water.

Generally the Central Provinces may be said to be a mountainous country in which hill and plain, plateau and valley alternate with each other. The northern districts which rest upon the Vindhyan range form a hilly and undulating country ; to the south comes the Narbada valley between the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges, with hills always in view ; then the Satpuras with their wide plateaus, and to the south of them the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh plains separated from each other by hills and bounded by hill and forest in the south.

The slopes on both sides of the great central range of hills are covered with dense forest, and wide tracts of forest occur in the plain country south of the range ; in fact there is not a district of the Province which has not many thousands of its acres covered by jungle and forest. On the other hand, in many parts of the Province the absence of trees forms a characteristic feature of the scenery. In the wide central area of the Chhattisgarh plain, or the uplands of the Satpuras, over a great part of the Wardha valley and along the whole length of the Berar plain, there is often scarcely a tree to be seen for miles.

The geological formation of the country presents very great variety, and can hardly be described without going into great detail ; but it may be said generally that the superficial stratum covering the great Satpura range is trappean, though in parts of Balaghat, Seoni, Chhind-

wara and Betul crystalline rocks are uppermost, and over the Pachmarhi hills the sandstone also is uncovered. The Narbada valley contains a deep deposit of alluvium. North of the Narbada, trap again prevails over the Saugor district, while over the district of Damoh and the northern part of Jubbulpore are found the Vindhyan series of hard sandstone, limestone and shale. To the north-east of Jubbulpore and south of Rewa there is a strip of the coal-bearing series of sandstone, and these appear again in Korba to the north-east of Chhattisgarh. South of the great central range the crystalline rocks prevail in Sambalpur. The Vindhyan series underlie 12,000 square miles of the plain of Chhattisgarh, where they are mostly covered by deep beds of laterite. To the west of this, in the district of Bhandara and northern part of Chanda, the crystalline rocks prevail, while to the south of Chanda and extending for some distance into Berar the coal-bearing series are again found. Over the western part of the plain of Nagpur and the greater part of Berar overflowing trap forms the superficial rock.

The composition of the soils of the different tracts of country has an intimate connection with the nature of the prevailing rock or deposit. In the south and centre of the Saugor district there is blacksoil formed by decaying trap, while over the remainder of this district to Damoh the soil is a reddish-brown alluvium. Wheat is the chief staple of that part of the country ; but millet and gram are produced to a considerable extent. In the Narbada valley we have a rich alluvial soil throughout its culturable area, varying, however, with the nature of the rocks which form the hills from which the mountain streams that intersect it in all directions take their rise. Thus in the upper portion of the Narsinghpur district where the formation of neighbouring hills is trappean, the soil of the valley contains a larger proportion of true blacksoil or " regar ;" while lower down the valley, where the hills that bound it on the south are of sandstone, the soil is more largely mixed with sand. This valley is perhaps the most fertile tract in the Province, and in the cold weather from many points presents a vast sheet of wheat extending as far as the eye can reach.

The plateaus and valleys of the Satpura range, where not denuded, are covered with the true blacksoil or " regar," formed from the decomposition of trap, a soil that is highly retentive of moisture, and, where it exists in sufficient depth, produces the finest wheat ; while the uplands, where the soil is shallow, are cultivated only in the rains, and then only in patches with the small millets, kodo (*Papsulum frumentaceum*) and kutki (*Panicum miliaceum*) ; the rest of their expanse remaining covered with coarse grass which springs up in the rains, to wither and become brown as soon as the dry winds of the autumn set in. This serves as fodder for the large herds of cattle which are kept in every hill village, but as the hot weather approaches the residue is everywhere set on fire to make way for the herbage of the ensuing rains.

On the south of the mountainous range to the east, where the rocks are chiefly crystalline, the soil of the Sambalpur plain is light and sandy, culturable only in the rainy season, when it produces a plentiful crop of

rice. In the Chhattisgarh plain its north-western portion lying under the Satpuras is covered with rich blacksoil, and here a large proportion of wheat is grown; but in the central and eastern portions the soil is light and porous, and cultivation is only practicable during the period of almost constant rain, and rice forms the staple crop.

In the eastern portion of the Nagpur plain, where the formation consists chiefly of crystalline rocks, and in the Chanda district, where the porous coal-bearing strata are found, cultivation is much dependent on heavy rain, and rice is here also the staple crop; while in the Wardha valley, where the overflowing trap is the superficial rock, and true blacksoil prevails, the tall jawari (*Sorghum*) and cotton are the staple crops, and wheat is largely grown in the dry season.

The cotton country of the Central Provinces lies on the left bank of the Wardha river. In the north, where the river debouches from the Satpura hills, the cotton cultivation covers a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strip widens as it proceeds southwards until it ultimately attains a width of some 50 miles.

The well known cotton mart of Hinganghat may be said to be situated where the cotton field is widest; but the whole plain though capable of producing cotton is not entirely occupied by it, for wheat and jawari alternate with cotton fields. After reaching its greatest width the cotton country again narrows itself, until at last, in the south of the Chanda district, it is lost in the encircling brush-wood and jungle.

CLIMATE.—A hilly country, such as has been described, with a large surface of rock exposed, and having rapid drainage, lying partly within the tropics, at a considerable distance from the sea and separated from it on all sides by ranges of hills of great elevation, would naturally have a hot and dry climate. The temperature is to some extent modified by the general elevation of the country. The south-west monsoon, which prevails from the end of June to the beginning of September, usually brings with it an abundant rain-fall, and the wide tracts of forest that cover so large a part of the area of the Province retard evaporation. But, notwithstanding these modifying influences, a climate still remains, of which a high temperature and a low degree of humidity are marked characteristics for nine months in the year.

As regards temperature in the hot months of April and May, Nagpur, which lies below the Satpuras in the Nagpur plain, exceeds both Bengal and the Upper Provinces. In the rains, from June to September, the temperature is nearly the same in Nagpur and Calcutta, but is much lower than that of the Upper Provinces. In the cold weather Nagpur and Calcutta again approach each other on the point of temperature, while the Northern Provinces become much colder. The districts above the Satpuras have a temperature more nearly approaching that of the North-West Provinces, while the Satpura plateau districts have from their superior elevation a somewhat cooler climate.

As regards moisture of the atmosphere, in the spring and hot weather, from February to May, Nagpur is far below both Bengal and the Northern Provinces. In the rainy season the moisture of Nagpur exceeds that of Northern India, but is considerably below that of Calcutta. After the rains have ceased it again falls very rapidly to a lower point than is obtained either in Calcutta or Northern India.

The mean annual rain-fall of the Province is 45 inches, of which 41 inches fall in the monsoon season from June to October. This is a much higher fall than occurs in the Upper Provinces; but, owing to the rapid drainage of the country, this heavy rain-fall is fully required. Any considerable diminution in the quantity occasions loss of the crops and scarcity of water in the hot weather. This does not often happen, but in 1868 a mean deficiency of 15 inches was followed by drought and famine in 1869. The arrival of the monsoon occurs with great uniformity over the whole Province, usually before the 20th June.

The Central Provinces being within the tropics, the changes in the direction of the wind, as the different seasons come round, are very regular. The north-easterly wind sets in in October and continues steadily in this direction or easterly through November and the early part of December; in the latter part of that month it slackens, and southerly winds are frequent; the north-east wind, however, continues the prevailing wind till the end of January or beginning of February. In February and March the wind is variable, but southerly and south-westerly winds are more frequent. In April the prevailing wind is north-west, and it continues from this direction until about the middle of June, when the monsoon sets in, the general direction of which is W and SW.

Westerly and north-westerly winds are the strongest, the north-east and easterly winds are generally light. A clear sky commonly accompanies the north-east and easterly winds, and their comparative dryness is shown by the rapid decrease of the relative humidity of the atmosphere in the month of November, when these winds prevail with the greatest steadiness; the wind from the north-west is, however, the dryest wind. South and south-westerly winds bring clouds, and are commonly followed by electric disturbances and showers.

The currents of air that traverse Central India differ considerably from those that prevail in the Ganges valley and Northern India; particularly as regards the relative frequency of winds from the south-east and east. In the Ganges Valley and the North-West Provinces, south-east and easterly winds are frequent from March till October. In this part of India a south-easterly wind is rare at all seasons; north-easterly and easterly winds prevail in the cold weather, but after February an easterly wind never occurs except for a few hours from some local atmospheric disturbance.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

1. The early history of the Central Provinces would be the history of Gondwana, of the tribes who peopled India before the Aryans effected any settlement therein; but hemmed in all sides by mountain ranges and deep forests it is not wonderful that until comparatively modern times this central part of the Peninsula should have remained isolated from the rest of India. The Ramayana represents the hero Rama traversing the dense forest covering the interior of the Peninsula and numerous are the places in the Central Provinces identified with the wanderings of Rama and Sita : but we cannot treat local legends as history, and early Hindu scriptures have nothing to tell of Gondwana. At a remote period, however, various Rajput races established themselves in certain localities and must have founded kingdoms of some importance. Thus the Haihayas, the Pramaras, and the Chauhans all claim to have ruled over the Narbada Valley. The claim of the first two rests on something more than mere assertion, for the Pramara kingdom of Malwa is well known, and there is sufficient probability that it extended over the Narbada Valley between the 11th and 13th centuries ; the Haihayas must have preceded them and have been replaced by them. Another branch of the Haihaya Rajputs ruled at Ratanpur in Chhattisgarh until overthrown by the Marathas in the 18th century. To the south of the Satpura range a branch of the Pramaras established itself for a time at least somewhere in the present Nagpur Province at the period when the Haihayas were at Jubbulpore. Lastly a Yavana dynasty is said to have made itself strong on the Seoni plateau of the Satpuras at a period antecedent even to that of the Rajput races mentioned above. But after all, a few inscriptions and ancient ruins are all we have to go upon, and they afford but scanty material for reconstructing the past. Whether these kingdoms were simply military kingdoms, established over an inferior race by a few adventurous conquerors, or whether there were the first results of a movement pushing the Aryan races to the south and east because their borders had become too strait for them, it seems clear that the conquerors were swallowed up by the conquered, and that the lower race assimilated to itself the superior element, for as time goes on certain Gond kingdoms replace all other dynasties and divide between them the whole of Gondwana.

2. Until then it must be supposed that the Gonds remained divided into a large number of sects and clans each under its petty Chief : but in the history of all nations there comes a time when clans are merged in a nation and patriarchal rule is replaced by kingly power. This period set in for the Gonds about the 15th or 16th century. It was in the 16th century that the Chief of Garha Mandla extended his dominion so as to include Saugor and Damoh on the Vindhyan plateau, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore in the Narbada Valley and the Seoni portion of the Satpuras.

About the same time the Haihaya rulers of Ratanpur step into notice, and a little later the Gond Chiefs of Deogarh in the Satpuras make themselves scarcely less powerful than their brother chieftains of Mandla. The kings of Chanda in the extreme south and Kherla on the western Satpura plateau make up the four Gond rulers. It is by some considered doubtful whether the Kherla dynasty, which rose into power sooner than the others, was Gond or not, and their rule at any rate lasted but a short time. Embroiled in wars with the Bahmani kings of the Deccan and the Mohammadan princes of Malwa they ceased to exist before the end of the 15th century. The other kingdoms flourished, or perhaps it may be now correct to say existed, for a longer period. Garha Mandla acknowledged the supremacy of the Moghal Emperors, and Deogarh and Chanda also tendered their submission to the imperial power, but they all remained practically independent, their remoteness and inaccessiblity doubtless preventing anything like interference in their affairs. Eventually the Deogarh prince turned Mohammadan, taking his independence, which was threatened, as the reward of his conversion, and it was not till the advent of the Marathas that the Gond rule came to an end.

3. Their rule was of a careless and peaceful nature, and their form of government of a feudal kind. The land was divided among smaller Chiefs, who were bound to maintain a number of followers and accompany the king when he went to war, but under such easy and unambitious princes, the feudal obligations of the subordinate Chiefs were not severe. It was during this period that Hindu immigrants first settled themselves permanently in the Narbada Valley and in the interior. Coming at first in small numbers they were peaceably received by the Gonds, who readily assigned them lands and leave to cultivate them, and were content with a trifling return in kind. Gradually their numbers were increased by fresh settlers who in time became a formidable body, and before advancing cultivation the Gond Chiefs with their followers retired slowly to the hills and jungles, abandoning their former villages to the Hindu agriculturists. In Deogarh, Hindu immigration received direct encouragement from the Gond ruler; and after the Gond prince Bakht Buland turned Mussulman he is said to have tempted Hindu cultivators and artificers to settle among his people by liberal promises and grants of land, and to have employed Mussulmans and Hindus in administering the country. Chanda remained more isolated from this movement, situated as it was in the remote south. but even there Hindu settlers could not fail to penetrate, though in smaller numbers. In time the new race thus peacefully admitted must have acquired predominance over the inferior and almost stationary Gonds, but the incursions of Marathas brought about in a few years what might have taken many to effect.

4. It must not be supposed that the whole of the present area of the Central Provinces was parcelled out among these Gond Chiefs, and the limits of their kingdoms remained for long fixed or unchanged. The

Mohammadan princes and generals settled in Malwa occupied at times some of the finest parts of the Narbada Valley, chiefly in the Hoshangabad district. It could not but be either that with an Imperial seat of Government at Burhanpur, the country within a considerable radius was entirely under the Imperial Government : but in reality until the Marathas came the Gond kings or petty local Chiefs alternately relaxed and tightened their hold on these territories, and there was no other settled or recognized Government.

5. After the Maratha incursions began, the history of the Province is part of the history of the Marathas. Raghoji Bhonsla, the founder of the Bhonsla State, received an order from the Peshwa in 1737 directing him to collect the Chauth of Berar and Gondwana and in the following year he came to Nagpur, where he found the descendants of Bakht Buland divided against themselves, Wali Shah, an illegitimate son of Bakht Buland, having usurped the supreme power on the death of Chand Sultan, his legitimate brother, to the exclusion of that brother's sons. Raghoji at once took a part in the family war, put Wali Shah to death, and received as an acknowledgement of his services several districts on the Wainganga, besides a large sum of money. By 1743 Raghoji had managed to acquire the whole of the Deogarh kingdom, had penetrated into Chhattisgarh and rendered it tributary, and within the next ten years Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur and even Cuttack were added to the Bhonsla State, in which the Chanda kingdom was also merged. Raghoji's successor, Janoji, consolidated the various conquests made by Raghoji, and the two wars in which he was engaged with the Peshwa and the Nizam left his territory undiminished. The next Raja was Raghoji II., whose father, Madhoji, for a time acted as Regent. During his regency Mandla and the upper Narbada Valley were nominally added to the Nagpur dominions by a treaty with the Peshwa, and before the century closed Raghoji had acquired Hoshangabad and established himself in the Saugor districts. But the Bhonsla Raja was to suffer a reverse. In 1803 he combined with Scindia to oppose the British, was defeated, and had to cede Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berar, agreeing at the same time to receive a British Resident at his Court. Deogarh, Chhattisgarh, Chanda, and the districts on the Narbada were all that was left to him. Sambulpur was afterwards restored, only to be ceded again after a few years. During his reign the people fell upon evil days. Under the first Bhonsla Rajas justice was well administered, crimes few, the revenues flourishing, the troops regularly paid and therefore contented, the ryots left to pursue their peaceful occupation; but afterwards, partly during the regency of Madhoji, chiefly under Raghoji II., times changed. The Bhonsla armies had met with reverses. The revenues of the reduced state had fallen from nearly a crore of rupees to sixty lakhs. The Raja would not rest content with his diminished income. He rack-rented the Patels and cultivators, put up villages for sale to the highest bidder, withheld the pay of the troops, giving their wages often partly in the shape of goods instead of money, and plundered the wealthy. Taxes were put

upon almost every act of life, on every article bought or sold and the Courts of Justice were used to fill the Exchequer. Not only did the rulers neglect to protect their people from the attacks of the Pindaris whose ranks were recruited from among those who had been plundered by them and reduced to beggary, but they actually supported them, receiving assistance from them in those times when they were engaged in warfare with each other. Add to these robber bands the Gonds and other hill tribes who had been rendered desperate and driven from their old possessions and who made forays on the villages within their reach, and some idea can be formed of the wretched state of the mass of the people. The Pindaris plundered, devastated, and burnt throughout the country, growing so bold as to advance even to Nagpur and burn one of its suburbs, The mud forts seen to the present day in almost every village speak of the time when the cultivators might at any moment be called from their fields, and obliged to seek refuge in their roughly constructed forts, while they saw their fields devastated, their houses burnt, and their cattle driven away; and this went on throughout the length and breadth of the country until the robber hordes were finally put down by the determined efforts of British Officers.

6. Raghoji died in 1816, and his son Parsoji succeeded him: but, blind, lame and paralyzed, he was soon made away with by Apa Sahib, a nephew of the late Raja, who next ascended the throne. Up to this time Apa Sahib had been studiously cordial in his relations with the Resident and the British Government. He had managed to become Regent while Parsoji lived, but he knew there was a strong party against him headed by the Baka Bai, widow of Raghoji II., and he did all in his power to secure the Resident's support. Thus in 1816 a treaty was signed whereby the British were to maintain six Battalions of Infantry with Cavalry and Artillery, while the Regent agreed that Parsoji should pay a subsidy of 7½ lakhs of rupees per annum and furnish a Contingent of horse and foot. The Contingent was found useless in the campaign against the Pindaris undertaken in the ensuing cold season, and in January 1817 Parsoji died, poisoned, as it was afterwards found out, at the instigation of Apa Sahib. After he had become Raja, Apa Sahib entered into negotiations with agents of the Peshwa: he coquetted with Scindia and encouraged the Pindaris, proceeding so far as to receive into his presence emissaries of the notorious robber Chitu and to confer on them dresses of honor. Outwardly he was still full of protestations of good faith and good-will towards the British, but he gradually continued to collect a considerable body of troops round Nagpur, and the Resident in haste sent to summon back the British troops from the neighbourhood of Hoshangabad, calling in such small forces as were nearer at hand. On the 14th of November the news reached Nagpur that the Peshwa had broken through his engagements with the British; and on the 24th the Raja informed the Resident that the Peshwa had sent him a Khillut, with a golden standard and the title of Senapati. He intimated his intention of receiving in public the investiture with the title and honors on the following day.

The Resident remonstrated in vain, and on the day following the Raja having been publicly invested with the title and honors, proceeded to join his camp at Takli and placed himself at the head of his troops. This was tantamount to a declaration of war, and the small British force without further delay occupied the hill of Sitabaldi, while expresses were sent off to bring up the Decean Army from Berar. On the night of the 26th the Nagpur troops commenced an attack on the hill and the fight continued on the 27th, resulting in the utter defeat of the Raja's large force. Apa Sahib now hastened to disown any connection with the action of the troops, but the Resident refused to treat with him, and on re-inforcements coming in rapidly, the Resident on the 15th December demanded the unconditional surrender of the Raja and disbandment of his troops. Apa Sahib surrendered, but his troops prepared for resistance ; they were attacked and routed, but some who had made themselves strong in the city did not capitulate till the 30th of December.

After the reduction of the city the Resident entered into a provisional engagement to retain Apa Sahib on the throne on the following condition :—

" That he should cede all his territories to the northward of the " Narbada as well as certain possessions on the southern bank and all " his rights in Berar, Gawilgarh, Sirguja and Jushpur in lieu of the " subsidy and contingent ; that the civil and military affairs of his " Government should be settled by ministers in the confidence of the " British Government according to the advice of the Resident ; that the " Raja with his family should reside in the palace at Nagpur under the " protection of the British troops ; that the arrears of the subsidy should " be paid up until the final transfer of the above mentioned territories " had taken place ; that any forts in the territory which we might wish " to occupy should immediately be given up ; that the person whom he " described as principally resisting his orders should, if possible, be " seized and delivered up to the British Government, and that the two " hills of Sitabaldi with the bazars and an adequate portion of land " adjoining should be ceded to the British Government, which should be " at liberty to erect on them such military works as might be deemed " necessary." On this condition Apa Sahib was permitted to return to his palace on the 9th January.

But no sooner had the British troops moved from Nagpur than Apa Sahib renewed his intrigues, raised the Gonds, and sent secret instructions to the Kiladars not to surrender the forts which they were holding ; and finally he applied to the Peshwa for assistance. Even within a day's march of Nagpur the Gonds were burning the villages belonging to the Baka Bai, the Raja's political opponent. The Resident now determined to arrest the Raja, and successfully effected his capture. He despatched him under escort towards Allahabad, but on the road Apa Sahib managed to corrupt his guards and he escaped in the dress of a sepoy. He fled to the Mahadeo hills where he joined Chitu the

Pindari leader, and ultimately made his way to the Punjab, whence he never returned. After the flight of Apa Sahib, Raghoji III., a minor, wss placed on the throne by British authority. During the long minority and regency which ensued the Government was virtually conducted by the Resident, Sir Richard Jenkins. Some European Officers were appointed to superintend the several districts, and a regular staff of native officials was appointed. The administration was superior to anything previously known, and it lasted till 1830, when the Government was assumed by the Raja himself. His reign was marked by no striking events, and he died in 1853, without heirs begotten or adopted, when the kingdom lapsed to the British Government.

7. The transfer was accomplished without any excitement, the people showing no disinclination to the change of rule, but having on the contrary an agreeable recollection of the time when the country was administered by the Resident during the minority of the last Raja. Among the courtiers and connections of the Bhonsla family the assumption of the Government by the British was naturally unpopular, but they soon began to busy themselves about the pensions and allowances they were to receive, and nothing occurred to disturb the inauguration of the new order of things. The Resident became Commissioner of the newly acquired Province, the system in force in the Punjab was introduced with slight modifications, and for the next seven or eight years the plan of reorganization and settlement quietly pursued its course. The mutiny in 1857 was at Nagpur a flash in the pan. There was disaffection among the Nagpur Irregular Cavalry and an understanding between them and some of the Mohammadans in the city, but their plans were foiled. The other troops at Sitabaldi were faithful, and the Kamptee force was also untainted with disloyalty. Six Native Officers of the Cavalry and two Mohammadan gentlemen of position and influence in the city were found guilty of attempted rebellion and were executed, and therewith ended all danger. In the districts of Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur some of the smaller Zamindars took to plundering with their followers, but they met with no support and were put down. At Raipur an unsuccessful attempt at a rising was made in January 1858 by a party of troops cantoned there, and the following is the account given by the Deputy Commissioner at the time :—

" The mutiny appears to have commenced at half past seven on the " night of the 18th with the murder of Serjeant Major Sidwell of the " 3rd Regiment, N. I. F. by Magazine Lascar Hunnoman Sing. The " Serjeant Major had dismissed his attendants and was sitting in his " room in the lines when the lascar came in apparently on business " connected with the march of the post guns next morning, they having " been detailed to join the Brigadier's force on the Sambalpur road. " He was armed with a sword, dagger and blunderbuss, and would " appear from the position of the wounds to have attacked from behind " while two of the Golundauze guarded the door ; and having inflicted " nine severe wounds, rushed down the lines shouting and endeavouring

" by the use of seditious language to incite the regiment to rise. He " was joined by two of the sepoys, and they with a few others of the " regiment took refuge behind the guns, which were immediately turned " on the lines and loaded with canister, the keys of the limber being in " possession of the Havildar of the Artillery detachment.

" The Artillery remained at their guns, portfires burning until " 12 o'clock that night, calling on the sepoys to join them and giving " protection to those who, with the murderer, had already done so, till at " length seeing their efforts were in vain, they gave themselves up to " Lieutenant Rybot, who with Lieutenant C. B. Lucie Smith had been " in the lines endeavouring to restore order since the first intimation of " the out-break. The murderer in the meantime had effected his escape, " and has not up to this time been heard of though every exertion is " being made to trace him out.

" While the above occurrences were taking place I was distant " from Raipur about 25 miles to the south, where I had proceeded on " Settlement duty on the 16th. I received intimation by express at " 12 o'clock on the 19th from Lieutenant Smith and reached Raipur the " same night.

" The mutineers, consisting of the detachment of Artillery, 1 Havil- " dar and 14 privates, and 2 sepoys of the 3rd Regiment, N. I. F., were " brought to trial under Act XVII. of 1857 without delay. The trial, " which was held in the Cantonment and attended by most of the Native " Officers present, occupied two days ; and the evidence obtained prin- " cipally from Officers and soldiers of the Regiment against the prisoners " being abundantly clear, they were convicted of mutiny and open rebel- " lion, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging, which sentence was " carried out on the morning of the 22nd at day-break in presence of " all the troops in the station."

Nothing further occurred.

After the mutiny year preparations were made for effecting the land revenue settlement of the Province and for further improving the administrative and fiscal system, but little had been done up to the end of 1861, when the Nagpur Province ceased to be a separate Administration.

8. The story of the conquest of the northern parts of the Province by the Marathas may be more briefly told.

They were invited in 1733 to Saugor by Chhatrasal, the Chief of Poona, who had a large portion of the Saugor district. Hard pressed by Mohammad Khan Bangash, Governor of Allahabad and Malwa, he asked assistance of the Peshwa, who was not slow to afford it, and thereby acquire a footing. On Chhatrasal's death in 1735 he left one-third of his kingdom to the Peshwa, who sent an agent to take charge of his heritage, and thus commenced the rule of the Maratha Pandits of Sau-

gor, for they continued to hold office hereditarily, and in time the districts of Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur came under their sway.

In 1742 the Peshwa had marched up the Narbada Valley to attack Mandla, and he is said to have laid waste the country east of Jubbulpore, but a permanent footing was only acquired in part of the Hoshangabad district. Meanwhile the Bhonslas were pushing up in the same direction, and between 1740 and 1775 the Bhonslas and the Bhopal rulers divided between them the principal part of the Hoshangabad district; and at a somewhat later date warfare between the Bhopal and Maratha generals became almost incessant. Next, in 1805, Scindia appears on the scene and takes Seoni in Hoshangabad; but three years afterwards he restored it to Nagpur, and finally, in 1808, the Bhonsla forces drove those of Bhopal to beyond the Narbada. Before this the Bhonslas had managed to expel the Saugor family from Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore and establish themselves in their place, thus securing to themselves almost the whole valley. At first the upper part of the valley escaped the misery which the lower part suffered from the constant warfare between the Bhopal and Nagpur forces and the impartial plundering of the Pindaris, who had waxed strong in that turbulent time; but at length the upper part of the valley was drawn into the vortex, and then oppression and extortion, rack-renting and judicial spoliation became rife throughout the Narbada territory of the Bhonslas. The cession of the Bhonsla territory in the Narbada Valley has already been mentioned above, and a treaty with the Peshwa in 1817 gave to the British those districts also which were nominally his. British rule in the Saugor and Narbada Territories thus commences from 1818.

9. The administration of the territories then acquired by the British was not in the beginning altogether successful; the earlier land revenue settlements proved too heavy, the people were impoverished, no progress was made, and though there was peace and order and an impartial administration of justice, there can be no question that the earlier years of the British rule pressed heavily on the people. The time came when the mistakes that had been made were recognized, and with more liberal settlements prosperity returned. This time came sooner in the Narbada than in the Saugor districts, but at the present time the oldest British possessions in the Province are probably the most thriving.

10. The Saugor and Narbada territories were from time to time placed under different Governments. Originally under the Supreme Government, they were afterwards placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. Again in 1842 the general control of them was invested in a Commissioner and Governor General's Agent, in direct communication with the Supreme Government. Again at a later date the general jurisdiction was once more entrusted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The period was not one of unbroken quiet. In 1842 occurred what is known as the Bundela rising. It was chiefly confined to the Saugor district, and originated in an attempt to execute

some decrees of a Civil Court on some landholders in the Saugor district. They resisted execution, killed the Police, burnt and plundered several towns ; some Gond chiefs joined in the rising, rebellion became general and extended to the neighbouring districts. It was not till the following year that the leaders were arrested and punished and the outbreak entirely quelled. The Province was afterwards reorganized and an entirely new body of Officers appointed. Fifteen years afterwards occurred the mutiny of 1857, but of that it is unnecestary to speak here.

11. After the mutiny, the question of the better administration of the Provinces of Nagpur and the Saugor and Narbada territories, adjoining each other but both cut off from other British territory, came before the Government of India for consideration, and it was determined to weld the two into one Province under a Chief Commissioner in direct subordination to the Supreme Government. The Government Resolution which brought about the change is dated 2nd November 1861, and the form of administration then introduced has remained unchanged to the present time.

Form of Administration.

12. The following sketch of the form of administration which exists in the Central Provinces is taken from Mr. Grant's Gazetteer pages cxxxvii. to cxli :—

The term " non-regulation," as is well known, has quite lost its original meaning ;—it now merely implies that the regulations and laws passed for the Bengal Presidency prior to the promulgation of the " Indian Councils' Act, 1861" (24 and 25 Vic., Cap. LXVII.) do not *necessarily* apply to the province thus designated. All acts of an imperial character have the same force here as elsewhere in India ; and the Central Provinces, like other non-regulation provinces, have also had extended to them from time to time considerable portions of the local law of the Bengal Presidency. In almost every respect, then, the legal procedure is as strictly defined as in the oldest provinces, and the only distinguishing feature of the system, in its present form, is the combination of judicial and executive functions in the same officials—a method which has more than a formal value among a simple people, unaccustomed to the subdivision of authority or to the intricacies of law. The administration is carried on by a Chief Commissioner, aided by a Secretary, Junior Secretary, (who is also Director of Agriculture), and an Assistant Secretary, in direct subordination to the Government of India. In addition to his general duties of superintendence, he is charged with the special supervision of the Revenue and the Executive. The Courts, Civil and Criminal, are separately controlled by a Chief Judge, under the name of Judicial Commissioner, in

General and Judicial administrative staff.

deference to the principle of guarding against abuse from the combination of judicial and executive functions, by keeping the former in the last resort independent of the latter. The administrative staff consists of four Commissionors, eighteen Deputy Commissioners, thirteen Assistant Commissioners, thirty-three Extra Assistant Commissioners, and forty-nine Tahsildars or Sub-Collectors, who are distributed over eighteen districts, grouped into four divisions. The Police force, consisting of eighteen District Superintendents, two Assistant District Superintendents, sixty Inspectors, and 7,303 petty Officers and Constables, is controlled by an Inspector General in matters of discipline, and in its internal relations generally, but in its executive functions it is subordinate to the district authorities. Education, Forest-Conservancy and Vaccination have separate establishments of their own, though the regular civil staff is expected to contribute assistance, direct or indirect, to the operations of these departments. Jail management, Excise Sanitation, and Registration are more or less in the hands of the local authorities, but are supervised by special officers. The Medical staff, consisting of eighteen Civil Surgeons, and Apothecaries, ten Assistant Surgeons, and ninety-five Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors, is directly subordinate to the Provincial Deputy Surgeon General. The Public Works Department is more detached from the regular adminstrative staff, owning no subordination to any local authority but the Chief Commissioner, to whom the Provincial Chief Engineer is Secretary in that branch of the administration.

13. Next in the scale of Executive authority to the Chief Commissioner come the Commissioners of Division, whose charges in three cases include five districts—in one (Chhattisgarh) only three. They are Sessions Judges, having the power of awarding sentence of death—subject to confirmation by the Judicial Commissioner,—and all minor punishments; Civil Judges of appeal with powers under the Central Provinces Courts' Act (Act XIV. of 1865); and are also responsible for the general administration of the country. But the unit in the executive scheme is the Deputy Commissioner, whose duties are very various. He is the Chief Magistrate of a district, averaging in these provinces 4,691 square miles in extent, with an average revenue of Rs. 7,20,000, and an average population of 5,46,599* souls, and has also special criminal powers of imprisonment up to seven years in certain cases. His original civil jurisdiction is unlimited in amount, and he hears appeals from his Assistants up to Rs. 1,000. He is also chief of the police; chief collector of revenue; conservator of the district forests; supervisor of popular education; marriage registrar; and head of the local agencies for the management of roads, ferries, encamping grounds, public gardens, rest-houses and other public buildings not of an imperial character. These duties branch into many others too numerous to mention, but it may safely be said that the miscellaneous work of a Deputy Com-

District duties.

* According to the Census of 1881.

missioner in a central district often occupies more time than his more regular functions. In subordination to him the Civil Medical Officer manages the jails, lock-ups, lunatic asylums† and dispensaries ; and the police investigate all cases which the law considers sufficiently serious to warrant intervention without special authority from a Magistrate, and bring them before the Courts in a complete form for trial. The Police also take charge of cattle-pounds, collect vital statistics, guard treasuries and Jails, and escort treasure and prisoners, in addition to their regular duties in the repression and detection of crime.

14. The Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners aid Deputy Commissioners in their general duties, and try cases within the limits of their powers,‡ to obtain which they must pass two examinations, by the higher and lower standards, and obtain certificates of qualification from their immediate superiors. Assistant Commissioners are ordinarily drawn from the covenanted class, consisting of members of the regular civil service and officers in the army ; while Extra Assistant Commissioners—who are usually natives of the country—belong to the subordinate or uncovenanted Civil service, and cannot rise to the higher appointments. Before dismissing the subject of judicial administration it should be mentioned that much assistance has been rendered to the regular judicial staff, and justice has been in many cases brought home to the doors of the people, by the appointment of native Honorary Magistrates. Of these gentlemen there are now sixty-five in the province, most of whom are landholders. A considerable proportion, however, belongs to the merchant and banker class. The honor is highly appreciated and eagerly sought, and it is but rarely that those to whom it is awarded are accused of abusing their powers. While the principle is borne in mind of conferring the honorary magistracy only on the accepted leaders of the people, rather as an acknowledgment of existing status and character than as a stepping-stone to social promotion, there is good ground for hoping that the measure may continue to be of political as well as of judicial success.

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† Of these there are only two—one at Nagpur, and one at Jubbulpore.

‡ Act XIV. of 1865 thus grades the Civil Courts of the Central Provinces:—

(1).	The Court of the *Tahsildar* of the 2nd class, with power to try suits not exceeding			Rs.	100	in value.
(2).	Do.	do.	1st class	do.	Rs. 300	do.
(2).	Do.	of Asst. Comm. of the 3rd class		do.	Rs. 500	do.
(2).	Do.	do.	2nd class	do.	Rs. 1,000	do.
(2).	Do.	do.	1st class	do.	Rs. 5,000	do.
(2).	Do.	of the Deputy Commissioner with power to hear for any amount.				
(2).	Do.	of the Commissioner	do.	Appeals	do.	
(2).	Do.	of the Judicial Commissioner	do.	do.	do.	

The criminal-judicial powers of the Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners are, as in other parts of India, those contemplated by the Criminal Procedure Code. (Act X. of 1882).

15. The other main occupation of the executive staff is the collection of the revenue. This is no mere "sitting at the receipt of custom," and taking what comes in. The land revenue is a fixed amount, it is true, during the currency of the twenty or thirty years' engagements, but it may fail in a bad year. The excise, though less directly, is even more powerfully affected by the fluctuations of seasons and prices, inasmuch as the liquor and drug consumers are a poorer and less provident class than the land-holders. The collection of the Pandhri tax (license tax) which is levied on incomes from 250 and above per annum, and the revenue from Forests also devolves on the executive staff. The Stamp revenue alone gives the collector little trouble.

The revenue.

Character of Land Tenures.

16. Within the limits of the Central Provinces are to be found almost every form of tenure which exists in India. The estates of Feudatory Chiefs are held on conditions requiring on their part loyalty and good Government. As long as these terms are fulfilled no interference of any kind is attempted with their management, so that within their jurisdictions the authority they exercise is of a somewhat absolute character, sentences of death alone requiring the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The succession to these Chiefships follows ordinarily the law of primogeniture, but in each case the succession requires the approval of Government.

17. Among ordinary landed proprietors, non-Feudatory Chiefs known locally as Zamindars, occupy the most prominent position. The estates are held by single proprietors who have usually been in possession for many generations, and succession is governed by the law of primogeniture. The junior branches of the family are entitled to maintenance, the nature and extent of which is ruled by custom, but they are not entitled to any share in the estate, as the Hindu law of inheritance does not apply. The absolute proprietary right of the chief proprietor called "Zamindar" is only in so far limited, that in individual villages an inferior proprietary right may have been acquired by a hereditary farmer, and an absolute occupancy title by a hereditary tenant. Such cases, however, are exceptional, as the Chiefs under Native Government, and even for years under British rule, exercised in revenue matters an almost independent authority, and under a rack-renting system changes were so frequent as to prevent the gradual development of subordinate rights. Under the present system any interference with subordinate recognized right can be made the subject of a Civil or Revenue action.

18. The Talukdari estates, called also in these Provinces Tahutdari, are also held by single proprietors, and succession usually

follows the law of primogeniture. In comparison with Zamindari tenures they are generally of recent origin, and therefore the villages included in the estates are often held by inferior proprietors on permanent tenure, who are perfectly protected from interference, so long as they make the prescribed annual payment to the superior proprietor. This payment is a certain percentage over the fixed Government assessment. Cultivators hold on the same conditions as in ordinary Malguzari villages.

19. Most of the estates in the Provinces are held on what is known as the "Malguzari" tenure. The estate, whether the property of one or many owners, is always managed by a single proprietor; and the land is chiefly held by cultivators whose rents are thrown into a common stock. The profits are divided or the losses made up with reference to the respective shares of the different proprietors. The ancient proprietary land in cultivation by the owners themselves and known as "Sir", is either held and cultivated by the proprietors according to their shares or else is cultivated in common. If any proprietor takes up extra land he pays regular rent thereon, which is thrown into the same stock with his cultivator's rents. When disputes occur, a regular division takes place and the whole lands of the village come to be divided and held in severalty according to shares, the tenure becoming Patidari. When, however, a body of proprietors has gone so far, the tendency in these Provinces is to separate altogether, and by complete partition, to constitute the several portions separate estates.

20. The estates which are held from Government revenue-free and at a quit-rent are usually on the Malguzari tenure and require no separate description. The case of purchasers of waste lands is exceptional. Their proprietary title is absolute and they are subject to no future revenue assessment.

21. Of subordinate tenures not held direct from Government the following exist in the Central Provinces:—

(*a*). Lease-holders of estates who have been recognised as inferior proprietors, and whose tenure is a permanent one, both heritable and transferable, so long as the fixed annual payments are made to the superior proprietor.

(*b*). Lease-holders whose tenures are limited by the terms of agreement entered into with proprietors.

(*c*). Proprietors of their holdings called "Malik Makbuzahs." This class possesses full proprietary rights with free power of transfer or divison. The revenue quota is fixed on the lands held by them, on which they pay a stated percentage to cover risk and expenses of collection.

(*d*). Holders of land in lieu of wages. In some cases, owing to long possession, the holdings have become hereditary, though in the majority the tenure is absolutely conditional on the continued adequate performance of the service for which they were granted.

(*e*). Holders of rent-free and quit-rent grants according to the terms on which held.

(*f*). Cultivators possessing absolute occupancy rights in their holdings at rents fixed for the period of the Settlement. The tenure is heritable, is under prescribed conditions transferable, and can be sold in execution of a decree. (Act IX. of 1883, Section 38).

(*g*). Cultivators with rights of occupancy based on continuous occupation of land for 12 years, holding at variable rates of rent. The question of liability to enhancement, if contested, is subject to the decision of the Revenue Courts. The tenure is lineally heritable, but is not transferable without the landlord's consent and cannot be sold in execution of a decree. Failure to comply with a decree for arrears may involve ejectment under an order of the Civil Court. (Act IX. of 1883, Chapters IV. and VII.)

(*h*). Ordinary Tenants with no occupancy rights, except such as may arise from special contract with proprietors. Ejectment may be entailed by failure to pay arrears of rent or in default of the tenant's agreeing to enhancement of rent. Enhancement of rent is not subject to the decision of the Revenue Courts ; but ejectment can only be effected by suit and upon payment of compensation for disturbance, and for tenant's improvements. (Act IX. of 1883, Chapter V.)

System of Survey and Settlement.

22. The measurements in each district for revenue purposes were specially placed under the direct charge of a Deputy Collector. The measuring parties consisted of Amins and Patwaris, who, after being trained, were supplied with plane-table, mariner's compass, scale, sight and measuring chain. In the first place, the boundaries of villages were distinctly demarcated, and, this done, the survey of each village was carried through field by field. Each field as surveyed was entered in the surveyor's map, and at the same time its dimensions, its name, nature of the land, crop, revenue, its occupant and other particulars, were noted in his field book. The Map thus prepared is known as the Shajrah, and the field book as the Khasrah. The map, when completed, shows the whole of the cultivation and waste of the village, while the field book gives detailed particulars of occupancy, ownership, soils, crop, grain, and other similar data. The whole of this work was tested by the supervising officers of the department, and completed all that was required from the measuring agency.

23. The map and field book required to be very carefully checked, for all the subsequent papers which were prepared were based on these, and any errors which were overlooked would be likely to disfigure permanently the Settlement record. The statistics prepared from the field book supplied an important part of the data for assessment. The

Settlement Officer had before him the cultivated and culturable area of each village, a detail of the different kinds of soil, and of the extent of irrigated and unirrigated land. He obtained from the District office the nature of past Settlements and the general fiscal history of the estate. From inspection he knew the character of the cultivating community, the nature of the cultivation, while enquiry was directed to ascertaining the gross rental or net produce of the village. The assessment was based on the ascertained assets of the whole estate, and was calculated on the average annual net produce which it would yield during the period of Settlement, about one-half of which was fixed as the Government assessment. This was not necessarily half of the existing gross rental, for in estates with much waste or with future capabilities of improvement, the special circumstances required to be specially considered.

24. This mode of assessment was followed in the case of the great majority of estates in these Provinces. An exceptional mode of procedure, however, was required as regards the Feudatory Chiefs and the important class of non-Feudatory Zamindars. Their payments were in all cases revised, but the Government demand could not be fixed on any regular arithmetical proportion of the gross realizations, and had to be regulated in accordance with the position held by the Chiefs, and with reference also to the jamas, whether of a quit-rent or nominal character, which they had always hitherto paid. The Government demand therefore in these Chiefships following precedent and custom was not fixed in the same manner as in ordinary estates.

25. In the matter of assessment generally great care is necessary that in protecting the revenue interests of Government the error is not made of over-assessing the people In the Central Provinces it is believed that the assessments have been fixed at very moderate rates. In addition to the assessment a full record of all rights connected with the land is one of the matters carefully accomplished in the course of each Settlement. This record includes rights of all classes, both proprietary and non proprietary, in every estate coming under Settlement. In all cases of dispute, a regular judicial decision is passed, which is binding on all parties and effectually prevents future litigation. When all disputes have been settled, all rights duly investigated, the proprietary record comes to represent accurately the proprietary rights and liabilities of every kind found to exist in the estate. In the same way the nature of the occupancy tenure of each cultivator is duly enquired into, and when this is completed a list is prepared showing in detail each person possessing a right of occupancy of any kind. The results of Survey and Settlement proceedings are found recorded in the following principal papers, which are contained in the Settlement Record of each settled estate; 1, the village map; 2, the field book; 3, the assessment statement; 4, the detail of occupancy holdings; 5, the village rent-roll; 6, the Record of proprietary rights and liabilities; 7, the list of cultivators with occupancy rights; and 8, the Administration paper, showing the constitution of the village and the various customs prevailing therein.

26. The Khasrah measurements above described undertaken for purposes of revenue assessment and settlement were followed and checked by the scientific Survey. In the open country the scientific Survey carried on detailed interior measurements village by village while hilly tracts were only topographically surveyed.

Civil Divisions of British Territory

27. The Central Provinces are divided for administrative purposes into four Divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner; and subordinate to Commissioners are 18 Deputy Commissioners, each holding Executive charge of a District. In every District there are two or more sub-divisions, the direct management of each being entrusted to a native Sub-Collector called a Tahsildar. There are 49 such sub-divisions in the 18 Districts of the Central Provinces distributed as follows:—

Division.	Districts.	Tahsils.	Division.	Districts.	Tahsils.
Nagpur.	Nagpur ...	Ramtek	Narbada.	Betul ...	Betul.
		Katol			Multai.
		Nagpur		Chhindwara ...	Chhindwara
		Umrer			Sausar.
	Bhandara ...	Bhandara		Hoshangabad	Sohagpur.
		Sakoli			Hoshangabad.
	Chanda ...	Warora			Harda.
		Brahmapuri		Narsinghpur.	Narsinghpur
		Mul			Gadarwara.
		Sironcha		Nimar ...	Mortakka.
	Wardha ...	Arvi			Khandwa.
		Wardha			Burhanpur.
		Hinganghat			
	Balaghat ...	Burha	Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	Simga.
		Behir			Raipur.
	Jubbulpore ...	Murwara			Drug.
		Sihora			Dhamtari
		Jubbulpore		Sambalpur ...	Sambalpur.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	Banda			Bargarh.
		Kurai		Bilaspur ...	Mungeli.
		Saugor			Bilaspur.
		Rehli			Seorinarain.
	Damoh ...	Hatta			
		Damoh			
	Seoni ...	Lakhnadon			
		Seoni			
	Mandla ...	Ramgarh			
		Mandla			

Incorporated with the districts are 116 Zamindaris or minor chieftainships. The Provinces also include 15 Feudatory States. These are attached to districts, but are under the direct administration of their own chiefs.

Details of the last Census—Tribes and Languages.

28. The third General Census of the Central Provinces was taken on the 17th February 1881.

29. The first regular Census of these Provinces was taken in November 1866, and the second on 25th January 1872.

Area and population.

30. The gross results at each successive Census have been as follows :—

Census of	Total area in square miles.	Total population both sexes.	Number of persons per square mile.
1866	114,718	9,104,511	79·
1872	113,797	9,251,229	81·3
1881	113,279	11,548,511	101·9

The total area of the Central Provinces is nearly double that of England and Wales, but the population is less than half (only 44·5 per cent.)

Variations in area.

31. The above variations in area result partly from transfer and partly from rectifications of detected error. Between the 1st and 2nd Census, a portion of the Nimar district was transferred in 1867, to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. Again, after the 2nd Census, the Bhadrachallam and Rakapilli Talukas of the former Upper Godavery district, area 886 square miles, were transferred, in 1874, to the Madras Presidency. On the other hand, the area returned in 1881 includes an addition of 368 square miles on account of detected short return in 1872 of the areas of certain districts.

Causes of the increase in population.

32. Deducting from the Census population of 1872 the 27,695 persons included therein as population of the Talukas intermediately transferred to the Madras Presidency, the last Census resulted in return of the populations as 2,324,977 or 25·2 per cent. in excess of the return in 1872. In England and Wales, according to the

preliminary Census report of 1881, the rate of natural increment indicated by excess of registered births over deaths, closely agreeing with successive Census results, is only from 13 to 15 per cent. in 10 years.

The births and deaths registered in these Provinces during the years 1872 to 1881 were as follows, viz. :—

2,435,145	Births.
1,904,380	Deaths.
530,765	Difference.

The portion of the population under registration, according to the Census of 1872, was only 7,397,355. The resulting excess of births over deaths indicates a natural increment thereon of only 7·2 per cent. as compared with the Census increase of 25·2 per cent. The registration is admittedly imperfect; still there is no evidence that deaths are registered with much more completeness than births. On the contrary, it is probable that in seasons of severe epidemic, the panic which prevails results in omission to report numbers of deaths. Irrespective of epidemic and malaria, the way in which the bulk of the population struggle through exposure to the rains and the cold weather on inferior diet, with insufficient clothing and imperfect house-shelter, seems sufficient to account for a high death rate, especially among children. On such considerations and after a review of the variations in Census results in different localities, and of the explanations suggested by local officers, including frequent admission of much incompleteness in the Census of 1872, the Deputy Superintendent of Census operations concluded by estimating the increase in Censused population to be attributable in the following proportion to the following causes, viz. :—

Population according to Census of 1872	9,223,534	
Estimated omissions in 1872	1,330,000	
		10,553,534
Natural increment on above at 7·2 per cent...	759,854	
Estimated excess of immigration over emigration based on the Census statistics regarding birth place.....	226,950	
Natural increment on above at 7·2 per cent. for an average of half the interval	8,173	
		994,977
Total population according to Census of 1881.....		11,548,511

33. The folllowing table exhibits Census Statistics for the Civil divisions detailed in para 27, with the included Zamindaris and the attached Feudatory States :—

Area and population of different districts.

Districts with totals per each Division.	Number of			Area in square miles.	Population.
	Attached Feudatory States.	Tahsils	Zamindaris.		
Nagpur	...	4	...	3,786	697,356
Bhandara	...	2	27	3,922	683,779
Chanda	1	4	20	23,847	835,394
Wardha	...	3	...	2,401	387,221
Balaghat	...	2	9	3,146	340,554
Total Nagpur Division...	1	15	56	37,102	2,954,304
Jubbulpore	...	3	...	3,918	687,233
Saugor	...	4	...	4,005	564,950
Damoh	...	2	...	2,799	312,957
Seoni	...	2	...	3,247	334,733
Mandla	...	2	...	4,719	301,760
Total Jubbulpore Divn.	...	13	...	18,688	2,201,633
Hoshangabad	1	4	2	4,652	505,551
Narsinghpur	...	2	...	1,916	305,173
Betul	...	2	...	3,905	304,905
Chhindwara	...	2	9	3,915	372,899
Nimar	...	2	...	3,340	231,341
Total Narbada Division..	1	12	11	17,728	1,779,869
Raipur	4	4	17	14,543	1,832,237
Bilaspur	2	3	13	8,800	1,126,508
Sambalpur	7	2	19	16,418	1,653,960
Total Chhattisgarh Divn.	13	9	49	39,761	4,612,705
Grand Total Central Provinces...	15	49	116	113,279	11,548,511

Of the four divisions, the Chhattisgarh division is the largest and the most populous, comprising 35 per cent. of the area, and 40 per cent. of the population of the Provinces.

Chanda and the three districts of the Chhattisgarh division are the largest districts in respect both of area and population. As these districts include extensive Zamindaris and Feudatory States, involving different degrees of administrative control, the following details are given :—

Districts.	Excluding Zamindaris & Feudatory States.		Zamindaris.		Feudatory States.		Grand Total Population.
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	
Raipur	6,467	1,141,882	5,418	263,289	2,658	427,066	1,832,237
Bilaspur	3,641	746,180	4,157	271,197	1,002	109,181	1,126,508
Sambalpur	1,630	862,053	2,891	331,441	11,897	960,461	1,653,960
Chanda	5,866	533,214	4,919	115,932	13,062	196,248	845,394

Other five districts contain over half a millon of inhabitants, viz, Nagpur, 697,356, Jubbulpore 687,233, Bhandara, 683,779. Saugor, 564,950, and Hoshangabad, 505,551.

The average area of a district, inclusive of Feudatory States, is 6,293 square miles, and exclusive of Feudatory States is 4,691 square miles. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the average area of a district is only 2,165 square miles, in Berar 2,952, in Bengal 3,073, in Assam, 3,310, in the Panjab, 3,375, and in Bombay 5,397 square miles. The average area of an English country is only 1,273 square miles.

The smallest district is Narsinghpur with an area of 1,916 square miles, and the district with the smallest population is Nimar, 231,341. Of the 49 Tahsils, the average area is 1,723 square miles, and the average population 200,792. Fourteen Tahsils exceed the Narsinghpur district in area, and 16 exceed the Nimar district in population.

Feudatory States.

34. Of the 15 Feudatory States 13 were attached at the time of Census to the Chhattisgarh division, one (Bastar) to the Chanda district, and one (Makrai) to the Hoshangabad district. Since then, Bastar has been

attached to the Chhattisgarh division ; so that, with the exception of Makrai, all the Feudatories are in that Commissionership. Their total area is 28,834 square miles, and total population 1,709,720. The following are the most important Feudatory States :—

States.		Population.	Area in square miles,
Patna, Sambalpur	District	257,959	2,399
Kalahandi	Do.	224,548	3,745
Bastor, Chanda	Do.	196,248	13,062
Sonpur, Sambrlpur	Do.	178,701	906
Khairgarh, Raipur	Do.	166,138	940
Nandgaon	Do.	154,339	905
Bamrr, Sambalpur	Do.	81,286	1,988

Zamindaris.

35. The 116 Zamindaris comprise a total area of 20,932 square miles, and a total population of 1,332,549. The average area of a Zamindari is 179 square miles, and the average population 11,449. Many of the Zamindaris, however, are very small, some even less than 10 square miles in area. Of the total number, 22 exceed the above averages in respect both of area and population, 11 more in respect of area only, and 12 more in respect of population only. Of these forty-five which are above the average, 28 are situated in the Chhattisgarh division, 5 in the Chanda district, 5 in Bhandara, 5 in Balaghat, and 2 in Chhindwara. Sixteen of these Zamindaris contain a population exceeding 25,000.

Density of population.

36. The average population of the Provinces per square mile results as :—

59·3 persons in Feudatory States.
116·5 Do. in the Provinces, excluding Feudatory States.
101·9 Do. in the Provinces generally.

The average density of the population of the four divisions varies as follows :—

Division.	Excluding Feudatory States.	In Feudatory States.	Inclusive of Feudatory States.
Nagpur	114·7	15·0	79·6
Jubbulpore.....	117·8	.....	.....
Narbada	100·7	77·9	100·4
Chhattisgarh	128·7	96·2	116·0

Thus the Chhattisgarh division takes precedence in respect of the average density as well as the number of its population. In the case

of the following districts and Feudatory States, the average density of population exceeds 150 per square mile, viz. :—

Districts.		Feudatory States.	
Name.	Average person per square mile.	Name.	Average person per square mile.
Narsinghpur	191	Sakti, Bilaspur district...	198
Nagpur	184	Sonpur, Sambalpur district	197
Jubbulpore	175	Chhuikhadan, Raipur district	190
Bhandara.....	174	Nandgaon, Raipur district	182
Wardha	161	Khairagarh, Do. ...	177
Sambalpur(excluding Feudatory States).....	153		

Some of the Feudatory States, it is seen, equal and even surpass our best districts in average density of population. The tracts in which the average number of persons per square mile was less than 75 are :—

Districts.		Feudatory States.	
Name.	Average.	Name.	Average.
Nimar	69	Kalahandi, Sambalpur district	60
Mandla...	64	Bamra, Sambalpur district	41
Chanda (exclusive of Feudatory States).....	60	Rairokhol, Sambalpur district	21
		Bastar, Chanda district...	15

Urban and rural population.

37. Of the total population 698,566, or 6 per cent. only, are Urban, that is, inhabit towns, (52 in number), of more than 5,000 inhabitants, the average population of each town being 13,434.

The remaining 94 per cent. of the population are rural, inhabiting 45,802 smaller places or villages, the average population of each being 237 inhabitants.

The average number of towns and villages per square mile is ·4 for the provinces, and ·39 for Feudatory States.

Compared with the Statistics of 1872, after rectification of figures for transferred areas, the total numbers of towns and villages contrast as follows :—

Villages and Towns.	Districts excluding Feudatory States.		Feudatory States.		Grand Total Central Provinces.		
	1872	1881	1872	1881	1872	1881	Increase in No.
With less than 200 inhabitants ...	18,769	19,076	6,777	8,540	25,546	27,616	2,070
With 200 and less than 500 inhabitants	9,214	11,231	1,264	2,257	10,478	13,488	3,010
With 500 and less than 1,000 inhabitants	2,544	3,379	176	385	2,722	3,764	1,042
With 1,000 and less than 2,000 inhabitants.....	578	694	35	42	613	736	123
With 2,000 and less than 5,000 inhabitants	175	184	8	14	183	198	15
With 5,000 and upwards.....	38	48	1	4	39	52	13
Total ...	31,318	34,612	8,263	11,242	39,581	45,854	6,273

Villages and towns have increased in total number by 6,273, of which only 2,070 are of the smallest size, with less than 2,000 inhabitants.

Excluding Feudatory States, more than half (55·1 per cent.) of the the total villages and towns in the provinces contain less than 200 inhabitants ; the porportion is least in Bhandara, 36·3 per cent., and in Wardha 39·8 per cent., and highest in Chanda, 68·9, Chhindwara, 70·6, and Mandla, 71·9 per cent.

About one-third (32·4 per cent.) contain 200, but less than 500 inhabitants.

About one-tenth (19·8 per cent.) contain 500, but less than 1,000 inhabitants. The Bhandara district contains an exceptional proportion of such villages, 21·2 per cent. ; next comes Wardha with 16·5 per cent. ; Mandla and Chhindwara return only 2·4 and 2·9 per cent. of villages of this size, while Seoni with the next lowest proportion shows 6·1 per cent.

Only 2·7 per cent. of the villages and towns in these Provinces contain 1,000 inhabitants and upwards. The Wardha district contains the largest proportion of such fine villages or towns, viz., 7·4 per cent., Bhandara and Narsinghpur coming next with 7 and 6·1 per cent. respectively. Only 4·1 per cent. of the villages and towns in the Nagpur district are of this size. The following districts contain less than 1 per cent. of these larger villages, viz., Seoni ·9, Sambalpur ·8, and Mandla ·3.

Relative proportion of the sexes.

38. The relative proportion of the sexes per 10,000 of the population in different localities resulted as follows :—

Sex.	Provinces exclusive of Feudatory States.	Feudatory States.	Provinces inclusive of Feudatory States.	In town.	In villages.
Male ...	5,041	5,075	5,046	5,135	5,040
Female ...	4,959	4,925	4,954	4,865	4,960

In the 7 districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Mandla and Betul, and in the 6 Feudatory States of Makrai, Kanker, Raigarh, Patna, Sonpur, and Rairakhol, the relative proportion of the sexes corresponds pretty nearly with the general provincial average. The districts and Feudatory States in which the results exhibit considerable divergence from the Provincial average are tabulated below :—

Males in excess of females considerably beyond average.			Females in excess of males.		
	Average per 10,000.			Average per 10,000.	
District or Feudatory State.	Male.	Female.	District or Feudatory State.	Male.	Female.
Saugor District ...	5,218	4,782	Bhandara District.	4,984	5,016
Damoh „ ...	5,195	4,805	Balaghat „ ...	4,958	5,042
Hoshangabad „ ...	5,166	4,834	Chhindwara „ ...	4,992	5,008
Narsinghpur „ ...	5,111	4,889	Raipur „ ...	4,955	5,045
Nimar „ ...	5,231	4,769	Bilaspur „ ...	4,955	5,045
Bastar Feudatory State ...	5,251	4,749	Sambalpur „ ...	4,997	5,003
Kalahandi „ ...	5,207	4,793	Chhuikhadan Feudatory State ...	4,933	5,067
Bamra „ ...	5,138	4,862	Khairaghar „ ...	4,976	5,024
			Nandgaon „ ...	4,972	5,028
			Kawardha „ ...	4,945	5,055
			Sakti „ ...	4,975	5,025
			Sarangarh „ ...	4,942	5,058

After detailed comparison with results according to the Census of 1872, and examination of the results for persons of different religions, and in different localities, the general conclusion arrived at by the Deputy Superintendent of Census operations is that the variations in the proportion of the sexes are not due to anything special to particular religions. The proportions under each religion vary in different localities, and corresponding divergences have been found to occur in certain districts under different religions. In some districts for which the statistics of 1872 seem comparatively complete, corresponding results were obtained by the Census of 1881. In short, it would seem that a preponderance of males beyond the average in the Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Nimar districts, and a preponderance of females in the Bhandara, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts, are Census peculiarities special to those districts. Possibly, as suggested in para 44 of the Census Report of 1872, a preponderance of females may be natural to the aboriginal races. Certainly the representatives of these tribes are much more numerous in the districts which return a large proportion of females than where males preponderate. The similar excess of females among Hindus of the same district might, on this view, be attributed to the fact that many aborigines have been recorded among professors of the Hindu religion. But in Mandla, where the aborigines form more than half of the total population, the males among them average 5,054 per 10,000, and in Betul, where they number 116,503, their males average 5,029 per 10,000. Peculiarities, therefore, confined to aborigines only, would not cover the whole ground. Other local peculiarities influencing the relative proportion of the two sexes may be differences of climate, customs, occupations, and even prejudice. For instance, the climate, where males are in the minority, may be specially trying at the season when men's avocations expose them more to it than females. The explanations by the Deputy Commissioners of Bilaspur and Sambalpur are in this sense. Or it may be that, as suggested by Mr. Ismay, the women of the Narbada Valley and Northern districts suffer from not participating in out-door work to the extent common towards Chhattisgarh. Again, in districts where an excess of males was enumerated there is certainly more of the "pardah-fostered" prejudice against giving information regarding female relatives than in Chhattisgarh. After all, however, the disproportion of the sexes in this Province is very small; and the general result of this last careful Census has been to shew that it is less than what was evidenced in 1872, when the proportion of males per 10,000 of the total population resulted as 5,090, compared with 5,046 at the present Census.

Ages.

39. At the Census, details were recorded of the stated or estimated number of years of age attained by each person at his last birth day. But the great bulk of the people do not know their own ages, and the estimates of the Census agency were often not even good approximations. In the case of females whom enumerators were not permitted to see, the entries must have been especially unreliable. No amount of care in compila-

tion could counteract such initial inaccuracy, and the results exhibit many inconsistencies. Still, calculations made from the totals give certain results which may be useful as approximations. The average age of the population results as 24·07 years ; of males 23·89 and of females 24·25 years,—or 4 months and 11 days more than the average age of the males. According to the Census of 1872 the average age of the population resulted as 21·59 years. The mean age of the English population in 1871 was 26·4 years, of males 26·0 and of females 26·8 years, or 9 months and 22 days in excess of the average age of males.

The population divides into two equal parts (composed of persons whose ages are above or below the limit) at the age of 21 years and 2 months. Among males the age-division occurs 4½ months earlier than this, viz., at about 20 years and 9½ months ; and among females 8 months later than the male limit or at about 21 years 5½ months. In England and Wales, in 1871, the ages at which mid-division occurred were 22·37 years on the average ; 21·74 for males and 22·96 for females.

The proportions of the total living returned as of certain ages contrast suggestively with the corresponding results for England and Wales in 1871, viz. :—

	Central Provinces, 1881.	England and Wales, 1871.
Under 10 years of age, per cent	30·9	25·4
10 and less than 30, per cent	34·8	37·0
30 „ „ 40, „	14·2	12·9
40 and upwards „	20·1	24·7
	100·	100·

What seems indicated is that although the fact that in India marriage is the rule and celibacy the exception naturally results in a higher proportion of children, still this superiority is so rapidly reduced in this province by an excessive death-rate, that, after 10 years of age, England retains the higher proportion of young life. Our higher proportion of people from 30 to 39 years of age seems the measure of our comparative loss after 40, due to the inferior preservation of advanced life in India. The remaining difference in our proportion of persons over 40 seems the converse effect of our initial excess of children, in reducing the proportion of our aged.

The approximate death rate per annum deduced from the age statistics results is 36·9 per 1,000 of the total population, 36·8 for males and 37·1 for females during the nine years 1872 to 1881. These results contrast painfully with the mean death in England and Wales, only 21·27 per 1000, during the 10 years 1871 to 1881.

The deduced annual birth rate results as 42·8 per 1,000 in these provinces as compared with only 35·35 per 1,000 in England.

The result indicates a mean increment of only 5·9 per 1,000 per annum, or 5·3 per cent. in 9 years. Accuracy cannot be claimed for this result, but it is sufficiently approximate to show that the rate of natural increment does not approach the mean for England and Wales, and to justify the caution exercised above in attributing no more of the increase in population as compared with Census of 1872 to natural increment than was consistent with the excess of registered births over deaths.

Marital condition.

40 Statistics regarding marital condition were collected for the first time at the recent Census, and within the Khalsa only, not in Feudatory States. The married include re-married widows and widowers, and persons united by any of the inferior marriage ceremonies, and all persons who stated themselves to be married, though possibly only living as man and wife by mutual consent. The resulting statistics are :—

Detail.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Total	Male	2,296,665	2,449,624	213,146
	Female	1,678,081	2,478,483	722,792
Proportion per 10,000 of each condition	Male	5,778	4,971	2,277
	Female	4,222	5,029	7,723
Proportion per 10,000 of each sex	Male	4,631	4,939	429
	Female	3,439	5,080	1,481

The excess of married women over married men results, of course, from the custom of the country which permits men to have more wives than one. As the excess of wives over husbands is only 58 per 10,000 of the total persons married, the general proportion of second wives is not large.

Neither do married females exceed the married males in every district ; they do so in each district of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions, but there are more married men than women in the Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh districts of the Jubbulpore division, and in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts of the Narbada division.

The highest proportional excess is in the Balaghat district, and there the excess of married women would only allow a second wife to an average of between 5 and 6 per cent. of the married men. Even less than the proportions thus indicated must be content with one wife, for allowance has to be made for those who have more than two wives.

37,168 boys and 104,796 girls had been married, and 880 boys and 2,353 girls had been widowed before they were 10 years of age. The proportions which the married children under 10 bear to the total children upwards of 3 years old but under 10, is 3·45 per cent. in the case of boys, and 9·95 per cent. in the case of girls.

Over half the girls, but only about one-fifth of the boys of 10, but under 15 years of age, had been married. Nearly 87 per cent. of the females of 15, but under 20 years of age, had been married. The proportion of young women still unmarried at this age (11 per cent. excluding widows) exceeds what has generally been supposed. The proportion of married women to females reached its highest point (93·9 per cent.) between the age 20 to 24 inclusive. At this age only 2·5 per cent. of our women were unmarried, and 3·6 per cent. widows, in contrast with 65·16 per cent. single, and ·52 per cent. widowed at this age in England and Wales (1871). Despite juvenile marriages, the proportion of women living in widowhood between 25 and 30 years of age was only 6 per cent. of the total females of that age. After this, the proportion of widows increases at a remarkable rate. Between 40 and 50 years of age nearly 36 per cent. of the women were widows; between 50 and 60, the proportion of widows had increased to 58·5 per cent., and of the women beyond that age 83 per cent. were widows.

The following abstract shews the number and proportion of juveniles returned under different religions as married :—

Religion.	0 to 9				10 to 14			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent of age total.	Number.	Per cent of age total.	Number.	Per cent of age total.	Number.	Per cent of age total
Hindu	28,062	2·5	86,301	7·8	87,652	21·4	181,320	55·9
Kabirpanthi	1,953	4·1	4,085	8·6	4,407	28·8	7,717	60 0
Satnami	4,158	6·8	7,952	13·0	7,764	43·5	11,021	77 5
Jain	52	·9	311	6·4	351	13·8	1,320	71·1
Aborigiual	2,621	1·1	5,161	2·1	7,241	8·4	17,373	24 5
Mahomedan	312	·9	941	2·6	956	6·3	3,509	29·8

The Hindus are even exceeded by the Kabirpanthi and Satnami dissenters, especially by the latter, in the proportion of their juvenile marriages. The Jains, too, exceed the Hindus in the proportion of their girls of from 10 to 14 years of age recorded as married. The proportions are much less among the Aborigines and Mahomedans. Under all religions the number of girls married off at such an early age is much greater than the number of boys. The disproportion is greatest in the case of the Jains.

The actual number of persons of the ordinary child-producing ages, and the percentage of these who are married, are given in detail for each religion in the following abstract :—

Religion.	Males from 15 to 59.			Females from 15 to 39.		
	Total number.	Number married.	Per cent married.	Total number.	Number married.	Per cent married.
Satnami	89,542	82,197	91·8	69,682	66,109	94·9
Kabirpanthi	75,028	64,581	86·1	58,272	53,437	91·7
Hindu	2,004,715	1,605,691	80·1	1,428,687	1,276,969	89·3
Aboriginal	392,717	304,281	77·5	296,972	260,347	87·7
Mahomedan	81,826	56,790	69·4	54,658	46,299	84·7
Jain	14,352	9,860	68·7	9,377	7,458	79.5
Christian	5,019	1,918	38·2	2,095	1,537	73·4

Among males, the age period in which the highest proportion are married is 50 to 39 under all religions except the Mahomedan and the Christian, among the professors of which the proportion is highest from 40 to 49.

Among females the age in which the married proportions are highest is from 20 to 24 under all religions except that professed by the Jains, among whom the maximum occurs from 15 to 19; and under the head of Aborigines and Christians, among whom it occurs from 25 to 29.

The highest proportion of married persons of both sexes of from 15 to 19 years of age was recorded among the Satnamis, of whom at this age only 3·2 per cent. of females, and 21·6 of males were still single.

The total number of widows under each religion between the ages 15 to 39, and the ratio they bear to married women of the same age, are noted below :—

Detail.	Satnami.	Kabirpanthi.	Aboriginal.	Hindu.	Christian.	Mahomedan.	Jain
Total widows 15 to 39 ...	2,460	3,442	17,438	116,672	150	5,710	1,868
Ratio per cent. to married women same age ...	3·7	6·4	6·7	9·1	9·8	12·4	25·0

Even after 40, the proportion of widows is least among the Satnamis, being only 36·2 per cent. of *the total females* from 50 to 59; in contrast with 55·4 per cent. among Christians, 60·2 per cent. among Hindus, and 77·0 per cent. among Jains.

The statistics show that the widowers of all religions generally elect to avail themselves of their ability to re-marry. The numbers married and widowed in the two sexes above 60 years of age contrast thus:—

Condition.	Males.	Females.
Married	178,130	49,171
Widowed	58,833	253,777

Religion.

41. The number and proportion of persons of each of the main religions, according to the present census, are compared with the corresponding results according to the Census of 1872:—

Religion.	1881.		1872.	
	Number of persons.	Proportion per 10,000 of the total population.	Number of persons.	Proportion per 10,000 of the total population.
Hindu. { of Hindu castes ...	7,551,420	6,538·87	6,518,137	7,045·7
Hindu. { of Aboriginal race...	1,151,690	997·26	.....	.....
Aboriginal	1,753,917	1,518·74	2,014,731	2,177·8
Satnami	398,409	344·99	265,985	287·51
Kabirpanthi	347,994	301·33	164,069	177·35
Mahomedan	285,687	247·38	240,965	260·47
Jain	45,911	39·75	36,583	39·54
Christian	11,973	10·37	10,482	11·33
Others	1,510	1·31	277	·3
Total ...	11,548,511	10,000·00	9,251,229	10,000·00

In 1872, members of aboriginal tribes were excluded, wherever recognizable, from people of the Hindu religion. The instructions for the Census of 1881 enjoined that Gonds and all alike should be asked what religion they professed, and their replies recorded. Though there was great variety of practice in recording the religion of members of

hill tribes, owing chiefly to the prejudices of the Hindu agency employed, still the result shows clearly that there is among the aboriginal races a very general desire to be regarded as of the Hindu religion ; and this aspiration of the hill races towards Hinduism, despite Hindu contempt, seems significant of their general disposition to adopt the Hindu lead. There is no recognized common aboriginal religion. The term has been applied to the amalgamated results of record of tribe in lieu of religion, in the case of hill tribes not professing any of the recognized main religions.

Taking statistics for the Hindu and aboriginal religions together, their combined proportions amount only to 9,054·9 per 10,000 of the population as compared with 9,223·5 in 1872. The difference results chiefly from increase under the Satnami and Kabirpanthi sects of Hindu dissenters, attributable rather to more complete enumeration than to proselytism. The Kabirpanthi sect is represented in all districts, but 79 per cent. of its adherents were recorded in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur (with their Feudatory States) alone. The Satnamis are restricted almost exclusively to these same two districts.

Despite a considerable increase in numbers, the proportion of Mahomedans to total population (only 2·5 per cent.) is even less than in 1872. This results from more complete enumeration of the general population, especially in those remote tracts where Mahomedans are comparatively scarce. The only districts in which the Mahomedans even equal 5 per cent. of the population are Nimar 24,426 or 10·6 per cent., Nagpur 39,765 or 5·7 per cent., and Jubbulpore 34,790 or 5 per cent. Over 94 per cent. of the Mahomedans in these provinces were recorded as of the Sunni sect.

The Saugor district returns nearly a third of the Jains in the provinces.

Caste and tribes.

·42. Statistics were taken out at the Census of 625 different castes and tribes classified in major details as follows :—

Major details.	Grand total for Central Provinces.	Total for Districts.	Total for Feudatory States.
Hindu castes	8,234,441	7,203,906	1,030,535
Indefinite entries as of Hindu caste	60,599	42,632	17,967
Total of Hindu race	8,295,040	7,246,538	1,048,502
Dravidian tribes	2,397,216	1,849,506	547,710
Kolarian do.	510,201	408,149	102,052
Unclassified aboriginal tribes	1,985	660	1,325
Total of Aboriginal race	2,909,102	2,258,315	651,087
Grand Total	11,204,142	9,504,853	1,699,589

The difference by which the totals given in the above table fall short of the total population of the Province results chiefly from the fact that information was not collected regarding the former caste or tribe of those natives who profess religions which do not recognize caste, such as the Mahomedan or the Christian.

The representatives of the Dravidian tribes form 20·8 per cent., (chiefly Gonds—17·7 per cent.,) of the total population of the Province. The only districts in which they do not form at least 10 per cent. of the population are Nimar, which returns only 3, Nagpur 6·3 and Saugor 8·1 per cent. The representatives of the Kolarian tribes include only 4·4 per cent. of the total population, and are comparatively localized. The districts and States in which a large proportion of the population are of Kolarian race form a regular belt across the Province, viz. the Sambalpur district (11·6 per cent.,) with its Northern Feudatory States, Bamra (20·3 per cent.,) Sarangarh (11·9 per cent.,) and Raigarh (19·4 per cent.) ; the Bilaspur district (5·7 per cent.,) with the Sakti State (17·2 per cent.); Mandla (6·3 per cent.,) with the following States (branching southwards), Kawarda (4 per cent.,) Khairagarh (4·9 per cent.,) and Nandgaon (7·2 per cent.); the Jubbulpore district (8 per cent.) ; Narsinghpur (4·6 per cent.) ; Chhindwara (3·2 per cent.) ; Hoshangabad (7·3 per cent.,) with the Makrai State (21·9 per cent.) ; Betul (11·1 per cent.) and Nimar (16·5 per cent.)

Of the 625 castes and tribes tabulated in the Census returns only 100 contain upwards of 10,000 members, of which 66 contain above 25,000 members, and 29 above 100,000. Space admits only of the following abstract regarding the 29 castes or tribes which contain upwards of 100,000 members. Aboriginal tribes are distinguished by the letters (D) or (K), signifying Dravidian or Kolarian :—

Serial order.	Name.	Number of both sexes.	Per 10,000 of total population.
1	Gond (D)	2,040,355	1,767
2	Chamar	760,101	658
3	Kurmi (including Kunbi) ...	740,528	641
4	Teli	632,934	548
5	Ahir (including Gaoli, &c.) ...	509,526	441
6	Brahman	359,886	312
7	Mahar	322,016	279
8	Lodhi	265,147	230
9	Ganda	250,133	217
10	Mehra	242,304	210
11	Rajput	240,985	209
12	Gaur	214,936	186
	Carried over ...	6,578,851	5,698

Serial order.	Name.	Number of both sexes.	Per 10,000 of total population.
	Brought forward ...	6,578,851	5,698
13	Marar	200,900	174
14	Dhimar	194,453	168
15	Kewat	165,591	143
16	Kalar	156,780	136
17	Kondh (D)	149,758	130
18	Panka	141,726	123
19	Nai	131,614	114
20	Sabara (D)	130,719	113
21	Koshti	129,559	112
22	Kawar (K)	121,436	105
23	Dhobi	119,936	104
24	Kachhi	116,677	101
25	Mali	115,821	100
26	Gowari	110,363	96
27	Lohar	109,370	95
28	Powar	106,086	92
29	Baiga (K)	102,942	89
	Total ...	8,882,582	7,693

These 29 castes and tribes constitute 77 per cent. of the total population, and more than account for every caste and tribe forming even 1 per cent. of the population. They have been arranged and numbered serially in the order of their relative numerical superiority. The Gonds far out-number any of the Hindu castes ; then come the Chamar, Kurmi (including Kunbi), Teli and Ahir, all much more numerous than the Brahman caste, which takes only 6th place.

Of the Gonds, certain tribes are special to certain localities, for instance, the Mooria to Bastar, the Mária to the Chanda district with Bastar, the Pardhán to the skirts of the Nagpur Valley in the Chanda, Seoni and Chhindwara districts, the Dhur to Raipur, the Halba to Raipur with Bhandara, and the Bharia to Jubbulpore and Chhindwara.

The Kondhs are found only in the Sambalpur district with its Feudatory States, especially Kalahandi (69,080) and Patna (45,083).

The Sabaras also are special to the Sambalpur district and Feudatory States, with a strong off-shoot in the Saugor district (16,109 Saur.)

The Kawars are special to the Bilaspur and Raipur districts with

their Feudatory States and the adjoining States of Raigarh in the Sambalpur district, with a strong off-shoot (15,903) in the Narsinghpur district.

The Baigas are special to Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Mandla and Balaghat.

Of Hindu castes above listed, the Ganda, Kewat and Panka are special to Chhattisgarh, the Gaur to Sambalpur and its Feudatory States, the Kachhi to the Vindhyan districts, Saugor and Damoh, with the Nerbudda Valley districts and the Mahar to the Nagpur Valley. The Koshtis also are most abundant in this Valley with overflow into Raipur and Bilaspur. The Powar caste is chiefly found in Bhandara, Balaghat and Seoni, and the Gowari in these districts with Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda.

Of other large castes and tribes the following are also special to certain districts, viz: the Ghosia (34,310) to Chhattisgarh, the Dumal (33,983) Kolta (92,827) and Kura (31,644) to Sambalpur with its Feudatory States, Dom (45,345) to Kalahandi, the Kori (48,826) to Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh, the Kol (76,148) to Jubbulpore, Mandla and Sambalpur with its Feudatory States, the Balahi (45,317) to Hoshangabad and Nimar, the Gujar (44,289) to these districts with Narsinghpur, the Bhil, including Bhilala, (51,916) to Nimar, Hoshangabad and Betul and the Korku (85,438) to these 3 districts with Chhindwara; the Kiror (40,262) to Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Betul, the Kabia (30,091) to Seoni, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, the Bhoer (39,840) to Betul, Chhindwara and Wardha, and the Mana (39,454) to Chanda.

Mother-tongue.

43. Statistics as regards mother-tongue were collected for the districts only, exclusive of Feudatory States. Of the total inhabitants of the districts,

9,830,981 were recorded of Indian mother-tongues.
946 only, of other Asiatic mother-tongues.
6,527 of Non-Asiatic mother-tongues, chiefly English 6,262 ; and
337 without entry of mother-tongues.

9,858,791 total.

Under Indian mother-tongues the resulting statistics are—

6,058,263	or 61·6	per cent., Hindustani, including Hindi and Urdu.
1,969,264	or 20·0	„ Marathi.
591,548	or 6·0	„ Ooria.
99,701	or 1·0	„ Telugu.
967,500	or 9·9	„ Gondi.
113,801	or 1·2	„ Other aboriginal languages.
30,904	or 0·3	„ Other Indian languages.
Total 9,830,981	or 100·0	

The general mother-tongue of the provinces is Hindustani, but in the Nagpur Division, (except the Balaghat district), Maratha is the common mother-tongue, and in the Sambalpur district, Ooria. Even in these Maratha districts a considerable proportion of the inhabitants were recorded as of Hindustani mother-tongue, viz. in Nagpur 16·6 per cent., Bhandara 21·7 per cent., Chanda 8 per cent., and Wardha 8·9 per cent. Maratha is also the mother-tongue of 24·9 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Balaghat district, 18·9 per cent. of Chhindwara, 22·4 per cent. of Betul, and 19·2 per cent of Nimar.

Ooria is the mother-tongue of 76·3 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Sambalpur district, and 4·4 per cent. of Raipur.

The only district in which the mother-tongue of any considerable proportion of the inhabitants is Telugu is Chanda when it is spoken by 11·5 per cent., including 71·5 per cent. in the Sironcha Sub-division, and 16·3 per cent. in the Mul tahsil.

Of the total Gonds in the districts, 1,692,277, only 967,500 or 57 per cent. were recorded as of Gondi mother-tongue. The following statistics indicate a general abandonment by the Gonds of their ancestral mother-tongue in the 4 Northern districts and Chhattisgarh, viz. :—

District.	Gonds.		Of Gondi mother-tongue.	
	Number.	Per cent. of district population.	Number.	Per cent. of total Gonds in district.
Jubbulpore ...	98,384	14·3	8,509	8·6
Damoh ...	33,499	10·7	3	.....
Saugor ...	29,407	5·2	3,747	12·7
Narsinghpur ...	46,645	12·8	5,592	12·0
Raipur ...	261,791	18·6	28,730	11·0
Bilaspur ...	134,813	13·3	1,381	1·0
Sambalpur ...	57,327	8·3	4,313	7·5

In the following nine districts Gondi is still the mother-tongue of over 10 per cent. of the inhabitants:—

District.	Gonds.		Of Gondi mother-tongue.	
	Number.	Per cent. of district population.	Number.	Per cent. of total Gonds in the district.
Mandla ...	164,969	54·7	129,627	78·6
Seoni ...	145,014	43·3	134,276	92·6
Chhindwara ...	140,739	37·7	131,755	93·6
Betul ...	89,068	29·2	87,968	98·8
Hoshangabad ...	61,099	12·5	53,282	87·2
Balaghat ...	88,688	26·0	74,156	83·6
Bhandara ...	98,499	14·4	84,126	85·4
Chanda ...	154,701	23·8	132,348	85·8
Wardha ...	42,988	11·1	41,412	96·3

Under other aboriginal languages 100,643 persons were classified as of Munda or Kolarian mother-tongue, including 65,271 of the Korku dialect, 16,052 Kol, 14,315 Kura and 4,897 Bhili. The 13,073 recorded as of Baigani mother-tongue should probably have been grouped with these.

The only considerable returns under other Indian languages are 10,046 persons recorded under Gujerathi in Nimar, and 5,943 under Tamil in the Nagpur district.

Birth place.

44. Birth place statistics show that immigration within the life-time of present residents has supplied 4·8 per cent. of the population of the provinces:—

The general statistics are as follows:—

	Total population.	Birth within the Central Provinces.				Birth beyond the Central Provinces.	
		In districts.		In Feudatory States.			
		Number.	Per cent. of total population.	Number.	Per cent. of total population.	Number.	Per cent. of total population.
Districts	9,838,791	9,258,735	94·0	77,039	1·7	503,017	5·0
Feudatory States	1,709,720	224,752	13·0	1,438,069	84·0	46,899	3·0
Central Provinces ...	11,548,511	9,483,487	82·1	1,515,108	13·1	549,916	4·8

From this it would appear that 224,752 persons have immigrated from districts into Feudatory States as compared with only 77,039 from Feudatory States into districts. Some doubt, however, attaches to the Census record on this point, because there was a tendency among enumerators to record persons born within a Feudatory State, as born within the district to which such State is attached. This tendency was specially noticed in Raipur, the only district which returns a considerable proportion (5 per cent.) of its inhabitants as born within Feudatory States.

The districts whose population include the largest proportion of persons born in other districts of the Central Provinces are Balaghat and Seoni, each 17 per cent., Wardha 14 per cent.; Chhindwara 10 per cent.; and Mandla 9 per cent. On the other hand the districts of which the largest proportion born within them were enumerated in other districts of these Provinces, are Balaghat 14·8 per cent.; Seoni and Nagpur each 11·7 per cent.; and Bhandara 11 per cent. Thus Balaghat and Seoni exceed other districts in emigration as well as immigration.

The following abstract shows the Provinces and Native States from which there has been considerable emigration into these Provinces:—

Provinces in which born.	Enumerated within		Native States in which born.	Enumerated within	
	District.	Feudatory States.		District.	Feudatory States.
Bengal Presidency	20,278	8,519	Baghelkhand	57,768	610
Do. Feudatory States	845	22,037	Bundelkhand	88,385	189
North-West Provinces and Oudh	118,879	8,753	Gwalior	17,005	201
Bombay Presidency	26,099	404	Rajputana	18,098	1,202
Madras	21,083	7,336	Malwa	49,325	716
Other Indian Provinces	2,776	109	Berar	52,089	222
			Nizam's Dominions	26,503	1,480
			Other Native States	520	6
Total	189,960	12,188	Total	309,753	4,626

Naturally the immigrants from each direction were recorded chiefly in the districts and Feudatory States nearest thereto.

The districts whose statistics evidence the largest immigration from beyond the Provinces are Nimar, 15 per cent. of its total population, Jubbulpore and Saugor each 13 per cent.; Hoshangabad and Damoh each 10 per cent.; and Wardha 9 per cent.

The immigration from beyond the Provinces during the present generation into the following districts equals only about 1 per cent. of their population, viz., Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Bhandara and Raipur, all inlying districts.

Our Feudatory States of Raigarh, Bamra, Rairakhol and Sonpur in the Sambalpur district return 21,493 of the immigrants from the Bengal Feudatory States.

The chief counterpoise to the above immigration evidenced by the Census Reports of other Provinces yet received is a return of 185,142 of the residents of Berar as having been born within the Central Provinces, indicating a net loss to these Provinces of 132,831 by emigration to Berar.

Occupations.

45. The information regarding occupations collected at the Census was restricted to those of persons who actually did work contributing to family income, and in the case of persons with several occupations, to that one from which income was chiefly derived; moreover in the case of females mere house-hold duties performed otherwise than for wages, were regarded for Census purposes as "no occupation."

The totals returned without recorded occupation contrast as follows with the total persons enumerated within the ordinary working ages :—

Detail.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total Males.	Number.	Per cent. of total Females.
Without recorded occupation ...	2,074,247	35·6	2,044,592	51·5
Under 10 years of age or 55 and upwards	2,116,184	36·3	2,196,336	38·4

The Males of these ages rather exceed the proportion returned as unoccupied. While this would result from some of the boys under 10 and some of the men of 55 and upwards being employed on light labour contributing to family income, for instance, as herd boys, field-watchers, &c., the result attests the general completeness with which the occupations of males have been recorded.

Under Females, recognition of persons of the above ages as being almost necessarily dependents, leaves but 14 per cent. of females within the working age not occupied in a manner contributing directly to family income

The statistics regarding persons engaged in the 51 most common occupations are abstracted in the following table :—

Number of Group	Occupations.	Males.			Females.		
		No.	Per 10,000		No.	Per 10,000	
			Of total Males.	Of occupied Males.		Of total Females.	Of occupied Females.
1	Cultivators without permanent rights	1,032,196	1,771·4	2,750·4	437,395	764·5	1,575·2
2	Day labourers	356,315	611·5	949·4	833,419	1,456·7	3,001·4
3	Assistants in home cultivation	270,842	464·8	721·7	595,003	1,040·	2,142·8
4	Field servants	389,202	667·6	1,036·5	12,849	22·5	46·3
5	Spinning and selling yarn	61,127	104·9	162·9	235,470	411·6	848·0
6	Tennants with rights of occupancy at variable rates	187,092	321·1	498·5	48,740	85·2	175·5
7	Herdsmen	206,367	354·1	549·9	23,629	41·3	85·1
8	Weavers (cotton)	160,860	276·1	428·6	50,827	88·8	183·0
9	Tennants holding at fixed rates	99,726	171·1	265·7	27,963	48·9	100·7
10	Beggars	70,276	120·6	187·3	33,880	59·2	122·0
11	Village proprietors and co-sharers	52,000	89.2	138·6	14,083	24·6	50·7
12	Catching and selling fish	39,606	68·0	105·5	21,325	37·3	76·8
13	Workers in leather	45,044	77·3	120·0	14,387	25 1	51·8
14	Domestic servants	38,477	66·0	102·5	16,619	29·0	59·8
15	Grass and firewood head-load gatherers, for sale	19,497	33·5	52·0	34,661	60·6	124·8
16	Oil pressers, sellers	22,197	38·0	59·0	26,941	47·1	97·0
17	Village Watchmen	42,275	72·5	112·6	4,258	7·4	15·3
18	Pot and tile makers, sellers	23,740	40·7	63·3	17,218	30·0	62·0
19	Basket and Matting makers, sellers, (Bamboo)	21,172	36·3	56.4	18,362	32·1	66·1
20	Washing clothes	20,229	34·7	53·9	18,886	33·0	68·0
21	Iron Smiths	28,185	48·9	75·9	9.740	17·0	35·1
22	Earthwork labourers	23,281	40·0	62·0	1,2400	21·7	44 7
23	Barbers	33,112	56·8	88 2	424	.7	1·5
24	Grain grinders, huskers	1,317	2·3	3·5	30,948	54·1	111·5
25	Fruit and Vegetable dealers	12,757	21·9	34·0	19,161	33·5	69·0
26	Milk and butter sellers	5,427	9·3	14·5	26,456	46·2	95·3
27	Preparers and sellers of parched grain	6,030	10·3	16·1	22,919	40·1	82·5
28	Carriers, pack bullock or other animal	22.694	38·9	60·5	5,598	9·8	20·2
29	Water carriers	10,771	18·5	28·7	13.652	23·9	49·2
30	Cotton ginning and teasing	11,515	19·8	30·7	10,610	18.5	38.2
31	Tailors	12,825	22·0	34·2	9,140	16·0	32·9
32	Country spirit distillers, vendors	12,273	21·1	32·7	5,767	10·1	20·8
33	Gold and Silver smiths	17,509	30·0	46·7	...	...	...
34	Carpenters	16,952	29·1	45·2	1	...	...
35	Shepherds	13,083	22·5	34·9	3,641	6·4	13 1
36	Runners and messengers	16,002	27·5	42·6	229	·4	·8
37	Salt dealers	9,928	17·0	26·5	6,292	11·0	22·7
38	Grain dealers	12,126	20·8	32·3	3,167	5·5	11 1
39	Cloth dealers	10,582	18 2	28·2	3,956	6·9	14·2
40	Vendors of petty miscellanies	9,275	15·9	24·7	5,249	9.2	18·8
41	Weavers (wool)	6,681	11·5	17·8	6,627	11·6	23·9
42	Flour and pulse dealers	9,925	17·0	26·1	3,383	5.9	12·2
43	Bangle makers, sellers	6,356	10·9	16·9	5,551	9.7	20·0
44	Agricultural implement makers	9,152	16·2	25·2	1,566	2·7	5·6
45	Carriers (cart)	10,657	18·8	28·4	322	.6	1·2
46	Musicians	10,637	18·3	28·8	307	·5	1·1
47	Kirana dealers (grocers)	8,553	14·7	22·8	2,052	3·6	7·4
48	Sweepers	4,709	8·1	12·5	5,649	9·9	20·3
49	Makers and Vendors of brass, copper and bell-metal ware	8,192	14·6	22·6	1,378	2·4	5·0
50	Cloth stampers and dyers	5,702	9·8	15·2	3,540	6·2	12·8
51	Grain and money lenders	7,478	12·8	19.9	1,075	1·9	3·9
	Total accounted for	3,552,569	6,062·0	9.413·	2,706,718	4,731·0	9.748·0
	Occupied persons not accounted for	220,306	378·0	587·	70,079	122·0	252·0

The above detail accounts for all but 6 per cent. or rather less than 6 per cent. of the occupied males, and 2·5 per cent. of the occupied females. The 9 first or most common occupations include 6 classes of agriculturists, in addition to (No. 2) " day labourers," of whom 863,168 or 72·6 per cent. were recorded specifically as " field labourers," and (Nos. 5 and 8) Spinners and Weavers.

Including recorded field labourers two-thirds of the occupied population are returned as agriculturists, viz. ;—

Sex.	Number occupied as agriculturists.	Per cent. of total agriculturists.	Per cent. of Provincial total occupied of same sex.
Males	2,529,620	58	67·4
Females	1,798,877	42	64·8
Total ...	4,328,497	100	66·3

In 1872, the occupations of males only were recorded ; Spinners and Weavers were returned collectively as 203,689, compared with a total according to the recent Census of 221,987 among males, viz., 61,127 Spinners, and 160,860 Weavers. The hand-industry is holding its own better than was supposed. According to the Census of 1872, the Spinners and Weavers amounted to 433 per 10,000 of the total population, and 708 per 10,000 of the occupied males then recorded. According to the more complete record of the last Census, they now form only 381 per 10,000 of the total males, and 592 per 10,000 of the occupied males, the difference in proportion showing that the increase in number merely results from the larger population comprehended within the recent Census record.

Education.

46. Statistics under this head were collected in districts only, excluding Feudatory States. The general results were as follows :—

Educational test.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.
Not under instruction and unable to read and write	4,725,563	4,871,998
Not under instruction, but able to read and write	157,023	4,187
Under instruction	76,849	3,171

As regards the number under instruction, the general accuracy of the statistics is confirmed by comparison with the returns of the Educational Department.

It is disappointing to find the numbers not under instruction, but able to read and write, so little in excess of the numbers under instruction. This is attributed to relapse into ignorance of most of those who, in our primary schools, never acquired proficiency in reading and writing, and had no occasion in after life to exercise the little knowledge they had acquired.

Of the 4,187,681 males in the districts, 5 years old and upwards, only 5·6 per cent. were either under instruction or able to read and write, and for females the corresponding proportion is only 18 per 10,000.

The children of each religion under 15 but upwards of 5 years of age, are compared in the following table with the persons of each religion under instruction which, of course, must necessarily include some over 15.

Religion.	Males.			Females.		
	Number under instruction.	Number of age 5 to 14 inclusive.	Proportion of column 2 to column 3 per cent.	Number under instruction.	Number from 5 to 14 years of age.	Proportion of column 6 to column 7 per cent.
Aboriginal ...	810	208,392	·39	13	186,465	.....
Satnami ...	1,091	46,712	2·34	13	40,878	·03
Kabirpanthi ...	1,677	38,168	4·39	51	34,369	·15
Hindu ...	63,475	949,111	6·69	1,794	839,939	·21
Mahomedan ...	6,752	32,961	20·48	451	29,472	1·53
Kumbhipathia ...	14	59	23·73	.....	30	.....
Jain ...	2,007	5,407	37·12	190	4,446	4·27
Christian ...	972	1,281	75·88	645	1,217	53·
Parsi ...	35	45	77·78	10	34	29·41
All religions (including 62 persons of other religions) ...	76,849	1,282,174	5·99	3,171	1,136,886	·28

Only about 6 per cent. of the total boys, and 3 per 1,000 of the girls are under instruction. The proportion of Mahomedan children under instruction is materially higher than among Hindus. This results partly from the Mahomedan community being congregated in larger proportion than the Hindus among the towns and larger villages where schools exist, and partly from the exclusive caste prejudices of the better class

of Hindus, who practically debar children of the multitudinous lowest castes, regarded by them as out-castes, from admission to the schools.

The districts in which the proportion of boys under instruction is highest, are Nimar, nearly 13 per cent., and Jubbulpore and Nagpur about 11 per cent., and the proportion is lowest in Sambalpur and Chhindwarra, each about 3·3 per cent., Bilaspur about 3 per cent., and Mandla only 1·8 per cent.

Infirmities.

47. At the Census, statistics were collected within the districts (excluding Feudatory States) in respect of certain infirmities. The totals result as follows :—

Infirmity.	Males.		Females.	
	Total afflicted.	Proportion per 10,000 males.	Total afflicted.	Proportion per 10,000 Females.
Unsound mind	1,649	3·3	870	1·8
Blind	10,824	22·	14,436	30·
Deaf mute	3,854	8·	2,858	6·
Leper	4,430	9·	2,013	4·

Unsound mind includes all forms of insanity ; blind, only those blind of both eyes ; deaf mutes, only those deaf mute from birth ; and lepers, only those afflicted with the true eating leprosy.

The necessity for the segregation of lepers with a view both to the mitigation of their condition by care and treatment, and to the eventual eradication of the disease from this country is evidenced forcibly in the review of the statistics regarding infirmities by Surgeon Major B. Evers, M. D., Civil Surgeon of Wardha, which has been embodied in the Census Report. Dr. Evers quotes authorities for belief that lepra is indeed a contagious disease.

Changes in the Administration.

48. There is nothing to record under this head.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.

49. As has been already noted, of the fifteen Feudatory States attached to the Central Provinces, Makrai is in the Nerbudda Division, and the remaining fourteen are in the Chhattisgarh Division. Four of the latter are under Government management, viz: Patna, Sarangarh, Sakti and Kalahandi: a fifth, Khairagarh, was administered by Government during a part of the year under report, and was given back to the control of its Chief in February last.

50. *Makrai* (Hoshangabad district).—The land revenue realised in this State during the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 450. This was due to fresh assessments in the case of malguzars whose 3 or 5 years' leases had expired. On the other hand, there was a decrease in opium and ganja receipts, due it is said to the enhanced price resulting from the prohibition of poppy and ganja cultivation within the State, and the introduction of the system prevailing in British territory. Civil judicial business was of a very simple nature. Of 92 cases filed, 76 were disposed of. There were no claims for immoveable property. Of 110 persons brought to trial for offences committed, 71 were convicted and 39 were acquitted or discharged. Except in cases of theft and adultery, no sentences of imprisonment were passed. The usual punishment was fine, which fell at an average of Rs. 11-3-2 per head. It is interesting to note that the Chief considered whipping an appropriate punishment in the case of public servants taking an illegal gratification. Some trouble was caused during the year by the failure on the Raja's part to pay punctually the stipend due to the Niwari Rani (the junior wife of the late Chief); but with this exception no complaints were preferred against his administration, and the people generally seemed contented.

Area in square miles	...	215
Population	...	16,764
Receipts in 1882-83	...	Rs. 87,130

51. *Bastar* (Sambalpur).—The administration of this State has for some years past been unsatisfactory, owing to the Raja's unwillingness or incapacity to take any share in the conduct of business, and to the irregular means of increasing the income of the State which have been resorted to by the Diwan, Kalandar Sing. The income is about Rs. 96,000: a sum which should ordinarily be sufficient to cover the cost of administration (about Rs. 31,000), and the maintenance of relations and retainers (costing about Rs. 23,000), while leaving a considerable surplus: but every source of income has been forestalled by drafts drawn against it by the Raja or his Diwan,

Area in square miles	...	13,062
Population	...	156,243
Receipts	...	Rs. 96,000

and the State is now in a position of *quasi* bankruptcy. The treasury is empty; the State officials are clamouring for pay, which is in arrears for one, two and three years: and the total debt due to merchants and other creditors is estimated at about two lakhs. At the same time there has been rivalry between the senior Rani, who has been in the habit of taking a part in the administration, and the Diwan, whom the Raja upholds; which has latterly led to such disorders that the Assistant Commissioner of Sironcha, who made a tour through the dependency in January 1882, was of opinion that a rising of the people against the oppression and injustice they were being subjected to, might be apprehended. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner found it necessary in July 1882 to summon Kalandar Sing, the Diwan, to Nagpur; and in January last Colonel Ward, the Additional Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, marched through the State and made enquiries into the causes of embarrassment. In February he submitted a detailed report upon the financial condition of the State and upon the administrative abuses which had prevailed. He had done his best to bring about a permanent reconciliation between the Raja, the Rani and Kalandar Sing; but the attitude of the latter (who is a prospective heir to the *gaddi*, as well as Diwan) rendered this impossible. The Chief Commissioner has deferred coming to any decision as to the steps to be taken for restoring order in the State until the approaching cold weather, when he marches into Chhattisgarh.

52. *Bamra* (Sambalpur).—Raja Vasudeo Sudhal Deo, the Chief of this State, is the best educated and most intelligent among the Chiefs of Chhattisgarh. He rendered valuable assistance during the year to the Vaccination department by sending his own vaccinators to the Tributary States of Ongul and Lahra when small-pox broke out there. The boundary disputes with Bonai, Rehrakol and Ongul, which have been a source of trouble for long, were settled in the year under report. The Additional Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, marched through this State in November last, and submitted a very satisfactory report on the great improvements in all branches of the administration introduced by the present Ruler. A good road has recently been constructed from the head-quarters of the State to Gurpali, a distance of 41 miles, across a very difficult country; and a dispensary has been built at Deogarh.

Area in square miles	...	1,988
Population to square mile	...	41
Receipts in 1882-83	Rs.	34,350
Government tribute	„	350

53. *Raigarh* (Sambalpur).—This estate, though large and valuable, is very much indebted; the claims against it, exceeding, it is believed, Rs. 50,000. The special report by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, referred to last year, has been received.

Area in square miles	...	1,486
Population to square mile	...	86
Government tribute	... Rs.	400

Colonel Lucie Smith recommended that the estate should be brought under direct management; but before passing orders the Chief Commissioner has called for further information.

54. *Rehrakol* (Sambalpur).—The Additional Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, marched through this State last cold weather. His report was to the effect that there are no roads and little or no trade. Assessments seemed moderate and the people comfortable. All branches of the administration are in a very backward state. The Raja is old, and his income is so small that he finds it difficult to defray his expenses. A year or two ago he was put to considerable loss by his residence, which was merely a collection of thatched huts situated in the ruins of a fort, being burnt down.

Area in square miles	...	833
Population to square mile	...	21
Receipts	Rs.	22,200
Government tribute	,,	580

55. *Sonpur* (Sambalpur).—The Additional Commissioner visited and reported on this State during the last marching season. It appeared that the cultivating classes were contented and fairly well off, but that the Gaontiyas were heavily weighted by a system of annual *nazaranas*. The condition of the Police and Judicial administration left much to be desired, and the Jail, Dispensary and Sanitary arrangements were in a bad way. Vaccination is not practised, and the Chief has been favourable to inoculation. At the same time, there is a great willingness on the Chief's part to introduce reforms, and most of the defects of his government are due to the inefficiency of his servants. The reforms that seemed desirable have been pointed out to him; and there is reason to hope that with the assistance of his son, who is intelligent and respected, the abuses that have been allowed to creep in with the advancing years of the Raja may gradually be removed.

Area in square miles	...	906
Population to square mile	...	144
Receipts in 1882-83	Rs.	53,000
Government tribute	,,	5,000

56. *Khairagarh* (Raipur).—This State had been under management for nearly 14 years, when it was handed over to its Chief Kanhya Lall, on the 7th February 1883. It was administered latterly by Kanhya Lall, as Manager, assisted by his brother, Sher Sing, and his Diwan, Ajudhya Parshad. The income of the State for the period during which it remained under direct management last year, was Rs. 1,12,824. Rs. 1,60,524 were expended up to the end of February, and the balance handed over to the Raja was Rs. 29,749. As the figures relate only to 11 months no profitable comparison can be made with the returns of the previous year. It may be noted that the expenditure includes a loan of Rs. 13,500, made to the Kalahandi State, to be recovered with interest at 5 per cent. 337 criminal cases were tried, and in 214 the offenders were not traced. 78 per cent of the persons

Area in square miles	...	940
Population	...	166,138
Receipts in 1882-83	Rs.	112,824
Government tribute	,,	47,000

tried were convicted. Of these, 40 per cent were fined only, 41·9 per cent imprisoned, and 12·8 per cent whipped. 547 Civil and Revenue cases were disposed of; 207 of these being decided by Kanhya Lall, 213 by Sher Singh, and 127 by the Diwan.

57. *Nandgaon* (Raipur).—The opening of the Railway has caused a rise in the price of grain, and the cultivators in this State have benefited by the rise. There has been an influx of traders into Nandgaon itself, and to meet their wants a considerable number of new houses have been built. The Chief has very liberally built a Dak bungalow close to the Railway station at a cost of Rs. 12,560, and has constructed grain-godowns and feeder-roads at considerable cost. In addition to this, he has spent nearly Rs. 20,000 in digging and improving tanks throughout his estate. His fourth Annual Administration Report is, as usual, an interesting one. The state was visited three times during the year under report by Colonel Ward, the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, and the report furnished by that officer is highly favourable both to the personal character and to the administrative skill of the Chief. In the Civil Courts 345 claims were instituted, of which 304 were disposed of during the year. 560 persons were brought before the Criminal Courts, of whom 340 were convicted. The Chief is not altogether satisfied with the working of his police. 6,376 persons were treated at the Nandgaon dispensary: 2,890 children were successfully vaccinated. The average daily attendance at the eight schools rose to 263. The Chief reports that the desire for an English education is increasing.

Area in square miles	...	905
Population per square mile	...	181
Receipts	Rs.	1,45,000
Government tribute	„	46,000

58. *Chhuikadan* (Raipur.)—There is little to report regarding this Zamindari. The estate was not visited during the year. There have been few complaints.

Area in square miles ...	...	174
Population to square mile	...	189

59. *Kanker* (Raipur).—The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur travelled through a portion of this Zamindari in April. No complaints were made to him.

Area in square miles ...	...	639
Government tribute ...	...	*Nil.*

60. *Kawardha* (Bilaspur).—In March 1883 a long report from the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, on the subject of the maladministration of the State by Rajpal Singh was forwarded by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh. This report dealt with allegations of oppression and injustice and with complaints of over-assessment and of ejectment from villages. It is not certain that there is good foundation for these charges, and the Chief Commissioner has called for further information. It was noted last year that the Diwans whom the Chief has recently

Area in square miles	...	887
Population ...	...	86,362
Government tribute	...	Rs. 16,000

employed have not been men of sound reputation; and that the management of the State has consequently not been so good as it was formerly.

Feudatory States under Government management.

61. *Patna* (Sambalpur).—This State has now been twelve years under Government management. The young Raja joined the Raj-Kumar. school in July 1882. His father, Lal Bishnath Singh, died on the 20th May last, while on a pilgrimage to Benares: and the boy has been allowed to leave the school in order to attend the funeral ceremonies. The State was visited during the year both by the Additional Commissioner, Colonel Ward, and by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Macdougall. Its financial condition is good. The balance in hand on 1st April 1882 was Rs. 53,590. The total receipts from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 78,298, as compared with Rs. 64,400 in the previous year. The land revenue demand increased by Rs. 2,863-4-0, chiefly through the resumption of Dalganjan Singh's jagir, referred to in last year's report. The receipts under Excise also increased. The quantity of opium sold was greater than in 1881-82, principally because the supply in the adjoining State of Kalahandi fell short and the people of that Feudatory obtained the drug from the Patna contractors. The increase of Rs. 748 under this head more than counterbalanced a slight decrease under distillery fees and sale of ganja. Reference was made last year to the fact that ganja is smuggled into Patna from the Boad Zamindari. The Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals was asked to issue orders on the subject, but did not see his way to doing so. There was a slight increase under the head of Pichli, said to be due to a more careful enumeration of the cattle. Receipts under Criminal fines and School and Dispensary cesses also increased slightly. On the other hand, there was a decrease under the head of Stamp revenue, partly due to the fact that, owing to the disturbances in Kalahandi, the Court of the Tahsildar remained closed for several months. The expenditure during the year increased from Rs. 66,403 to Rs. 91,276. The main items of this increase were, (1) payment of a monthly allowance of Rs. 250 to Dalganjan Singh, whose jagir, as already noted, had been resumed; (2), Rs. 1,018-15-9 paid to one Ganesh Ram, who obtained a decree for the amount against the late Maharaja in the Civil Court; (3), Rs. 2,238 expended in constructing the Bolangir, Salibhata road, the bridges on it and the road from Bolangir to Tarbha; (4), purchase of opium and cost of Europe medicines; and (5) travelling expenses of the minor Raja and of Bisnath Singh, (about Rs. 2,000).

Area in square miles	...	2,399
Population per square mile	...	257,959
Receipts in 1882-83	... Rs.	78,298
Government tribute	... ,,	600

There remained a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 40,612. To this should be added the amount of the loan to the Kalahandi State (Rs. 17,679). the amount invested in Railway

Debentures (Rs. 15,000), and the amount of advances recoverable: which bring up the balance to Rs. 78,585, as compared with Rs. 76,972 in the previous year.

The number and value of suits disposed of decreased, owing to the closing of the Tahsildar's Court, above referred to. The number of offences reported was 651, of which 432 were brought to trial as compared with 661 and 559 in 1881-82. The percentage of convictions rose from 72 to 73. The decrease in the proportion of offenders brought to trial is due to the fact that a portion of the Police force was engaged for some time in guarding the frontier during the disturbances in Kalahandi. As regards the punishments inflicted, there was an increase in the proportion of sentences of imprisonment, both rigorous and simple, and a decrease in the proportion of sentences of fine and whipping. The average duration in Police cases was 1·6 days and in complaint cases 4·1 days, which is a marked improvement. The average number of prisoners in the jail was 99·8: and there were 16 deaths during the year. Proper bedding and good clothing were supplied; and the diet is reported as good and sufficient. It is expected that the new jail, which is under construction, will be completed before the close of the present year. The attendance at the dispensary increased, the number of patients treated being 7,772 as compared with 7,490 in 1881-82. Many owners of cattle consulted the Hospital Assistant as to the treatment of their herds, and several cases of foot disease were cured, it is said, by the application of carbolic acid. The Hospital Assistant and 10 vaccinators carried on vaccination in 910 villages, and the total number vaccinated is returned at 12,253. The number of schools open increased from 11 to 16, and the total number of scholars from 390 to 812; the average attendance, however, being only 311.

62. *Kalahandi* (Sambalpur.)—In the Administration Report for 1881-82 an account was given of the disturbances in this State created by the Khonds in January 1882, and of the temporary pacification effected by the Commissioner, Colonel Lucie Smith, who induced them to restore to the Kultas a portion of the moveable property which they had looted. On the 1st April 1882, Mr. F. C. Berry, C. S., who had been appointed Superintendent of Affairs in Kalahandi, received charge of his duties. In accordance with the Commissioner's instructions he marched through the villages where the Kultas had been plundered, and did his best to induce the Khonds to restore the remainder of their booty and to accept proposals for a peaceful settlement of their grievances. He found, however, that a feeling of dissatisfaction with the results of their first lawless attempt at avenging themselves on the Kulta settlers was gradually increasing, and that in some parts the Khonds openly declared that nothing would satisfy them, but the expulsion of the Kultas from the country. On the 17th May, when at the village of Mohangiri, Mr. Berry

Area in square miles	...	3,745
Population to the square mile	...	59
Government tribute	...	Rs. 3,550

eport from Rampur that a body of Khonds had looted the hanpur and killed a number of Kultas. He at once wrote to gast of the Vizagapatam Police, to the Commissioner at to Baliguda where there was a Police reserve; and sent on nds of the Cuttack Police, who was with him, to Rampur, 25 miles nearer the scene of disturbance. On the 19th , leaving a garrison of Cuttack Police in Mohangiri, marched ur; and on the same morning Mr. Sandilands advanced to where he found Mr. Prendergast who had reached that village A. M., on the previous day. Mr. Prendergast had arrived just in ne to rescue the Chief Constable of Rampur (who had gone to hanpur on the 16th) from a very critical situation. The Chief Constable had taken with him, when he received the news of the murders at Bhanpur, only 8 Constables and 10 Paiks. He encountered on his way numbers of armed Khonds, some of whom had stains of blood on their clothes; and in Norla he found a band of 150 Kultas, men, women and children, who had fled thither from their enemies. He got the chief of the Norla Paiks to assemble his men; and throwing out pickets round the village, placed the available Police and Paiks on guard to protect the refugees. On the morning of the 17th, about 300 armed Khonds surrounded Norla. Many of them had hanging from their bows portions of the scalp and hair of murdered Kultas. The Chief Constable went out and held a parley with their leaders. They demanded the surrender of the Kultas in Norla; but after long debate it was at last agreed that the Chief Constable should escort the Kultas out of Kalahandi territory and into Jaipur. He accordingly left with the refugees at about noon; but had not gone more than 6 miles when he was met by other Khonds, and compelled to turn back and take refuge again for the night in Norla. Under cover of the darkness, about 20 of the Kultas made good their escape. On the morning of the 18th, large bands of Khonds again surrounded the village; and, on learning that some of the Kultas had got away, threatened vengeance. It was at this critical moment that Mr. Prendergast arrived with 40 policemen, armed with sniders. The Khonds withdrew on his approach; but in the course of the day again assembled. Mr. Prendergast and his men charged them vigorously; and they at once dispersed without offering any resistance. On the 20th, Messrs. Prendergast and Sandilands reached Bhowani-Patna, the head-quarters of the State, where they were joined on the 23rd by Mr. Berry, whose force had meantime been strengthened by the arrival of 50 men of the Baliguda reserve. It was then found that the Khond rising extended over the whole of the khalsa of Kalahandi, excepting the parganas of Rampur, Madanpur and Mohangiri. Between 70 and 80 Kultas had been murdered during the 5 days between the 16th and the 21st May. At one time, Bhowani-Patna itself had been in imminent danger of attack; but the courage and coolness of the Tahsildar, Gopinath Guru, who went out and remonstrated with the insurgents and threatened to order the Police guard to fire on them if they entered the town, warded off the danger. Mr. Berry occupied himself during the 23rd and 24th in trying such of the murderers as had been arrested on the

march to Bhowani-Patna. Seven of the 36 were found guilt
der and sentenced to death. As it seemed inadvisable, in
critical state of affairs, to await the confirmatory orders of
Commissioner, the sentences were at once carried into effect.

From the 25th May to the 9th June Mr. Berry marched
the disturbed tracts, taking and trying many prisoners and bur
or two villages where the insurgents had assembled. The Khonds
where dispersed at his approach, and it may be said that the
given to the outbreak by Mr. Prendergast at Norla, coupled with
salutary effect of the executions above referred to, put an end t
armed resistance. When 100 men of the Madras Native Infantry under
Lieutenant Manera arrived from Sambalpur on the 2nd June, and a Wing
of the 16th Regiment from Raipur on the 9th June, the insurrection
was practically over, and all that remained was to keep the country
quiet by a judicious distribution of troops and police. The 23rd
Regiment, M N. I., which had been despatched from Kamptee as
soon as news of the outbreak reached the Chief Commissioner, increased
the forces available for this end; and a large body of Central Provinces'
Police were collected from Nagpur, Bhandara, Bilaspur and Raipur
and marched down under Mr. Higgins, District Superintendent of
Police, Raipur. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, an officer of
high standing and character, was specially selected by the Chief Com-
missioner and appointed Additional Commissioner for the charge of
Kalahandi affairs. He proceeded at once to the spot, and with the
assistance of the Superintendent of Affairs and other subordinate
officers, set about the settlement of the State.

The greater part of the troops were removed as soon as the roads were passable; drafts of men from the Police force of the Raipur and Sambalpur districts taking their place. A local force of Military Police armed with the Artillery snider carbine has now been organized under a European officer, Mr Gordon; and there is no longer any apprehension of a renewal of the disturbances.

63. With the sanction of the Government of India, the State has been taken under management, Mr. Berry being appointed Political Agent. A settlement of the land revenue has been carefully carried out, and will shortly be submitted for sanction. The details of the arrangements made for removing the sources of discontent which led to the rising, belong to the current year. The young Raja has been sent to the Raj-Kumar school at Jubbulpore to be educated.

64. Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, a considerable portion of the revenue of the State was collected during the year under report. The realisations of Land revenue amounted to Rs. 70,214. Rs. 27,000 were remitted; and Rs. 11,000 are outstanding. Rs. 3,273 were realised on account of distillery fees. Opium and drugs furnished Rs. 3,081—Government opium has been supplied from Sambalpur since 1881. Although the cultivation of ganja was

prohibited in 1881, sales of Government ganja are small, and smuggling prevails. Court fees only brought in Rs. 735, as the time of the Courts was monopolised with criminal business. Criminal fines yielded Rs. 4,768. The Political Agent estimates the ordinary income at about a lakh of rupees. The total expenditure during the year is stated at Rs. 1,42,813; but this includes a sum of Rs. 35,023 repaid to Government on account of a loan of Rs. 50,000 made from the Raipur treasury in August 1882; and embraces many heavy items that are in no sense normal charges of the State. The question of debiting a portion of these charges to Provincial Revenues is still under settlement. Although the State is heavily in debt, and all progress made has been thrown back by the Khond rising, it is believed that it will soon recover itself and commence paying off its liabilities by the end of the current year.

65. *Sarangarh* (Sambalpur).—This State has now been five years under Government management. The young Raja, Bhowani Pratap Sing, joined the Raj-Kumar school at Jubbulpore in February 1882, and remained there till September, when he returned to Sarangarh to perform the funeral ceremonies of the late Rani. He returned to the school in October 1882, and remained till the close of the year.

Areas in square miles	...	540
Population	...	71,274
Receipts in 1882-83	Rs.	38,398
Government tribute	„	1,350

The land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 14,725, showing an increase of Rs. 584, which was principally due to the resumption of 13 villages, which the deceased Rani had held *muaf*. It was collected nearly in full, Rs. 27 being in train of collection. There was an increase of receipts under the following heads, also, Nazarana, Abkari license fees, opium and madak license fees, Pandhri and Court fees. The total value of the collections in kind also increased. The sale of ganja was affected, as in Patna, by the importation of locally-grown ganja from Boad. There was also a decrease in forest receipts, there having been a special demand in the preceding year for reserved timber, on account of the destruction by fire of a number of houses in the town of Sarangarh. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 38,398;—and the opening balance was Rs. 27,539. The expenditure was Rs. 30,403, as compared with Rs. 23,519 in 1881-82; the chief items of increase being (1) an additional allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to the young Raja, and travelling allowance for his journeys to and from Jubbulpore; (2) purchase of ferry boats; (3) purchase of school books and furniture; (4) increase of school establishment by the opening of a girls' school; (5) purchase of Chubbs' locks for forest collection boxes; and (6) revised scale of diet money to witnesses. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 35,534. To this must be added Rs. 5,000 invested in Railway Debentures, and Rs. 203 advances recoverable, making a total balance of Rs. 40,737 as compared with Rs. 32,539-1-8 at end of 1881-82. There was a decrease in the number and value of Civil suits, the number disposed of being 216. The

number of suits for immoveable property were fewer, and there was a smaller number of contested suits. The offences reported were 326, as against 418 in the previous year; the decrease being mainly in theft cases. Of the total reported, 60 per cent were brought to trial, and of the persons brought to trial, 67 per cent were convicted. 50 per cent of the persons convicted were sentenced to either simple or rigorous imprisonment, 40 per cent to fine, and 9 per cent to whipping. Durations of criminal cases show an improvement, but are still capable of considerable amendment. The number of schools opened rose from 6 to 13. The number of patients (out-door and in-door) treated at the dispensary was 6,724, as compared with 2,850 in the preceding year. The Hospital Assistant also treated a number of persons while out on vaccination duties. With the assistance of two vaccinators, he vaccinated 2,087 children,—a smaller number than were operated on in 1881-82. On the other hand, the percentage of successful cases increased.

66. *Sakti* (Bilaspur).—The State has now been administered by Government for 8 years. The *ex*-Raja remained during the whole year under report at Raipur. His elder son, who lives at Bilaspur, paid two visits to Sakti during the year. The younger son, Chitra Bhan Sing, made considerable progress in his studies at the Raj-Kumar school, and his conduct is reported as exemplary. The Deputy Commissioner visited the State twice during the year. With an opening balance of Rs. 5,808, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 17,972, while the expenditure came to Rs. 16,456. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 7,324. In addition to the closing balance, there is a sum of Rs. 10,000 invested in the Nagpur Provincial Debenture loan of 1879. There was an increase in the receipts under the heads Land Revenue, Pandhri, Law and Justice and Advances recovered; and a decrease under the heads Forest, Excise and Stamps. The number of offences reported during the year was 65. In 28 cases the offenders were prosecuted, and in 21 cases convictions were obtained. There were 61 Civil and Revenue suits against 53 in 1881-82. 2,367 patients were treated at the dispensary, as compared with 1,736 in the preceding year. The amount of vaccination done was small (226 operations), but exceeded the previous year's performance. The three schools had 145 boys on the roll, with an average daily attendance of 99.

Area in square miles	...	115
Population	...	22,819
Receipts in 1882-83	Rs.	17,972
Government tribute	,,	350

Non-Feudatory Zamindaris.

Of the 116 Non-Feudatory Zamindaris, 20 in Chanda, 11 in Chhindwara (Jagirdaris), and 23 in Chhattisgarh, have been declared "Scheduled districts" under Act XIV. of 1874.

67. *Ahiri* (Chanda).—The Zamindar of Ahiri is very much involved in debt and applied during the year to the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, to be declared an insolvent. A receiver has been appointed. In consequence of his embarrassments and of his constantly hiding from his creditors, he has been deprived of his powers as an Honorary Magistrate. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, reports that his misfortunes appear to have brought him to his senses, and that he is ready to help the receiver in clearing the estate of its embarrassments.

Area in square miles	...	2,872
Government tribute, cess and rates	Rs.	725

68. With this exception, the conduct of none of the Chanda Zamindars attracted notice during the year. Owing to a change of district officers the Zamindaris were not visited by the Deputy Commissioner.

69. With respect to the Chhindwara Jagirs little can be added to what was reported last year. The Jagirdar of Pachmarhi is the only one who is not in debt. The Harai Jagirdar has listened to the Deputy Commissioner's advice, and discontinued the levy of grazing dues on all beasts of burden passing through the Jagir.

70. Similarly, the Zamindars of the Bhandara district are almost all involved in debt, and the Deputy Commissioner's report upon them is mainly filled with details of their difficulties. The Kamtha Zamindari, which, according to paragraph 15 of the Census report, excels all the Zamindaris of these Provinces in total population and average density per square mile, is under management with a view to the liquidation of a consolidated debt of Rs. 49,000.

71. Of the Sambalpur Zamindaris, two of the largest are Phuljar and Boda Sambar. These were visited by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, in November and December last.

72. *Boda Samhar.*—The Zamindar has no head for business and leaves the whole administration in the hands of the Diwan. The police administration is inefficient and the debt has not been yet paid off.

Area in square miles	...	800
Population	...	65,037
Population to square mile	...	83
Estimated income	...	Rs. 18,000
Government demand	...	„ 900

73. *Phuljar.*—The Zamindarin is overwhelmed with debt and is entirely in the hands of one or two unscrupulous *Kamdars,* who play into the hands of her creditors. The Police are unpaid, and there is practically no Revenue or Police administration.

Area in square miles	...	1,000
Population	...	65,878
Population to square mile	...	65
Estimated income	...	Rs. 10,000
Government demand	...	„ 1,000

74. The Zamindars of Barpali, Bijapur and Patkulenda are not on good terms with their Gaontyas. The latter deny the right of the Zamindar either to raise their assessments during the currency of the present settlement or to eject them; and demand to be granted similar rights to those conferred at the settlement on their brethren in the Padampur-Chandarpur Zamindari. At the Settlement, no enquiry was made as to the status of these Gaontyas; and a special report on the matter has been called for.

75. Among the remaining Zamindaris of Sambalpur the only one calling for remark is Gurh Loisinga, the Zamindar of which has earned for himself the unenviable notoriety of having almost destroyed over 100,000 magnificent sal trees, by farming, for the sum of Rs. [illegible] only, the right to collect *Ral* (resin).

76. Of the Raipur Zamindaris, the following may be mentioned:—

77. *Khariar.*—The Zamindar of Khariar, or rather his son Brijraj Sing, who is virtually the ruler of the Zamindari, his father having made over the whole management of affairs to him, was very active in his assistance at the time of the Khond rising in Kalahandi. He not only earned the thanks of the Officers Commanding the 16th and 23rd Madras Native Infantry regiments for his aid in procuring supplies for the troops, but he also merited the commendations of the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, by the way in which he watched the whole of his frontier where it marched with Kalahandi, protected a large number of Kulta refugees from the violence of their pursuers, and kept the Khonds in his own territory from joining their brethren in the revolt.

Area in square miles	...	1,306
Population	...	50,918
Population to square mile	...	45
Estimated income		Rs. 9,544
Government demand		„ 2,000

78. *Deori.*—The income of this estate is small, that from land being under Rs. 200. The rest is realised almost entirely by the sale of teak and some thatching grass.

Area in square miles	...	149
Population	...	2,032
Estimated income	...	Rs. 415
Government demand	...	„ 20

The valuable teak forests are being completely cleared away. Last year a large number of cartloads of teak were removed, the uniform charge being Rs. 5 per cartload, whatever the size of the teak. The Commissioner, who visited the estate in April, induced the Zamindar to

promise that he would abstain from cutting young teak under a certain girth.

79. Of the other Zamindaris, Parpori and Wararband are heavily in debt. The Zamindar of Dhondi Lahara hopes to be clear this year. Good progress in vaccination has been made in most of the Raipur Zamindaris, and it is a good feature in the administration of all, that complaints of injustice and oppression have been very rare.

80. A similar remark may be made with regard to the Bilaspur Zamindaris, in respect of which it may be added that with the advice and assistance of the Deputy Commissioner the majority of them have been improved during the year by the opening out of new roads and by increasing the number of schools and post offices. Complaint is made that the Police administration is inefficient in many of them; but the same is said of the Zamindaris in all the three districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, and the subject is one which is difficult to deal with. The distances from the Zamindaris to the nearest Khalsa police posts are so great that it can hardly be expected that their badly paid police will travel so far to report any but the gravest offences. A badly paid police force is naturally inefficient; and until the Zamindars have learned to manage their estates more economically, there is little probability that the pay of the Zamindari police will be improved.

Non-Feudatory Zamindaris under Government management.

81. These are ten in number, and are all in Chhattisgarh.

82. *Bheran* (Sambalpur).—This small estate has been under Government management for the last three years, owing to the indebtedness of the owner. All the surplus funds are employed in liquidation of the debt, so that nothing can be done in the way of improvement.

Area in square miles	...		20
Population	...		9,623
Receipts in 1882-83	...	Rs.	3,908
Government demand	...	,,	1,037

83. *Ghes* (Sambalpur).—This estate was only brought under management in January last.

84. *Khuji* (Raipur).—This estate has now been under Government for 12 years. The Deputy Commissioner has a large balance to credit, and the only questions that have been raised during the year are the improvement of the Forest administration and the abolition of the Mehrai tax. A good fair weather road has been constructed to the Nandgaon border, from whence to the Railway the Chief of Nandgaon has completed it. Vaccination has been carried on throughout the estate. Wells have been dug in various places where they were wanted; and a new Police post is in course of completion. The young Zamindar is being educated at the Raj-Kumar school.

Area in square miles	..		71
Government demand	...	Rs.	1,454

85. *Bindra Nowagarh* (Raipur).—This is another prosperous estate and in its third year of Government management, owing to the minority of the owner. He is a Raj Gond and is being educated at the Raj-Kumar school at Jubbulpore. The forests on his estate are some of the finest in Chhattisgarh, and though in many places much injured by the Sal having been ringed for *Ral*, there is still a very large quantity of good and well grown timber. For the proper administration of those forests, the khalsa system of extracting produce under licenses sold by non-official vendors has been introduced, with some success. The income is good, and on the increase. The country, however, needs opening by roads, and settlers must be encouraged, as the population is sparse. A land settlement will have to be made this season; and if the assessments are lightly made it is probable that many cultivators resident in the khalsa will take up land on the estate.

Area in square miles	...		1,449
Population	...		37,079
Receipts	...	Rs.	27,693
Government demand	...	„	500

86. The other two ordinary Zamindaris which are under management in the Raipur district are Barbaspur and Thakurtola. Efforts are being made to develope the forests in both estates, but little can be done until money is available for opening up roads over the difficult country which makes the forests inaccessible. The income, however, is at present almost wholly devoted to liquidation of the debts of the estate, and the means of the improvement are, therefore, wanting.

87. *Pendra* (Bilaspur.)—This estate has been three years under management. The young Zamindar is only 4½ years old. A new settlement was effected in 1881-82, and the demand under Land Revenue rose from Rs. 5,399 in 1881-82 to Rs. 8,317 in 1882-83. The Komo ghat, on the direct road between Bilaspur and Sohagpur in Rewa, has been put into good order, with the result of a large increase of traffic. During the current year the road will be made practicable for carts—vehicles at present unknown in Pendra. Vaccination was very successfully carried on.

Area in square miles			585
Population			43,868
Receipts in 1882-83	...	Rs.	10,120
Government demand	...	„	1,300

88. *Mahtin* (Bilaspur).—This is a small, sparsely populated and backward estate, which is under Government management for liquidation of debts. Of these Rs. 2,394 were paid during the year, leaving a balance due of Rs. 5,162.

89. *Madanpur Kanteli* (Bilaspur).—This small estate is overburdened with a debt of Rs. 35,000. It came under management in August of the year under report.

90. *Katangi* (Bilaspur).—This estate is owned by the Zamindar of the adjoining estate of Bilaigarh, Sheo Singh: and it is under Government management since July 1880, in liquidation of a debt which then amounted to Rs. 24,000, carrying 6 per cent per annum interest. Of this, Rs. 6,000 have been paid up to the end of the year under report.

II.—Administration of the land.

1.—*Survey.*

2.—*Settlement.*

3.—*Waste lands.*

The orders prohibiting the breaking up of waste lands under the clearance lease rules, the sale of such lands under the fee simple rules, and the alienation of proprietary right in Government land, are still in force.

4.—*Government Estates.*

There are no Government estates properly so called in these Provinces.

5.—*Estates under the Court of Wards.*

In the absence of a special Court of Wards Act for these Provinces, the management of the estates of minors and incapables is carried out under the provisions of Regulation LII. of 1803, the Chief Commissioner exercising the functions which are conferred by that Regulation on the Board of Revenue. But this Regulation only applies to a portion of the Provinces, that namely which was formerly termed the Saugor-Narbudda territory and is now comprised in the revenue divisions of Jubbulpore and the Nerbudda, excluding the Chhindwara district. In the remaining part of the Provinces, which includes the five districts of the Nagpur and three districts of the Chhattisgarh division, the management of estates can only be assumed by Government under the provisions of the Minors Act (XL. of 1858). The only estates which are now referred to are those managed by Government in the character of a Court of Wards, viz: those under management in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions.

The number of estates under management in each of the districts of these divisions at the commencement and at the close of the year under report, together with some details respecting the size &c., of the estates, are given below :—

		Number of estates at commencement of year.	Number of estates at close of year.	Particulars respecting the estates under management at close of year.				
				Number of villages included.	Area.	Receipts including balances at credit at commencement of year.	Expenditure.	Balance.
					Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore Division—								
	Saugor ..	10	10	229	1,99,061	2,23,398	1,23,062	1,00,336
	Damoh ..	5	5	31	29,663	14,923	9,499	5,424
	Jubbulpore .	12	10	240	2,43,372	1,96,785	99,574	97,211
	Mandla .	2	2	72	73,482	9,926	7,615	2,311
	Seoni .	4	4	119	87,660	29,041	16,373	12,668
Nerbudda Division—								
	Narsinghpur ...	14	14	85	84,844	1,31,428	1,20,692	10,736
	Hoshangabad ...	3	3	85	,00,333	69,152	51,050	18,102
	Nimar ..	1	1	4	6,913	41,604	31,664	9,940
	Betul .	2	2	17	23,393	35,562	31,788	3,774
	Total	53	51	878	8,18,760	7,51,819	4,91,317	2,60,502

The administration of these estates involved Government in the management of no less than 878 villages, with an area of 1,326 square miles and an annual income of 5½ lakhs of rupees.

The only districts in which there was any change in the number of estates under management during the year was Jubbulpore, where four estates were made over to their owners, and two new estates were taken under management. The four estates which were released were so treated on the attainment of majority by their owners, to whom they were made over with balances to their credit of Rs. 17,733, Rs. 1,712, Rs. 7,771 and Rs. 1,110 respectively.

Both the new estates taken under management were the property of minors, one of whom was in debt to the extent of Rs. 62,200.

A large proportion of the estates under the Court of Wards' management became so at the request of their owners, who voluntarily sought the care of the Court as a means for extricating themselves from debt. Notwithstanding the lightness of the assessment, debt is far from uncommon amongst the malguzars of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions, being due to an extravagance which is perhaps actually encouraged by the large share of the rental which the present Settlement allows them. To a malguzar who has become hopelessly involved in pecuniary embarrassment the strict management of the Court of Wards offers a hopeful though very unpalatable resource. The same economy which cuts down and limits his own income is an effectual safeguard against the exorbitant demands of relatives and dependants, which he would himself be unable or unwilling to deny. There is no doubt that in undertaking the charge of estates under these circumstances Government is conferring upon the landholding class a boon which is very greatly appreciated by them, and which greatly helps to maintain kindly relations between a Deputy Commissioner and his malguzars. The estates of Zorawar Sing and of Jaisinghnagar in the Saugor district may be cited as instances of the good results of Government management in cases such as these. The former was the estate of a landholder of position (an Honorary Magistrate) whose estate was taken over by the Court of Wards in 1876 on account of pecuniary embarrassment. The debts due from the estate amounted at that time to Rs. 28,695, they are now only Rs. 19,062. The Jaisinghnagar estate was also taken over in 1876 for the same reason. Its debts then amounted to Rs. 27,431; they have now been reduced to Rs. 4,160.

III.—Protection.

I.—Legislating Authority.

1. The legislating authority for the Central Provinces, is the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1882 which affect the Central Provinces, are as follows:—

Acts of 1882.

(*a*).—Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces—

Nil.

(*b*).—Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts, or the whole of British India:—

Act No. II. of 1882.—The Indian Trusts Act.
Act No. III. ,, —An Act to amend the law relating to seditious publications.
Act No. IV. ,, —The Transfer of Property Act.
Act No. V. ,, —The Indian Easements Act.
Act No. VI. ,, —The Indian Companies Act.
Act No. VII. ,, —An Act to amend the law relating to powers of Attorney.
Act No. VIII. ,, —An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code.
Act No. IX. ,, —An Act to amend the Prisoners' Act, 1871.
Act No. X. ,, —The Code of Criminal Procedure.
Act No. XI. ,, —The Indian Tariff Act.
Act No. XII. ,, —The Indian Salt Act.
Act No. XIV. ,, —The Code of Civil Procedure.
Act No. XX. ,, —The Indian Paper Currency Act.

3.—*Police.*

3. The most noticeable feature in the statistics of the crime of the year, is the very considerable decrease which again occurred. The total number of cognizable offences reported was 24,653 as compared with 27,753 in the previous year, so that there was a decrease of 3,100 cases or 11·1 per cent.

4. In the following table the statistics of crime for the past 10 years are given :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. ...	306	256	282	267	286	395	425	325	218	244
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.	864	950	977	1,010	1,077	962	969	1,110	1,022	996
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or property only ...	8,273	7,278	6,467	5,431	5,466	8,412	6,900	4,913	4,246	4,102
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.	292	1,318	1,806	1,918	2,137	1,943	2,294	2,714	3,628	2,364
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	17,098	15,780	15,357	16,056	18,571	23,463	20,985	16,710	13,898	12,839
Class VI.—Other offences ...	3,550	3,650	4,942	5,744	4,487	4,450	5,273	4,804	4,741	4,108
Total ..	30,383	29,282	29,831	30,459	32,024	39,625	36,848	30,576	27,753	24,653

Class I.—Offences against the State.

5. Offences against the State show a small increase of 26 cases in 1882, which occurred entirely under the heads "Offences relating to coin and stamps" and "Other offences against public justice." Under all the other heads there was a decrease.

The only cases relating to coin which were of a serious character occurred in the Sooni district, and were perpetrated by a gang of three men, Chupperbands from Kaladgi in the Bombay Presidency. Their method of manufacturing and passing the counterfeit coin was the same as is usually practised by people of this tribe, and has already been frequently described. They were on conviction sentenced each to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. The offences which occurred in the other districts were mostly of an exceedingly petty character, being mere attempts to pass, as silver, copper coins coated over with mercury.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

6. In the total number of serious offences against the person, there was a net decrease of 26 cases. Murders increased by 10 cases, and there were also two cases more of administering stupefying drugs; but there was a decrease of a like number of cases under the heads of attempt at murder, culpable homicide and rape. There was an increase in the number of attempts to commit suicide, and a decrease in the cases of serious hurt. Under none of the headings was the increase or decrease so marked as to demand any special explanation.

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or property only.

7. There was a small but satisfactory decrease in the number of serious offences against the person and property or against property only, the total number being 4,102 against 4,246 in the previous year. Dacoities fell from 13 to 6, and robberies from 69 to 55. The number of cases of serious mischief remained the same

as in the previous year, and there was a slight decrease in the number of burglaries and malicious offences.

Dacoity.

7. The 6 cases of dacoity were distributed as follows:—Nimar 3, Saugor 1, Mandla 1, and Sambalpur 1. Of the 3 cases which were committed in Nimar one was committed by Tantia and his gang, and the other two were committed by a gang from Holkar's territory. The Saugor case is known to have been committed by a gang of Bhudducks from Bhopal territory. The Mandla case was only technically a dacoity, as though the accused were in the first instance sentenced each to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence on each and all of them was, on appeal to the Judicial Commissioner, reduced to six months' imprisonment. The Sambalpur case was also a very trifling one. Tantia, it is well known, finds a shelter in Holkar's dominions, and the only real dacoities that have been committed for some years past, have been by the gang under his leadership or by wandering gangs of Bhudducks and other criminal tribes who come into the Province from the neighbouring Native States.

There was a net decrease of 14 cases under the head of robberies, and there was at the same time a considerable diminution in the number of serious cases. The three cases of robbery by means of poison or stupefying drugs, occurred, two in Jubbulpore and one in the Mandla district. One of the Jubbulpore cases seems clearly to have been the work of a professional. The offender was cleverly arrested by the Railway Police at Cawnpore, and on conviction was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. The other Jubbulpore case is a doubtful one, and the person accused was not a professional poisoner, but a friend of the complainant. In the Mandla case two men who were travelling up the road from Bilaspur were joined by four others who made their acquaintance and then gave them some sweetmeats. After eating these they became insensible, and, on coming to their senses again, found that their new friends had carried off all their property. No trace of the accused was found, but it is probable that they were professionals. Two of the cases which occurred in Saugor are believed to have been committed by a gang of Bhudducks, and one of the cases which occurred in the Hoshangabad district, and in which two Bunniahs who were travelling along the road in a cart were attacked by four men who robbed them of jewelry to the value of Rs. 220, would appear to be the work of some of the same criminal tribe. With the exception of these 5 cases, however, none of the cases which occurred during the year show any trace of professional skill and enterprise, but were all of a most simple character. Burglaries show a net decrease of 102 cases.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

8. In the case of minor offences against the person there was a decrease of 1,264 cases, which occurred chiefly under the head of hurt; but under all the side headings of which the class is made up a

decrease is observable. As hurt is now no longer a cognizable offence, it may be expected that the number of cases under this class will in future be very small.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

9. There was also a general decrease in the several kinds of offences falling under the class of Minor offences against property, but it is only considerable under the headings theft of cattle, theft ordinary, and criminal trespass.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of receiving stolen property, and the percentage of convictions remained good.

Cases of criminal trespass were fewer by 270. The decrease occurred almost wholly in the Sambalpur district. In consequence of the remarks made in the Chief Commissioner's review of last year's report, the Police of this district were forbidden to interfere in cases of disputed right to occupy land, and as nearly all the cases which previously occurred were of this character, there has necessarily been an immediate and great fall in the number reported.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified in the above.

10. There was a very large decrease in the number of public and local nuisances and of offences under the Excise laws; while the increase or decrease under the other heads of Class VI. has not been material.

The total number of convictions in vagrancy and bad character cases for the whole Province was the same as in the preceding year.

11. The following statement shows the results of Police action, in regard to cases investigated by them in the past year, as compared with the results attained in the previous year:—

Cognizable crime.	1881.	1882.
Total offences in Columns IV. and V. of Statement A.	28,042	24,880
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ..	26,439	23,810
Percentage of cases investigated to reported including expunged cases ...	94	96
Do. convicted to reported ...	42	44
Do. convicted to tried ...	89	89
Number of persons arrested (Columns XII., XIII. and XIV. of Statement A.) ...	21,229	19,429
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to arrested ...	14·63	13·67
Do. put on trial to arrested ...	82·08	83·43
Do. convicted to arrested ...	73·50	74·12
Do. convicted to tried ...	89·55	88·83
Do. acquitted to tried ...	10·43	11·16

Non-cognizable cases.	1881.	1882.
Total cases in which Police was employed ...	681	805
No. of persons arrested to summoned. ...	950	11·65
Do. acquitted ...	155	245
Convicted including those ordered to find security.	797	920
Percentage convicted to arrested ...	84	79
Property stolen and recovered.		
Stolen in cognizable cases ...	4,07,163	3,67,865
Recovered ...	1,56,991	1,29,330
Percentage recovered ...	38	35
Stolen in non-cognizable cases ...	389	1,268
Recovered in do. ...	301	1,034
Percentage recovered ...	27	81
Percentage recovered in cognizable and non-cognizable cases together ...	38	35

The proportions of cases investigated to cases reported, of cases convicted to tried, of persons put on trial to arrested, and of persons convicted to arrested, all increased to some extent, while there was a decrease in the percentage of persons discharged without trial to arrested; and there is no important particular in which the figures indicate that there was any marked falling off in the working of the Police.

12. The number of persons shown as reconvicted again decreased, but this is partly due to a more careful preparation of the returns of such cases.

13. With regard to the police work done in different districts, it appears that in Saugor the action of the Police in respect to both serious and minor offences, was not up to the ordinary standard of success.

In Jubbulpore and Mandla the general results of police action were good; and in Seoni there was an improvement in police work. In Nimar there was a falling off, due, it is stated, to the attention of the police being diverted from ordinary crime, by the necessity of keeping a watch on the movements of Tantia and his gangs. In Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, the action of the police appears to have been satisfactory. In the Nagpur division, the Nagpur police did their work very well, despite the reduction of strength caused by the contingent they furnished for Kalahandi. In Wardha there was failure as regards heinous crime only. In Chanda the results were good, and in Bhandara there was an improvement; but in Balaghat the work performed was unsatisfactory. In the Chhattisgarh division, the

police were fairly successful in the Raipur district; and their action in the Bilaspur district, both as regards heinous and petty crime, showed a marked improvement.

14. The strength of the Police at the close of 1882, was—

1	Inspector General.
18	District Superintendents.
2	Assistant District Superintendents.
60	Inspectors.
7	European Constables.
208	Chief Constables.
1,003	Head Constables.
6,808	Constables.
191	Mounted Constables.
86	Boy Orderlies.
Total ... 8,384,	costing Rs. 12,82,904, inclusive of salary, clothing and all other charges.

The cost as here shown differs somewhat from that given in the report for 1881, and the difference is not accounted for entirely by the cost of Municipal police being included with that of the Regular police. The present figures are based on the schedule of establishment compiled in the office of the Inspector General of Police, and verified by comparison with the registers in the Comptroller's office, and represent the cost of the sanctioned establishment; savings effected by vacancies existing in the several districts, and by absences on leave and on deputation, not being taken into account as heretofore. The allotments for providing arms and accoutrements, and for petty construction and repairs, which amount annually to over Rs. 46,000, have also been included this year with the expenditure properly pertaining to the Police. Hitherto they were shown separately.

The increase in actual strength and cost is mainly due, however, to the charges on account of Municipal police having been made debitable to Provincial Revenues, and the whole of the Municipal police being now shown as part of the Regular police. The strength of the Chhattisgarh State Railway Police was also somewhat increased at the principal stations on the line, and additional men were entertained for the stations which were opened during the year. For the section of the Bhopal State Railway, which passes through the Hoshangabad district also, a staff of one European Constable, one Head Constable and 4 Constables was entertained.

15. Punishments awarded both by Magistrates and Departmentally decreased considerably.

The system of awarding good conduct marks and good conduct pay, which was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and introduced during the year, worked admirably, and tended much to do away with the necessity for a frequent resort to punishments, by inducing men to work and behave well in the hope of reward, and not under the fear of punishment.

Conduct of Police.

16. Finally the conduct of the police is said to have been good during the year. Complaints against individuals are now and again made; but, as a body, the police may be said to be decidedly well behaved, and well disposed towards the people.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Reported crime.

17. The reported crime and the reported true crime of the year as compared with the returns of the preceding year are shown below:—

	Reported crime.	Cases rejected under Sec. 147, Code of Criminal Procedure.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1881 ...	41,880	2,276	2,718	36,886	88·1
1882 ...	41,519	2,382	2,604	36,533	88·0

There was thus a decrease both in reported and in true crime. The proportion of cases either rejected by Magistrates or declared by them to be false was the same as in the previous year.

Increase and decrease of offences under main headings.

The increase and decrease under the main headings are abstracted below:—

Heading of offences.	1881.	1882.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ...	408	352	...	...	56	13·7
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ...	445	405	...	...	40	9·
Offences affecting the human body ..	8,594	8,177	...	...	417	4·9
Offences against property ...	18,576	18,665	89	4	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance ...	463	500	37	8	...	...
Offences against special and local laws ...	6,913	6,854	...	...	59	·9

There was a trifling increase in the number of offences against property and in cases of criminal intimidation, which calls for no remark.

The decrease in cases affecting the human body is due mainly to the large decrease in petty hurt cases reported, which is explained below.

Heinous offences.

18. Details of the more heinous offences reported in 1882, as compared with the preceding year, are as follows:—

	Reported cases.		True cases.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Murder (Sections 302 and 303) ...	113	114	98	113
Attempt at murder (Section 307) ...	27	20	20	19
Culpable homicide (Section 304) ...	26	17	20	13
Grievous hurt (Sections 325 to 331 and 333) ...	191	202	172	177
Rape (Section 376) ...	109	100	59	65
Unnatural offence (Section 377) ...	35	28	30	25
Robbery (Sections 392, 393, 394) ...	97	92	66	56
Dacoity (Sections 395 to 400 and 402) ...	22	16	20	8

These figures call for no special remark.

An examination of the murder cases shows that in only two or three instances was gain the motive of the crime, jealously of women being in most cases the instigating cause.

Offences relating to marriage.

The number of offences relating to marriage reported was 527 against 487 cases reported in the preceding year, and the number of these cases declared true was 406, as compared with 316 cases in 1881. These are high figures; but cases of this kind occur among persons of low caste who have no very great respect for the marriage tie, and are prosecuted chiefly with a view to compounding with the accused.

Minor offences.

The largest number of reported cases occur always under the heads of ordinary hurt, criminal force or assault, ordinary thefts, criminal trespass, and offences against special laws. Details of these classes of cases are subjoined:—

	Reported cases.		True cases.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ordinary hurt (Secs. 323, 324, 332, 334 to 338)...	3,972	3,010	3,683	2,730
Criminal force or assault (Secs. 352 to 358.) ...	5,215	5,935	4,093	4,613
Criminal trespass (Secs. 459, 560, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457, 453, 447, 448, 453, 456, 461 and 462).	6,403	6,052	5,662	5,438
Ordinary thefts (Secs. 379 to 381 and 401.) ...	12,248	12,721	11,205	11,498
Offences under special laws ...	7,080	6,963	6,685	6,632

The decrease in hurt cases and corresponding increase in criminal force or assault cases was probably due to the operation of Judicial Commissioner's Circular K. 11., in which the Police were cautioned against hastily registering and taking action upon reports of hurts which might more properly be described as assault cases.

Offences under special laws.

The reported offences against special laws occurred chiefly under the Municipal, Forests, Police, Military, Cantonments and Excise Acts. The subjoined figures give details of offences reported under these Acts in the past two years :—

	Reported cases.		True cases.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Military Cantonments Act III, 1880 ...	1,030	840	986	804
Forest Act VII, 1878 ...	1,085	1,329	980	1,234
Municipal Act XI, 1873...	1,450	1,547	1,403	1,487
Opium Act I, 1878 ...	409	437	383	408
Police Act V, 1861 ...	1,029	936	988	904
Spirits and Drugs Act I, 1878, and Act XXII, 1881 ...	866	662	840	634

It will be observed that there was a considerable increase in cases reported under the Forest Act, which was due to forest officers being more active in prosecuting cases of unauthorized removal of forest produce. It may, however, here be noticed that the number of convictions for forest offences decreased, owing to a more liberal exercise of the right of accepting composition.

Cases rejected or declared false.

19. The proportion of cases reported which were rejected under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, or declared false, was largest under the following heads:—

Class of cases reported.	Proportion rejected or declared false.
Dacoity	50 per cent.
Robbery	39 ,,
Defamation	38 ,,
Rape	35 ,,
Criminal intimidation	26 ,,
Criminal force or assault	22 ,,

The number of dacoity and robbery cases reported is too small to enable one to draw any conclusions from the large percentage of these cases which were declared false. The proportion of defamation and rape cases thrown out by Magistrates appears large; but is not, in the opinion of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, excessive. Defamation cases are often instituted on very trivial provocation, and rape cases are always open to grave suspicion in consequence of the known immorality of the women among the lower orders.

In criminal trespass, ordinary theft, and ordinary hurt cases, which, as already pointed out, form a large portion of the total number of reported cases, the proportion rejected or declared false last year was respectively 10·2, 9·6, and 9·3 per cent.

On the whole, the local Magistrates appear to have acted with discretion in rejecting and declaring cases to be false, although in some districts there are certain classes of cases in which complaints are still too readily admitted and accused parties unnecessarily brought into Court.

Number and distribution of Magistrates.

20. The number of Courts superior to Courts of Magistrates underwent no change during the year.

The number of Magistrates at the close of the year was as follows:—

	Stipendiary.	Honorary.
First class	61	5
Second ,, ...	49	41
Third ,, ...	3	19

Among Stipendiary Magistrates there was an increase of four in the first class, and a decrease of three in the second, and of one in the third class, as compared with the preceding year.

Among Honorary Magistrates there was a decrease, owing to the demise of three, who had exercised first class powers.

Magistrates exercising summary powers.

Besides Magistrates of districts, there were 34 Magistrates at the close of 1882 empowered to try summarily, against 38 at the close of the preceding year.

Distribution of work.

21. Altogether 41,123 persons were dealt with by the Magistrates. Magistrates of districts dealt with 7·2 per cent, Stipendiary Magistrates, other than Magistrates of districts, disposed of 70·1 per cent, and Honorary Magistrates disposed of 22·7 per cent, of the total number of offenders dealt with.

These proportions show a slight increase in favour of the work done by Honorary Magistrates, who, as usual, received very favourable mention in the district reports.

Work done by Honorary Magistrates.

22. There were 41,835 persons under inquiry and trial before Magistrates during the year; of these 15,764 were acquitted or discharged, 25,449 were convicted or committed to the Sessions Court, while 210 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 418 (including 7 lunatics) remained under trial at the close of the year. The proportion of persons convicted or committed, to total persons who were either tried or came under inquiry, was 60·3 per cent.

Persons under trial and proportion of convictions.

The following table shows the proportion of persons convicted under the principal headings of offences:—

Details under selected offences.

Number of head of crime (Statement No. 1).	Description of selected offences.	Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal, conviction or committal.	Convicted or committed.		
			Number.	Percentage in 1882.	Percentage in 1881.
3—5	Offences against public tranquillity	1,055	795	75	74
6, 7	Offences by or relating to public servants	100	57	57	63
8	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ...	535	353	66	67
9	False evidence and offences against public officers ...	121	71	58	54
10	Offences against public justice...	349	246	70	70
11	Offences relating to coin ...	72	45	62	52
12	,, ,, to stamps ...	1	...	...	40
13	,, ,, to weights and measures ...	96	76	79	77
14—17a	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, &c.	554	427	77	75
19	Murder	150	110	73	47
21	Culpable homicide	26	13	53	66
31	Hurt	3,815	8,864	48	57

Number of head of crime (Statement No. 1).	Description of selected offences.	Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal, conviction or committal.	Convicted or committed.		
			Number.	Percentage in 1882.	Percentage in 1881.
34	Criminal force or assault ...	8,861	3,155	36	36
40	Rape	53	32	58	39
43	Theft (ordinary and of cattle) ...	7,676	6,091	79	78
44	Extortion with aggravating circumstances	2	1	50	...
46—48	Robbery	58	32	55	55
49—52	Dacoity	31	19	61	87
53	Criminal misappropriation of property	235	169	72	75
54	Criminal breach of trust ...	33.	190	57	63
55	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property.	477	340	71	69
56	Cheating	264	117	44	39
58	Mischief with aggravating circumstances	120	54	45	56
59	Mischief ordinary	347	133	38	56
61	Criminal trespass for commission of serious offences.. ...	1,917	1,517	79	79
62	Other cases, housebreaking, house-trespass or breaking open a closed receptacle ..	1,801	972	54	58
63	Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents ...	49	19	39	33
71	Defamation	629	126	20	27
72, 73	Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance	766	347	45	46
77, 92, 97	Nuisances under the Cantonment, Municipal and Police Acts ..	3,584	3,306	94	30
82	Breaches of law relating to cattle trespass ..	665	270	41	39
87	„ „ Forests ...	1,681	1,107	66	79
88	„ „ Gambling ...	585	491	84	86
93	„ „ Opium ...	597	437	73	77
103	„ „ Railways ...	169	153	91	88
106	„ „ Spirits and Drugs ...	791	658	83	83
107	„ „ General Stamps	479	410	86	80

The proportion of convictions was, as might be expected, largest in cases under special Acts; it was worst in cases of assault, simple hurt, defamation, criminal trespass (other cases), cheating, mischief and criminal intimidation. The proportion of convictions under the Cattle Trespass Act was also very small.

The large decrease in the proportion of convictions under the Forest Act has already been explained.

Punishments.

23. 24 sentences of death were passed by the Sessions Courts as compared with 43 in 1882. On the other hand, they passed 107 sentences of imprisonment against 56 in the previous year. The punishments awarded in Magisterial Courts were as shown in the following table:—

Total number of persons punished	...	24,873
„ „ fined	...	15,593 or 63 per cent.
„ „ imprisoned	...	5,365 or 21 „
„ „ „ and fined or imprisoned and whipped, with or without fine		1,932 or 8 „
„ „ whipped only	...	1,983 or 8 „

Proportion of different degrees of punishments of each class.

The percentages of persons sentenced to different degrees of imprisonment upon the whole number imprisoned were much the same as they were in the previous year; 71 per cent received sentences not exceeding 6 months, against 70 per cent in 1881. In cases where whipping was the punishment inflicted, either alone or in conjunction with imprisonment or fine or both, 89 per cent of the persons sentenced received above 10 stripes, the proportion in the previous year being 91 per cent. In cases where fine was imposed, with or without other classes of punishment, the proportion of persons sentenced to pay petty fines of 10 rupees and under, was exactly the same as in the previous year, viz. 85 per cent.

The number of habitual criminals dealt with by the Courts again diminished, the total being 285 as compared with 338 in the previous year. There were fewer instances of plainly insufficient punishments. In almost every district arrangements have been made for the trial of

previous conviction cases either by the Deputy Commissioner or by his Assistant, and the Officiating Judicial Commissioner reports that Deputy Commissioners are fully alive to the necessity of meting out appropriate sentences to confirmed offenders.

Fine account.

24. The fines imposed in 1882 amounted to Rs. 1,51,709 or Rs. 5,582 less than in 1881. The amount of compensation granted to complainants rose from Rs. 4,812 to Rs. 5,916.

Number of witnesses in attendance in all Courts.

25. 101,331 witnesses attended before the Magistrates' Courts, and 1,338 before the Courts of Session during the year, as compared with 100,699 and 1,674 respectively in 1881. 91·6 per cent of the witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates were discharged in one day, as compared with 90·8 per cent in 1881.

Duration of Police and complaint cases in Magistrates' Courts.

The average duration in Police cases was 2·8 against 2·9 in the previous year; in complaint cases the average was 14 days against 15 days in 1881. There was thus a slight improvement on the previous year.

Number of appeals preferred.

26. The number of appeals preferred to the different Appellate Courts, as compared with the preceding year, is shown below:—

		1881.	1882.
To District Magistrates	...	745	816
To Sessions Courts	...	546	625
To the Judicial Commissioner	...	204	220
Total	...	1,495	1,661

All Courts show an increase of appellate work, the total increase amounting to 166 cases. The increase is most marked in the Sessions and Magisterial Courts and has not been explained; it is probably due to an increase in the number of appealable sentences passed during the year.

Result of appeals.

The results of appeals disposed of are shown in the following table:—

Class of Appelate Courts.	Total appellants disposed of.	Disposal of appeals.									
		Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences reduced.		Sentences enhanced.		Sentences reversed.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	214	113	53·	32	15·	15	7·	2	1·	52	24·
Commissioner, Nagpur Dn...	153	44	29·	60	39·	25	16·	...	...	24	16·
„ Jubbulpore „ ...	231	97	42·	63	27·	28	12·	2	1·	41	18·
„ Nerbudda „ ...	194	18	9·	114	59·	14	7·	1	1·	47	24·
„ Chhattisgarh „ ...	80	...	...	52	65·	10	13·	1	1·	17	21·
Magistrate of—											
Nagpur ...	30	1	3·	8	27·	6	20·	1	3·	14	47·
Chanda ...	41	1	2·	22	51·	4	10·	...	...	14	33·
Bhandara ...	27	1	4·	11	41·	5	18·	...	...	10	37·
Wardha ...	56	8	14·	21	37·	7	13·	1	2·	19	34·
Balaghat ...	29	...	...	10	34·	11	38·	...	...	8	28·
Jubbulpore ...	42	...	...	28	59·	6	12·	...	...	8	17·
Saugor ...	84	1	1·	40	48·	21	25·	6	7·	16	19·
Damoh ...	15	...	...	6	40·	3	20·	...	..	6	40·
Seoni ...	30	9	30·	2	7·	8	27·	1	3·	10	33·
Mandla ...	7	1	14·	1	14·	...	...	..	...	5	72·
Hoshangabad ..	123	30	24·	54	44·	9	8·	...	...	30	24·
Betul ..	49	10	20·	17	35·	16	33·	...	...	6	12·
Narsinghpur ...	86	...	...	45	52·	15	18·	1	1·	25	29·
Chhindwara ...	32	1	3·	15	47·	8	25·	1	3·	7	22·
Nimar ...	34	27	75·	1	3·	...	...	6	17·	...	...
Raipur ...	47	2	4·	27	58·	3	6·	1	2·	14	30·
Sambalpur ...	83	1	2·	18	42·	2	5·	1	2·	11	26·
Bilaspur ...	33	2	6·	13	38·	10	29·	...	...	8	24·
Total ...	1,670	367	21·	660	39·	226	13·	25	1·	392	24·

The percentage of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed, taken together, to appeals disposed of, is shown below :—

	1881.	1882.
In Court of Judicial Commissioner ...	81 per cent.	68 per cent.
In Sessions Courts ...	69 „	68 „
In Magistrates' Courts ...	50 „	54 „

Rules for destruction of Criminal records.

27. New rules for the destruction of criminal records framed by the Judicial Commissioner and sanctioned by the Government of India were promulgated during the year, and the work of elimination of useless papers is being actively proceeded with.

Rules for entertainment of copyists, and levying copying fees.

Rules regarding the entertainment of a staff of salaried copyists and for the levying of copying fees by means of impressed stamps, which had been similarly framed and approved, were brought into force at the commencement of the year.

5.—Prisons.

Number of prisoners.

28. The admissions into jails during the year numbered 12,702 prisoners of all classes, of whom 8,569 were convicts; and the daily average number in confinement was 4,155, of whom 4,008 were under criminal sentence. These figures show an increase of 1,001 admissions of convicted persons and of 93 in the daily average number of convicts. The causes of this increase are two-fold. In the first place, 381 prisoners were transferred during the year to the Raipur Jail from the Feudatory State of Kalahandi; and in the second place, the number of sentences of short terms of imprisonment passed by Magistrates during the year was considerably greater than in 1881. The majority of these sentences were for terms of imprisonment varying between three months and one year:; and as such sentences are appealable from any Magisterial Court, the number of appeals (as the Criminal Report has shown) increased, and the number of releases on appeal also. Releases under the remission rules were more numerous than in 1881, more attention having been devoted to the subject by the Superintendents of the Central Jails. A draft of rules on Prison management, framed upon the lines of the recommendations of the Prison Conference, received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, and the rules were brought into force on the 1st September. They are simpler and more liberal than the old rules, and will probably lead to a further increase in the number of remissions. There were 12 escapes during the year; but with three exceptions they were not due to any special negligence on the part of Jail officials. 9 of the prisoners who escaped have been recaptured.

Prisoners classified according to religion and age.

29. Of the persons in confinement at the close of the year, 15 were Christians, 452 were Mahommadans, and 2,502 were Hindus, 1 was a Buddhist or Jain, 1,011 belonged to "all other classes." The increase may thus be said to have occurred under the head "all other classes," and has been caused by the inclusion of the Kalahandi prisoners, who are all Khonds.

The numbers according to age were :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Juveniles under 16 years ...	59 ...	1·48
From 16 to 40 years ...	3,291 ...	82·58
From 40 to 60 years ...	558 ...	14·01
Above 60 years ...	77 ...	1·93

The proportionate number under each of these several classes has not varied so much as to need any special explanation.

Previous convictions.

30. Of the convicts remaining in Jail at the close of the past year—

490 had been once previously convicted.
259 Do. twice do.
321 Do. convicted more than twice.

Of the convicts admitted to the Jails during the year—

571 had been once previously convicted.
160 Do. twice do.
146 Do. convicted more than twice.

Punishments awarded.

31. There was a remarkable decrease in the number of offences committed by the prisoners during the year, and of punishments inflicted on them. In the following table the proportion of punishments to the total number of prisoners is given for the past three years :—

Jails.	Total number of prisoners.			Total punishments.			Ratio of punishments per cent to total number of prisoners.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Total ...	13,061	10,847	11,152	5,411	5,095	3,013	41·42	46·97	27·01

The total number of corporal punishments inflicted was 623, being a decrease of 330 or 34·62 per cent on the number inflicted in the previous year. This decrease and the remarks which have been made by nearly all Superintendents in their reports on the subject of flogging, show that the orders contained in the Government of India Resolution No. 1-33—43, dated the 11th January 1882, have been carefully acted up to, and that all Superintendents now exercise great care and consideration in awarding sentences of whipping.

Convict officers.

32. The total number of convict officers rose from 127 in 1881, to 174 in the past year, there having been an increase in Nagpur of 16, in Jubbulpore of 23, and in Raipur of 4. The new good conduct rules have not been

sufficiently long in force to enable the appointments to be made in all cases under them, as comparatively few qualified men have earned the required number of marks. Acting men have therefore had to be appointed, at the discretion of the Superintendents.

Diet scale.

33. No general change was made in regard to the diet scale in the year under report; but towards the close of the year, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, a ration of gur was issued to all long term prisoners in our Central Jails, as an antiscorbutic; and at the same time the wheat ration to the prisoners in the Nagpur Central Jail was increased from 16 oz. to 18 oz., and the rice ration in the Raipur Central Jail, was similarly increased to 20 oz. A new diet scale for all classes of prisoners, was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and was brought into effect from the 1st April of the present year.

Finance.

34. The following statement compares the expenditure under each head, and the cost of each prisoner during the past two years :—

	Total cost.		Cost of each prisoner.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations ...	57,504	64,700	14 4 6	15 11 4
Establishment ...	68,482	74,672	16 13 5	17 15 6
Police guard ...	23,108	23,196	5 10 10	5 9 4
Hospital charges ...	5,565	6,611	1 5 9	1 9 5
Clothing ...	13,913	16,316	3 6 8	3 14 9
Contingencies ...	16,176	16,217	3 15 6	3 14 5
Total ...	1,84,748	2,01,712	45 6 10	48 8 8

There was altogether an increase of over Rs. 7,000 under the head of rations, although in a few jails there has been some decrease.

In the Nagpur jail the expenditure increased from Rs. 14,360 in 1881, to Rs. 16,176 in the past year, and the average cost per head from Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 16-12-11. This increase is attributable to (1) the issue from the month of November last, in accordance with the recom-

mendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, of an ounce of gur, and of an increased ration of wheat or rice to all long-term prisoners; (2) the issue of extra diet from January to September, to prisoners whose out-turn of work was in excess of the prescribed task.

In Jubbulpore the cost of rations rose from Rs. 19,709 to Rs. 23,481, and the average cost per head from Rs. 16-14-0 to Rs. 22-5-0. This is explained as being partly owing to the fact that prices were higher during the year, and partly to the price of the rice used in the hospital having been now correctly included under the head "Rations," whereas in 1881 it was shown under the head "Hospital expenses."

In Raipur the expenditure rose from Rs. 6,464 to Rs. 7,077, and the average cost per head from Rs. 9-1-8 to Rs. 9-13-8. The increase in the total expenditure was in the main due to the increased jail population, but, as was the case in Nagpur, there was a slight increase, owing to the cost of the gur and extra ration of rice issued from the month of November.

In Hoshangabad there was an increase of nearly Rs. 800, which was in the main due to an increased jail population, but was also in a measure caused by wheat, which is more expensive, having had to be issued instead of jowari, which was not procurable.

The increase observable under the head of Clothing is due to warm clothing having been issued to the prisoners in the jails of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions, during the yast year, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Occupation of effective prisoners.

35. The following table compares the manner in which the prisoners were employed during the past two years:—

	1881.	1882.
Unremunerative labour	21·05	29·25
Prison officers	91·93	99·52
Prison servants	394·42	364·28
Gardening	117·51	127·57
Preparing articles for jail consumption ...	259·30	251·22
Jail repairs	163·36	176·68
Under Superintendent	26·92	48·97
Under Department Public Works	61·85	97·29
Manufactures	2462·72	2383·29

The number employed on manufactures decreased, but in so slight a degree as to require no explanation.

Profits on prison labour.

36. The cost to Government on account of the maintenance of prisoners, exclusive of the cost of establishments and Police guards, amounted to Rs. 1,03,844 in the past year, as compared with Rs. 93,145 in the previous year. The net profits of the jail factories amounted to Rs. 71,513, leaving Rs. 32,331 as the net cost to Government, as compared with Rs. 28,581 in the previous year.

Vital statistics.

37. The number of admissions into hospital exceeded that of 1881 by 784, the greatest increase being in Nagpur (447), Raipur (235), Jubbulpore (97), and Bilaspur (90). In Nagpur many of the prisoners were found to be in a very bad state of health on admission, and this was especially the case with the Kalahandi prisoners received on transfer from the Raipur jail. In Raipur also the large increase is due to the state of health in which the Kalahandi prisoners were on arrival, nearly every one of them having to be at once admitted to hospital. In Jubbulpore the increase is ascribed to accession of sickness during the autumn months; the Medical officer writes—

> "Admissions began to rise in July, and went on increasing steadily till October, when they rose as high as 97. From November they began to decline and continued to do so till the end of the year."

In Bilaspur the increase is attributed to the prevalence of cholera, which rendered it necessary to at once admit into hospital any persons seized with any premonitory symptoms, however slight.

The total mortality rose from 118 in 1881 to 294 in 1882, and the death rate per *mille* of average strength increased from 30 to 73. The highest number of deaths occurred in Raipur (148), Nagpur (63) and Jubbulpore (36). Of the prisoners who died in Raipur and Nagpur, 78 and 6, respectively, were prisoners from Kalahandi, who were received in a very bad state of health. If these figures be eliminated, the death-rate in 1882 was 52 per *mille*, which compares unfavourably with the percentage (30·1) of 1881, but is lower than the percentages of 1880 and 1879 (61·2 and 70·7 respectively). An examination of the returns shows that most of the deaths occurred from dysentery and diarrhœa; and that there were 7 deaths due to cholera, which was epidemic for a time in parts of Bilaspur and Seoni. These results were probably due to extraneous causes; but the increased number of admissions into hospital of prisoners suffering from anæmia and general debility gave occasion, as a matter of precaution, to the alteration in the dietary which has just been mentioned. At the same time, it is to be noted that many of the patients were habitual criminals whose constitutions had been debilitated by hardship and evil courses, and there is nothing to show that in any single case death was due to causes arising within the jails.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

38. The number of Civil Courts in these Provinces open at the close of 1882 is given below, and corresponds with the number given in last year's report:—

Grades and number of Courts at the close of 1882.	Courts.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Wardha.	Balaghat.	Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Seoni.	Damoh.	Mandla.	Hoshangabad.	Betul.	Nimar.	Narsinghpur.	Chhindwara.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.	Grand Total.
	Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Courts of the Commissioner ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Court of the Additional Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
	Courts of the Assistant Commissioner ...	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	36
	Courts of Tahsildar ...	5	4	2	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	51
	Courts of the Naib Tahsildar...	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	...	4	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	38
	Small Cause Courts and Registrar's Courts ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	18	10	7	9	5	12	11	6	5	4	14	6	9	7	6	13	7	7	156

The Local Bar consists of seven Barristers-at-law (three of whom reside at Nagpur, three at Jubbulpore and one at Raipur), one Attorney-at-law and sixty-six Pleaders.

At the examination of local candidates for admission as Pleaders, held at Nagpur in October, under Act XVIII. of 1879, three candidates were passed by the Board of Examiners.

The rules for the exclusion of uncertificated Mukhtars and petition-writers from the precincts of the Courts continued to work well, and in the opinion of most District officers, have acted as a safeguard against the fomenting of litigation by persons of these classes.

39. There were 92,648 suits instituted in 1882, against 89,903 in 1881, being an increase of 2,745, or 3 per cent. This was to be expected after the decrease which occurred in the previous year, and is the natural outcome of the continued prosperity of the Provinces, of improvement in communications, and of the consequent impetus which has been given to trade operations.

Value and description of suits.

40. In 1882 a larger percentage than ever of the suits brought were for sums not exceeding Rs. 50; and 90 per cent of the litigation was for sums below Rs. 100, as compared with 89 per cent in 1881. 94·4 per cent of the suits filed during the year were for money or moveables, and 50·2 per cent of the suits were based upon written

* After the 15th June, this Court was closed; and its work was distributed between the Courts of the Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions.

contracts. These figures are very nearly the same as the corresponding totals for last year: but the percentage of suits on oral contract is 1·8 per cent in excess of the figures for 1881. It is noticeable that there is no increase in the percentage of such suits in the Chanda, Bhandara and Wardha districts; but with these exceptions the increase is nearly universal. On the other hand, there was a decline in the percentage of suits on written contracts in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Nimar and several other districts. The general conclusion indicated is, that more claims were made in 1882 than in 1881 against petty debtors, resident elsewhere than in the large towns, and whose contracts (except in the three districts named above) were for the most part oral.

There was an increase of 500 in the number of suits for immoveable property. With regard to this it is to be noted that more than half of the additional suits were instituted in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore districts. The remaining moiety was distributed over the majority of the other districts, the figures being higher where the district head-quarters are centres of trade. The inference which may be fairly drawn is, that the rise in institutions under this head was to some extent due to the increasing value of land in and about those centres.

41. From what has been already said as to the character of the litigation during the year, the figures given below, showing the distribution of suits among the various classes of Courts, do not stand in need of much explanation.

The number and percentage of suits filed in the Courts of Small Causes decreased, and the number and percentage of suits in the Courts of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, taken together, increased. It is true that a larger percentage of suits was tried by Tahsildars than in 1881; but this does not indicate any noteworthy rise in the value of suits, because in many districts the jurisdiction of Naib Tahsildars is limited for executive purposes to suits of Rs. 20 in value; and in the Chhindwara district the Court of the Naib Tahsildar was closed for 8 months in the year.

	Small Cause Courts.	Naib Tahsildars'.	Tahsildars'.	Assistant Commissioners'.	Deputy Commissioners'.	Total.
1882 ...	12,276	41,567	28,067	10,850	209	92,969
1881 ...	12,520	40,234	24,883	10,921	210	88,768
Percentage 1882 ...	13·2	44·7	30·2	11·7	·2	100·
Do. 1881 ..	14·1	45·4	28·0	12·3	·2	100·

42. The general results of the trial of suits disposed of are shown below:—

Results of trial.

Results.	Number of suits.	Proportion per cent.	Corresponding proportion in 1881.
Plaints rejected or returned ...	574	·6	·6
Transferred to other District or Small Cause Court jurisdiction ...	1	...	...
(a.)—Disposed of without Contest.			
Dismissed for default	16,707	17·9	18·5
Withdrawn with leave	1,240	1·3	1·3
Compromised	11,479	12·3	12·5
Decreed on confession	21,895	23·6	24·5
Decreed *ex parte*	15,113	16·3	15·5
Dismissed *ex parte*	797	·9	·8
Total Uncontested ...	67,231	72·3	73·1
(b.)—Contested and judgment given for—			
Plaintiff in whole	10,325	11·1	10·9
Do. in part	8,063	8·7	8·7
Defendant in whole	6,775	7·3	6·7
Total Contested. ...	25,163	27·1	26·3

Durations.

43. In twelve out of the eighteen districts there was a marked improvement in the durations both in contested and uncontested cases. The average for the Province declined from 39·5 per cent to 36·8 per cent in contested cases, and from 25·1 per cent to 24·5 per cent in uncontested cases. The Officiating Judicial Commissioner reports that on the whole he is well satisfied with the general improvement in the disposal of business, especially as evidenced by the smaller number of hearings in each case.

Miscellaneous cases.

44. The number of miscellaneous cases increased from 6,670 to 6,907. The bulk of the increase occurred in the Wardha district. In Bhandara, Nagpur and Hoshangabad the additional work was also considerable. The change in the procedure in foreclosure cases introduced by the coming into force of the Transfer of Property Act should diminish to some

extent the miscellaneous work of Deputy Commissioners; but in litigious districts there will always be a large number of cases arising out of the attachment of property in execution of decrees. The average duration of such miscellaneous cases as were contested was 26·7 days; and in taking account of the work performed by the Courts, the time occupied by this portion of their duties must always be kept in view.

Appellate business.

45. The number of first appeals instituted during the year was 4,212.

The total of such appeals has increased, the increase lying wholly in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners. In the Courts of Commissioners there was a decrease, as in 1881. The rise in institutions in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts occurred in 11 out of the 18 districts, and must be attributed partly to the general increase in suits, and partly to the additional number of suits for immoveable property referred to above. In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha, the increase amounted to nearly 100 suits; and the total amount of appeals which came before this officer for disposal was only 10 less than the institutions before the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, and before his Assistant, (with powers of a Deputy Commissioner), taken together.

Since the 5th December last, relief has been afforded by the appointment to the Wardha district of an Assistant with powers of a Court of the 6th Grade.

Results of appeals.

46. In 72 per cent of the appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner, the appeal was either dismissed in default, or the decree of the Lower Appellate Court was confirmed; and in 28 per cent of the appeals the decree of the Lower Court was either modified or reversed, or the case remanded for retrial. This result is creditable to the Lower Appellate Courts. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 64 and 36 respectively.

The proportion of appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court in which the decree of the Lower Appellate Court was confirmed without notice to the respondent was 50 per cent, against 51 per cent in 1881.

The result of appeals to Courts of Commissioners is shown below :—

Appellate Court.	Confirmed or dismissed in default.		Modified, reversed or remanded.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Total ...	55 per cent.	56 per cent.	45 per cent.	44 per cent.

Taking all the districts together, the proportion of appeals in which the decrees of the Lower Courts were upheld in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts was 64 per cent, against 65 per cent in 1881. These results are fairly good. The proportion varied in different districts, from 80 per cent in Hoshangabad to 19 per cent in Damoh.

Duration of appeals.

47. The average duration of appeals in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners was 33·3 days, as compared with 29·4 days in 1880. This increase was in great part due to the higher durations in the Mandla, Wardha, Balaghat and Sambalpur District Courts. The Deputy Commissioner of Mandla gives no sufficient explanation of the reason why with fewer appeals than in 1881, and with only 16 appeals in all, the average durations in his Court rose from 25·3 to 44·7 days. For the Wardha Court, the increase in the number of appeals and original suits is a valid ground of excuse, and the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur explains that in the beginning of the year the disturbances in Kalahandi called him away from his ordinary duties.

There was an increase in the durations of appeals heard by the Commissioners, which was partly due to the following special causes (*a*) the illness and death of Colonel Loch, the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, (*b*) the illness of Colonel Playfair, Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, and (*c*) the Khond rising in the Chhattisgarh Division.

There was an improvement in the durations in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, which, however, are necessarily high, owing to the extent of the jurisdiction, and the time occupied in the transmission of processes and records.

The average duration of Miscellaneous appeals in all the Courts taken together, shows a marked improvement. The durations in District Courts averaged 22·9 days, as compared with 26 days in 1881; and in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner they averaged 71 days, as compared with 107·4 days in the preceding year. For the reasons which affected regular appeals, the durations of Miscellaneous appeals in the Court of the Commissioners were longer than in 1881.

Applications for execution.

48. Applications for execution increased by 9,495. There was an increase in nearly every district, but especially in the Nagpur district, where it amounted to 3,000. As fewer decrees were passed in the Nagpur district in 1882 than in 1881 (12,230 as against 13,069), and as the increase of decrees passed in the whole Province was only a little over 2,000, it is obvious that the majority of the applications for execution were upon old decrees. The probable explanation is, that the continuance of good seasons suggested to many creditors the likelihood that in the improved circumstances of the mass of the people some

portion of their bad debts might be recoverable. That this expectation was not realised is shown by the fact that the number of applications which were wholly infructuous rose from 38 to 39 per cent. At the same time there was a decrease in the number of cases in which judgment-debtors were committed to prison, and a slight increase in the number of cases in which judgment-debtors paid the claims against them after being arrested. As there was only a trifling increase in the number of instances in which moveables or immoveables had to be sold to satisfy decrees, while, on the other hand, there was a large increase in the sums realised with and without the issue of process, there are grounds for believing that such executions as were not taken out on speculation only were fairly successful.

Insolvency.

49. Applications to be declared insolvent were 156 in 1882, as against 159 in 1881. That more applications were made by persons not actually under arrest shows that the provisions of the law are better understood. Only 56 applications were granted, as against 58 in 1881. That the majority of the applicants were persons of small means is shown by the fact that in only 14 cases was it found necessary to appoint a receiver, and that the amount of creditors' claims admitted during the year was only Rs. 9,213. One person was sentenced to imprisonment under Section 359 of the Civil Procedure Code, and 45 persons were declared insolvent and discharged, as compared with 52 persons discharged in 1881.

50. The Civil rulings of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner from 1862 to 1882 were issued during the year in the form of a digest, translations of which are being supplied to all Native judges. The digest is so arranged that additions may be made to it yearly. Rules for the destruction of records framed under Act III. of 1879, and sanctioned by the Government of India, were issued in June; and the reports show that progress is being made with the elimination of useless records. The bulk of all records sent by post between Subordinate Courts and Courts of appeal and revision was reduced by instructions as to the separate filing of papers relating to ministerial matters only. At the close of 1882 a scheme was perfected for the entertainment of a staff of salaried copyists, and the levying of copying fees by means of impressed stamps, and the new system (which had been suggested and approved by the Government of India) was brought into force at the commencement of the present year.

7.—*Registration.*

General results of the year.

51. The total amount of registration during 1882 was considerably in excess of that of 1881. The number of instruments registered during the past four years is shown in the accompanying table:—

Year.	Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property.	Optional registrations affecting immoveable property.	Registrations affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total registrations.
1879-80 ...	11,502	5,317	4,741	100	21,660
1880-81 ...	10,919	4,866	4,244	123	20,152
1881-82 ...	11,481	4,774	3,665	128	20,048
1882-83 ...	13,693	4,788	3,673	150	22,304
Percentages.					
1879-80 ...	53·1	24·5	21·8	·4	
1880-81 ...	54·1	24·1	21·0	·6	
1881-82 ...	57·2	23·8	18·2	·6	
1882-83 ...	61·3	21·5	16·5	·7	

The main increase was in compulsory registrations, and the causes appear to be two. The first is a considerable increase in several districts in the number of leases the registration of which is compulsory. This is, in part, attributable to the fact that the discussion of the Tenancy Bill drew attention to the value of occupancy rights.

The second element is the greater number of mortgages of immoveable property, an increase common to almost all districts, but most marked in Narsinghpur, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Betul. The first four of these districts are all centres of trade; and (as elsewhere pointed out) though harvests were good in 1882, the export trade was dull. Agriculturists consequently did not benefit so much from the good harvests as they might have done.

Another cause of increase in this class of registrations may perhaps be found in the fact that the Transfer of Property Act (IV. of 1882) has just come into force. By this Act (*vide* Section 59) registration is not only necessary to allow a mortgage deed of immoveable property securing a debt of over Rs. 100 to be produced in evidence, but also to give validity to such a transaction. All mortgages of this character, therefore, require now to be in writing and to be registered at the earliest opportunity; and it is no longer safe to postpone the execution and registration of a deed until litigation seems imminent. This cause would affect all districts, but would operate mainly in those in which the mercantile classes most promptly grasp the effect of any change in the law. If this cause of increase be accepted as a really efficient one, the increase reported ceases to be matter of surprise.

52. The number of miscellaneous operations increased from 6,562 to 7,350. The three main items of increase under this head are :—

Head.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
(1) Applications for copies and searches, (column 18) ...	1,596	1,720	124
(2) Copies of documents or memoranda received or despatched under Sections 64 to 67 (columns 19 and 20) ...	1,168	1,450	282
(3) Numbers of certificates filed under Section 89 (columns 21 & 22)...	1,798	2,297	469

The increase under the last two heads may be partly attributed to the increase of registration already noticed, and partly to a more efficient discharge of this part of their duties by Registering officers and Civil Courts. This matter has been the subject of remark in recent reports. The increase under the first of the three heads mentioned above would seem to indicate a fuller appreciation on the part of the public of the provisions of the law and of the effects of prior mortgage.

53. The refusals to registration show an increase of 7, the appeals from these refusals show a decrease of 9; and the number of cases in which the order refusing registration was reversed, is the same for 1882-83 as in the preceding year.

Financial results.

54. Expenditure increased by Rs. 675. This was due to that increase of establishment which necessarily accompanies the increasing operations of the department. The gross income increased by Rs. 6,146, so that the net income was Rs. 39,385, as against Rs. 33,914 in 1881-82.

55. As to the value of property, the subject of registration, the following table shows that it was much in excess of the total for 1881:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Number of documents affecting immoveable property ..	16,255	18,481
Value of do. ..	67,04,208	75,64,905
Number of documents affecting moveable property ...	3,665	3,673
Value of do. ...	4,75,587	5,76,536
Total documents ...	19,920	22,154
Total value ...	71,79,796	81,41,440

Sales of landed rights.

56. The returns show, that while there was a small increase of sales of the proprietary right in whole villages and shares of villages, there was a small decrease of mortgages affecting similar rights. In respect to sub-proprietary rights, there was a decrease both of sales and mortgages.

Sales and mortgages of malik-maqbuza holdings were more numerous than in 1881-82.

In respect to transferable occupancy rights, sales were fewer; but mortgages more numerous.

—*Municipal administration.*

57. The number of Municipalities was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 61—leaving out of account the Municipality of Dhamtari in the Raipur district, which has only very recently submitted a scheme of taxation which will provide it with funds for administrative purposes. The total population is now returned at 697,271. The Municipalities are managed by Committees appointed under Act XI. of 1873.

The members of Committee number 653. Of these, 237 are *ex-officio* members and 9 are nominated.

58. The income of one half of the Municipalities is mainly derived from Octroi. The other forms of taxation chiefly resorted to are shown in the subjoined statement of income:—

Municipal Funds Receipts, 1882-83.

		Rs.	
A.	MUNICIPAL TAXES—		
	Octroi	6,59,468	
	Licenses on trades	6,106	
	Conservancy cess	71,789	
	Taxes on houses and land ...	19,929	
	Taxes on vehicles and animals ...	2,478	
	Tolls	799	
			7,60,569
B.	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—		
	Cattle trespass fines	985	
	Proceeds of lands, &c.	1,855	
	Income derived from markets, &c. ...	70,688	
	Conservancy and road cleaning fees...	1,628	
			75,156
	Miscellaneous		39,378
	Contributions		12,861
	Total Revenue ...		8,87,964

C. DEBTS—		
Loans		3,70,500
Deposits		9
Advances		1,47,599
Opening balance on 1st April 1882... ...		4,20,033
Total ...		18,26,105

There was an increase under the head of Octroi, and a decrease under the heads Licenses on trades, and Taxes on houses and land.

59. Expenditure at the same time increased, the bulk of the increase, however, being due to the large outlay involved in the completion of Jubbulpore and Hinganghat water-works. The figures are as follows:—

Municipal Expenditure 1882-83.

		Rs.	
A.	GENERAL MANAGEMENT—		
	Office establishment and Honorary Magistrate's establishment ...	24,391	
	Collection of Municipal taxes ...	84,301	
	Refund of octroi	1,02,198	
			2,10,890
B.	PUBLIC SAFETY—		
	Fine and lighting establishment ...	3,513	
	Police	6,642	
			10,155
C.	PUBLIC HEALTH—		
	Erection and repairs of markets, latrines, &c.	27,155	
	Medical	25,356	
	Water-works	6,76,719	
	Road watering and road cleaning ...	38,896	
	Conservancy and drainage ...	1,38,432	
	Markets and slaughter-house establishment	1,423	
	Public garden establishment and Public Exhibitions and fairs ...	9,660	
			9,17,641
D.	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		42,104
E.	PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—		
	Public Works Establishment ...	8,872	
	Tools and Plant	565	
	Roads	1,03,196	
	Civil Buildings	21,999	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	15,482	
			1,50,114

Survey of land		398
Other charges		12,508
Contributions		19,532
Total Expenditure ...		13,63,342
F. DEBTS —		
Loans		99,271
Deposits		516
Advances		69,903
Opening balance on 31st March 1883 ...		2,93,073
Total ...		18,26,105

9.—*Military.*

Military force.

60. The Military force stationed in these Provinces on the 31st December 1882, consisted of—

1 Battery of European Artillery.
2 Battalions and a detached Company of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry (less one Squadron).
1 Company Native Sappers and Miners.
6½ Regiments of Native Infantry.

Owing to transfers among the European Artillery, the Nagpur Force was left without a Battery towards the end of the year. Since then, however, one has arrived at Kamptee.

The Company of Sappers and Miners attached to the Nagpur Force arrived in December 1881. Their services were specially obtained for the purpose of re-modelling Sitabaldi Fort.

The total number of fighting officers and men was 7,127, of whom 2,034 belong to the European Army. The cost of the Force was approximately 27½ lakhs of rupees or £275,000.

Distribution of Troops.

61. The distribution of the troops was as follows:—

BENGAL ARMY.

Saugor Cantonment.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry (Madras.)*

Jubbulpore.

1 Wing (Head Quarters) of European Infantry.
1 Squadron Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry (Madras.)*

MADRAS ARMY.

Kamptee Cantonment.

1 Battalion of European Infantry.
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment and a Wing of Native Infantry.

Sitabaldi.

1 Detachment of the European Infantry stationed at Kamptee (relieved every month.)
1 Company Sappers and Miners.
1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Hoshangabad.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Chanda.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Raipur.

1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sambalpur.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Asirgarh Fort.

1 Company of European Infantry.

Volunteers.

62. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps was throughout the year under the command of Major E. W. C. H. Miller. The enrolled strength on the 1st April

* These Regiments though serving in Bengal belong to the Madras Army.

1883 was 79 (against 78 in the previous year), of which 67 were returned as efficients. The Corps was inspected on the 31st March 1883 by Colonel H. H. Foord, Commanding Sitabaldi, who reported as follows :—

"1.—Two officers, two non-commissioned officers and 56 rank and file were present at the inspection.

"2.—The Company was exercised by the officers in Part 2, Field exercises; the march part was very good, the greater part of the ordinary company drill was gone through in a creditable manner, and the guides and markers knew their places. The Company was also practised in extended order, and in firing; the section commanders kept the fire under control. The Manual and Firing exercise was performed well, but the Company was unacquainted with the bayonet exercise.

"3.—The condition of the arms, dress and equipments, was satisfactory."

10.—*Marine.*

63. There is nothing to be recorded under this Section.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. The total area under cultivation during the year under report is returned as 1,55,16,800 acres against 1,52,12,800 in the year preceding. This is exclusive of Feudatory States, but inclusive of estates held on Zamindari tenure. The area from which crops were gathered is, however, considerably larger than this, since a large proportion of the land in some districts bears two crops in the year, and its area is therefore shown twice over in the crop statements. The crop areas of the year under report are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

	1881-82. Acres.	1882-83. Acres.
Food crops—		
Wheat ...	41,79,982	36,19,704
Rice ...	40,39,255	44,16,054
Others ...	54,84,850	56,18,174
Total ...	1,37,04,087	1,36,53,932
Non-food crops—		
Oilseeds ...	15,57,661	16,00,225
Sugar-cane ...	87,084	53,938
Tobacco ...	24,896	22,866
Cotton ...	6,66,031	6,12,687
Fibres ...	31,009	25,460
Vegetables ...	48,626	47,066
Others ...	35,098	34,170
Total	24,50,402	23,96,412
Grand Total	1,61,54,489	1,60,50,344

Too much reliance must not be placed on the variations which these figures indicate. The great decrease in the area under sugar-cane, for instance, is the result of a special enquiry having been made into the production of sugar during the year under report, which established that the area which had been accepted in previous years was very greatly in excess of the mark. And it is doubtful whether the area under wheat fell off to the extent indicated by these figures, though its cultivation was undoubtedly checked by the lack of rain in October.

2. The total *cropped area* exceeded therefore the *cultivated area* by 5,33,544 acres or 3 per cent. The districts in which the excess is most marked are Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur, which are three of the principal rice-growers in the Provinces. The commonest form of double cropping consists in taking a cold weather crop of linseed or gram off land which has borne early rice in the preceding autumn. It will be noted that the area devoted to the production of food-crops amounted to 85 per cent of the total cropped area. Wheat engrossed 22 per cent of the cropped area, rice 29 per cent, oilseeds nearly 10 per cent and cotton nearly 4 per cent.

2.—*Stock.*

3. The following figures profess to show the total agricultural stock of the Provinces in the two last years—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
Cows, bullocks and buffaloes	...	54,35,188	53,56,477
Horses	...	11,893	13,335
Ponies	...	89,429	90,574
Donkeys	...	23,440	24,660
Sheep and goats	...	7,88,611	8,28,592
Pigs	...	1,16,476	1,23,439
Carts	...	3,09,598	3,13,637
Ploughs	...	10,76,596	8,92,769

To take each year a correct census of stock would be impossible, and the variations which these figures indicate are the result of little beyond mere guess work.

3.—*Rates of rent and produce.*

4. It would be rash to attempt to generalize from the figures given under this head in Statement III—E. 3 of the Appendix. Each kind of crop is grown on many varieties of soil, and to calculate the average rent rate paid by it could only be effected by ascertaining the total rental paid by the area on which it was grown. This would involve a laborious compilation, for which there is at present no agency available. The figures now given show differences between district and district which it is not easy to explain. The conditions for instance under which wheat is grown in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad are very similar, yet in one the rent rate paid by wheat per acre is returned as Rs. 2-12-0 and in the other as Rs. 1-10-0. The rents returned as paid by sugar-cane are much below the proper mark, and indeed most of the figures are in this direction. But if the returns of rent rates are unsatisfactory the returns of produce are still more so. Not only are there very wide differences between the estimated produce of districts of very similar conditions, but the estimates are it is believed very much below the out-turn actually gathered. To ascertain the average out-turn of a crop grown on a large variety of soils is a task of very great difficulty,

and this difficulty is increased in India by the suspicion with which cultivators regard any enquiry on the part of Government into the productiveness of their land. To determine each year the out-turn of a crop in so precise a form as lbs. per acre may be regarded as almost beyond the possibility of accomplishment.

4.—*Weather and Crops.*

The following table gives the rain-fall of each district during the year under report, and indicates the manner in which it was distributed amongst the different months. The total is compared with that of the preceding year and with the average for the 16 years preceding.

Statement of Rain-fall.

Districts.	April and May 1882.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1882 to March 1883.	Total rain-fall 1882-83.	Total rain-fall 1881-82.	Average rain-fall of past 16 years.
Saugor ...	·34	7·90	28·13	6·97	5·17	...	2·15	50·66	25·15	50·03
Damoh ...	·35	14·93	32·20	5·36	3·85	...	2·75	59·44	39·69	50·18
Jubbulpore ...	1·12	23·93	30·26	11·00	2·21	·07	1·92	70·51	47·72	57·07
Mandla ...	·75	20·62	23·16	9·18	2·46	·62	6·02	62·31	60·14	52·91
Seoni ...	1·33	8·94	22·49	6·12	6·67	·14	4·61	50·30	51·02	51·16
Narsinghpur ...	1·12	11·81	23·98	8·06	6·04	...	1·92	52·93	40·33	51·43
Hoshangabad ...	23	8·63	31·61	6·56	10·45	·13	·80	58·41	66·46	48·45
Nimar ...	·20	12·47	10·62	1·79	17·22	·15	·51	42·96	32·37	34·35
Betul ...	·27	13·99	23·98	1·92	9·02	...	1·04	50·22	43·22	43·70
Chhindwara ...	·90	17·09	18·57	2·39	8·36	...	4·09	51·40	49·95	43·55
Wardha ...	·79	7·76	18·77	2·95	10·80	...	8·24	44·31	57·39	37·77
Nagpur ...	·65	9·01	24·03	2·27	8·28	...	4·42	48·74	58·26	44·17
Chanda ...	1·72	4·19	20·99	6·40	10·34	2·32	·55	46·51	56·37	46·96
Bhandara ...	·69	4·36	24·45	6·85	12·44	·02	3·06	51·87	72·23	51·62
Balaghat ...	·55	9·69	31·68	10·21	10·57	·24	6·07	69·01	60·52	65·81
Raipur ...	1·67	8·18	13·13	11·42	5·96	·22	4·05	44·63	55·09	49·73
Bilaspur ...	1·08	17·30	17·23	9·36	8·39	·85	4·28	58·49	62·78	47·26
Sambalpur ...	1·94	18·26	21·23	23·32	4·95	1·21	4·13	74·04	70·30	59·43

5. The season of 1882-83 was in many districts exceptional. The total amount of rain which fell between June and December was, if anything, in excess of the average, the excess being greatest in the northern and western districts. In some of the southern districts the rain-fall agreed almost exactly with the average of the past 16 years. Thus Chanda registered 46·51, against an average of 46·96; and Bhandara registered 51·87, against an average of 51·62.

The rains commenced in the second week of June, when there was a tolerably general fall of from 1 to 2 inches. Rain continued till the 17th, but was irregularly distributed, being much the heaviest in the northern districts. Jubbulpore registered 18 inches between the 11th and the 17th, and Harda over 10 inches. In the south the fall in

this period was from 2 to 4 inches, and was followed by a break which lasted up to the 25th. The break did not extend to the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda districts, in which rain continued to fall at intervals up to the end of the month. Except in some tracts to the north, where the rain-fall had been exceptionally heavy, the weather was thus far favourable; ploughing was effected without difficulty, and the seed was got into the ground in good order.

During the first three weeks of July, there was abnormally heavy rain throughout the Provinces. Between July the 9th and 15th Wardha registered 11 inches, and Mohpani (in the Narsinghpur district) 18 inches. After July 23rd the fall became lighter, except in Chhattisgarh, but continued tolerably general up to August the 5th. The fall during the first week of August was very unevenly distributed, and ranged from 1 to 6 inches. From August the 6th to 19th there was a break over the whole of the Provinces except Chhattisgarh, where light rain continued. Between August 20th and 26th there was light rain in the Nerbudda valley but elsewhere rain held off till the end of the month.

Rain recommenced with the beginning of September, and continued tolerably general up to the 16th. Some very heavy falls were registered during this period, the most notable being one of 11 inches at Khandwa. A break then occurred which lasted almost uninterruptedly for six weeks, *i. e.* until the beginning of November, over the whole of the Provinces except Chhattisgarh. October was exceedingly dry, and during three weeks of it, no rain whatever was registered outside Chhattisgarh, where light rain occurred at intervals between October the 8th and 21st.

The crops were therefore first drenched with abnormally heavy rain in July, and then parched by a break which lasted in most districts from six weeks to two months. The results were most unsatisfactory, and the kharif crop was a poor one over the greater part of the Provinces. Cotton and thur fared best, since they are both better able to stand continued drought than rice and the millets. Rice was least damaged in Chhattisgarh, where, as noted above, the month of October was not wholly rainless.

At the beginning of November there was light rain in the southern districts and in Chhattisgarh, but the remainder of the Provinces continued rainless up to the 19th, between which date and the 29th there were very general falls, which were of almost inestimable benefit to the Provinces. Without them the kharif millets would have been in some places entirely lost and the rabi crop would have an been extremely scanty one. When the rabi crops were sown in the middle and end of October, the ground was too dry for strong germination and the young plants were very weak and sickly. The rain which fell at the end of November was therefore most opportune,

and turned what otherwise would have been one of the shortest crops of late years into one of moderate fulness. With the exception of a slight fall in the middle of March there was no rain between the end of November and harvest time, and the crops were therefore entirely dependent on the moisture which had been stored in the soil.

6. The character of the kharif and rabi out-turn will be judged of from the following abstracts of district reports:—

7. *Saugor.*—Notwithstanding the uneven manner in which the rains during the period under report were distributed, the opportune fall in September and showers in October, November and December sufficed to improve such crops as had not been seriously damaged by excess of moisture at the setting in of the monsoon. The out-turn of the rabi and kharif crops was on the whole very good. The area under all heads, except oilseeds (both kharif and rabi) wheat, sugar-cane, tobacco and cotton, has increased. During the previous year 1881-82 there was a large falling off in the area sown with jowar, bajra, kodo and kutki, but during the year under report the area under these crops has increased, though it does not come up to the average returned for the year 1880-81.

The out-turn per acre is also in excess of the previous year. The area under wheat has not increased, but what is of greater importance, the average yield per acre is nearly double that of the previous year. This crop was an unusually fine one, its full development having been no doubt much the result of the rain which fell subsequently to the month of September.

As regards oilseeds, the area sown, both rabi and kharif, is something less than last year, but the computed average out-turn is one maund per acre more for the former and about the same for the latter.

There is a large decrease under cotton, over 6,000 acres. This crop sustained some damage from the heavy rain, and owing to this same cause, a smaller area than usual was sown.

8. *Damoh.*—Both kharif and rabi harvests were good, the former particularly so. The rabi crop was not so full as that of the preceding year.

9. *Jubbulpore.*—On the whole, the season was not unfavourable to either kharif or rabi harvests. The former would have given a better yield had the rains been more evenly distributed instead of ceasing abruptly after the first week of September. The crops at first suffered from excessive moisture, and latterly their growth was checked owing to scanty rain-fall during September and October; but notwithstand

ing these drawbacks the kharif gave a better out-turn than in the previous year. The rabi crops yielded excellent harvests as compared with the previous year, owing to winter showers which were most seasonable and beneficial to these crops.

10. *Mandla.*—The effect of the rain-fall on the cropswas as good or better than in the preceding year.

11. *Seoni.*—The monsoon seasonwas characterized by long breaks which were injurious to rice and the millets, but gave the cultivators good opportunities for preparing their land for the rabi season. The rains virtually ended on September 12th, although there was a heavy shower on September 29th. The out-turn of the kharif was fairly good, but not equal to that of the preceding year. The rabi was sown under unfavourable circumstances since the ground was too dry for good germination. Opportune rain on the 26th, 27th and 28th of November however mended matters greatly, not only strengthening crops already coming up, but enabling cultivators to sow land which had been left fallow. The out-turn of wheat and gram was nearly double that of the preceding year.

12. *Narsinghpur.*—The rice crop was a fairly good one; the out-turn has been estimated to be a 12-anna crop. But for the want of rain in September and October the rice crop would have been a sixteen-anna one; pulses (urd and mung) were below the average, and jowari yielded a very scanty out-turn owing to rain having fallen in the end of November when the plants were in flower. The bajra crop was a very good one, and kutki and kodo gave a 12-anna crop. The cotton crop was a very bad one owing to the rain which fell in November when the plants were in fruit or flower. Til did well. The showers which fell at the end of November were very beneficial to the wheat and gram crops which yielded a full out-turn. Arhar gave a 16-anna crop and so also did masur and linseed.

13. *Hoshangabad.*—The fall was above the average and more than sufficient for agricultural operations, but its distribution was not all that might have been desired. The breaks in June allowed the kharif crop to be sown without difficulty, but the heavy rain in July greatly damaged the cotton, jowari, thur and rice everywhere, and on the banks of river and streams they were destroyed by floods. The kharif harvest therefore did not exceed the average.

The rain ceased in time for the rabi sowings, but the latter suffered by the absence of autumn showers. Such absence was however, to some extent compensated for by heavy dews, and the rabi out-turn was good.

14. *Nimar.*—The rains were characterized by some very heavy falls. The out-turn of both rabi and kharif harvests was better than in the preceding year.

15. *Betul.*—The kharif crops were not so good as those in the previous year, and the out-turn was much below the average; jowar suffered a good deal and so did some of the minor crops, such as kodu, kutki, mung, &c., &c. Rice and cotton perhaps suffered the least: the average out-turn of the autumn crop may be taken at about 10 annas in the rupee all round.

The rabi crops, as stated before, were not sown to their full extent owing to the early breaking up of the rains, and the fogs in the cold weather also did some damage; the average out-turn of all kinds except wheat was about 10 annas in the rupee, that of wheat being estimated at 12 annas.

16. *Chhindwara.*—The early heavy rain was favourable, enabling the people to make good preparation for sowing the kharif, and a break that followed allowed of the sowings being made advantageously, but a very long continuance of rainy and cloudy weather proved unfavourable in the low-lying undrained soils of the country below the ghats, chiefly in the Sausar tahsil. A long break that followed did some good, but the crop proved everywhere below the average, more particularly in the Sausar tahsil.

For the rabi crop, the rain-fall seems to have been more advantageously distributed. The heavy early rains throughout moistened the soil, and the after breaks enabled the people to break it up and clear it of weeds, and the later rains of November and January allowed of the sowings being carried out most favourably and brought the young crop forward.

The crop was every where fairly good, and in the Chhindwara tahsil it was above the average.

17. *Wardha.*—On the whole the distribution of rain was good. The breaks in the weather were opportune and allowed of the weeding being thoroughly done. The kharif was an average crop all round, but the rabi was especially good and the out-turn of wheat and linseed excellent.

18. *Nagpur.*—The distribution of rain-fall was not favourable to all the kharif crops. Cotton for instance is generally sown towards the close of June, and therefore so much as 3·46 inches of rain-fall from 25th June to 1st July considerably interfered with cotton sowings. Further when sowing operations were complete rain fell heavily on the 9th and 10th July, measuring altogether 10·70 inches. This heavy fall told very unfavourably on the cotton crop.

Jowari and pulses also suffered to a great extent from the unequal distribution of rain-fall, and so they were 12 anna crops as compared with their out-turns in the previous year. The rice crop was on the whole as good as in the previous year.

The rabi harvest was more successful than in the previous year. The average out-turn of wheat per acre was nearly 175 seers or 350 lbs. per acre against 300 lbs. in the preceding year. Gram and linseed

similarly were much better crops. The success may be attributed to the rain which fell in November measuring about 4 inches. The minor rabi crops such as batana, masur and lac were also successful.

19. *Chanda.*—The state of the weather was in general injurious to the kharif crops, especially to the jowari one, the out-turn of which was only 10 annas in a rupee. The damage done to the jowari crop is attributed to the fall of excessive rain at the time of sowing.

The kharif harvest was not as good as might have been expected, but that of the rabi was good, indeed better than that of last year.

Prices of food-grains rose considerably during the year under report, which was due to large exports.

20. *Bhandara.*—On the whole the rain-fall of the year under report was less than in the previous year. It was copious in the months of June, July, August and the first half of September, and this is the period of the monsoon proper. Comparing month with month the rain-fall was heaviest in July, and next thereto respectively in September, August and June. Nearly one half of the total rain-fall occurred in the month of July. On the whole the rain-fall was abundant, timely and seasonable.

Among kharif crops jowari, kodo, kutki, tili, urd, and sugar-cane did excellently. The rice crop also did well, but not so well as in the preceding year.

Among rabi crops wheat, oilseeds and pulses were above and other crops about up to the average. From an agriculturalist's point of view the year under report was a prosperous one. It was also a healthy year, for the district was not visited with any very severe epidemic of fever or other disease, and owing to the bumper harvests which the agriculturists reaped, they experienced no difficulty in paying up the rents.

21. *Balaghat.*—The break at the end of June was injurious to the rice, which would have suffered severely had not rain fallen in the beginning of July. The rain of July was favourable, and transplanting was carried out satisfactorily. The break at the end of September was not felt since the heavy rain at the beginning of this month had filled the fields and tanks. Heavy rain at the end of November did some harm to the rabi sowings by washing them out of the ground and caking the surface. Some harm was done to the standing crops by an extraordinary heavy hailstorm which fell on the 8th and 9th of March when the hailstones were in some cases larger than pigeon's eggs and covered the ground like snow. Wheat and best rice were on the whole dearer than in the year preceding probably because of an export trade which sprung up in them to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway. Common rice and gram were cheaper.

22. *Raipur.*—The rain-fall of 1882, though scanty, was generally seasonable and well distributed, but its early cessation was unfavorable to the rice on high lands. The out-turn of rice and kodo was fair, but

cotton suffered slightly in the Dhamtari tahsil owing to excessive moisture, otherwise the yield was reported to be better than in the preceding year. Owing to cloudy weather in September and October tili and thur were slightly blighted. The rabi was very fair, and would have yielded a much better out-turn had there been good rain in December or January. Gram, oilseeds and peas were injured owing to the cloudy weather, and the out-turn was only fair. Wheat gave a good crop.

23. *Bilaspur.*—The sudden and early cessation of the heavy monsoon showers reduced the out-turn of all the crops materially, while the showers that fell at irregular intervals during October and November damaged the cut crops to some extent. On the whole the kharif harvest yielded about a 12 anna crop. Though the early cessation of the monsoon did not leave sufficient moisture in the fields for the early rabi sowings, subsequent showers supplied what was wanting, and the out-turn was about a 13 anna crop.

24. *Sambalpur.*—The crops were on the whole good; I should say that the crop was a full one. Enquiries which I made while marching about always ended in reporting loss, but none whom I addressed could say how much less it was than they expected the crop to be. The fact is that owing to rice being so easily grown ryots have acquired an indolent habit, and when the crop ripens off they will not proceed to cut it until they have satisfactorily celebrated the Karma and Dasara festivals. Karma is a feast peculiar to this district, and it extends over a month at least; each man keeps his own Karma when he likes. Consequently there is always a round of feasting going on.

This indolence and indulgence in feasting by letting time pass unheeded leads to the lighter rice crops becoming dead ripe. When therefore the sickle is put to the standing crops, the quantity of grain which is shed and ultimately lost by being trampled into the ground or by falling on the long stubble is very great. I should say at least 15 per cent of the crop is lost.

25. The following table contrasts the prices which ruled in June, December and March of the year under report with those ruling during the same months of the year preceding. It will be seen that the prices of every staple except rice were almost uniformly higher during the year under report than in 1881-82. The rise extends to rice in the districts of Bilaspur and Raipur, and the very great difference between the 1881-82 and 1882-83 prices ruling during December and March in these districts is one of the most striking points brought out by the table. The great rise which is shown by the prices ruling during these months of the year under report is principally due to the great expansion in the export of grain from Chhattisgarh, which resulted from the opening of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway to Nandgaon in December 1882.

Price Current.

District.	Year.	June.								December.								March.							
		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.	
		s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	c.	s.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.
Saugor	1881-82	33	0	40	0	...		9	0	28	0	39	0	...		10	0	26	0	38	0	32	0	10	0
	1882-83	19	0	24	0	...		9	0	21	0	28	0	33	0	12	0	25	0	31	0	35	0	12	0
Damoh	1881 82	44	0	49	0	...		13	12	31	8	44	0	...		14	8	31	0	49	0	...		13	12
	1882-83	23	0	39	0	...		14	8	26	0	34	0	...		17	12	26	8	39	0	49	0	16	8
Jubbulpore	1881-82	21	8	34	0	33	0	17	0	21	0	34	0	29	0	17	0	22	0	35	0	25	8	18	0
	1882-83	16	8	28	0	...		15	0	19	0	29	0	30	0	19	0	20	0	33	0	27	0	19	0
Mandla	1881-82	32	0	55	0	...		22	0	26	0	65	0	...		25	0	25	8	57	8	...		21	0
	1882-83	20	8	35	0	...		19	8	19	0	30	0	...		19	8	28	0	40	0	...		21	0
Seoni	1881-82	24	0	34	0	...		17	8	24	0	37	0	...		18	0	27	0	31	0	...		19	8
	1882-83	17	8	23	8	...		16	0	19	0	19	8	...		21	0	22	8	27	0	...		21	0
Narsinghpur	1881-82	21	8	39	0	...		12	0	22	10	42	0	36	0	12	8	21	0	43	0	...		12	8
	1882-83	14	8	24	0	...		13	8	16	8	25	12	28	0	13	4	20	8	31	0	...		12	8
Hoshangabad	1881 82	18	6	30	8	32	0	8	12	18	12	33	0	21	8	10	8	21	4	31	13	26	0	11	4
	1882-83	14	6	24	12	21	0	11	4	16	5	23	8	21	0	13	8	18	0	28	0	19	8	10	11
Nimar	1881-82	18	0	26	8	40	0	10	8	17	0	28	0	52	8	12	8	18	0	28	3	32	6	12	15
	1882-83	14	7	20	13	21	4	11	11	16	0	25	0	23	4	13	8	16	0	24	0	24	0	15	0
Betul	1881-82	25	0	32	0	40	0	13	0	20	0	40	0	32	0	13	0	20	0	24	0	25	0	11	0
	1882-83	...		...		...		...		17	0	18	0	19	0	12	0	17	0	20	0	21	0	12	0
Chhindwara	1881-82	24	0	34	0	35	0	14	0	24	0	31	0	34	0	14	0	22	0	32	0	30	0	15	0
	1882-83	18	0	25	0	24	0	14	0	18	0	20	0	30	0	14	0	22	0	29	0	31	0	15	0
Wardha	1881-82	23	4	23	8	30	0	11	8	23	8	22	8	34	0	12	8	23	4	23	4	34	0	12	12
	1882-83	20	4	24	0	25	0	16	4	21	0	18	0	32	0	16	0	21	0	22	0	28	0	14	0
Nagpur	1881 82	20	0	21	0	28	0	14	0	20	4	26	4	30	12	16	4	22	4	25	4	30	12	17	4
	1882-83	16	8	22	4	24	12	16	0	18	12	18	12	27	12	18	4	17	12	19	12	29	12	17	0
Chanda	1881-82	22	8	24	8	31	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	29	0	14	10	22	0	30	0	31	0	16	0
	1882-83	17	0	25	0	21	0	13	0	17	0	25	0	24	0	12	0	21	0	30	0	34	0	15	0
Bhandara	1881-82	25	0	27	8	27	8	17	8	23	0	25	0	27	0	17	0	23	12	34	0	25	8	20	0
	1882-83	19	4	24	0	24	12	20	0	18	0	23	0	27	0	23	12	22	0	29	0	35	0	23	12
Balaghat	1881-83	25	0	34	12	...		25	0	25	0	35	0	...		26	8	25	0	35	0	...		26	0
	1882 83	17	0	28	0	...		22	0	16	0	19	0	...		28	0	22	0	32	0	...		27	0
Raipur	1881-82	40	0	35	8	...		33	0	43	8	33	8	...		50	0	40	0	48	0	...		52	0
	1882 83	29	0	32	0	...		40	0	24	0	32	0	...		32	0	24	0	30	0	...		32	0
Bilaspur	1881-82	63	0	60	0	...		59	0	72	0	72	0	...		90	0	52	0	54	0	...		52	0
	1882 83	54	0	48	0	...		81	0	36	0	54	0	...		54	0	40	0	42	0	...		45	0
Sambalpur	1881-82	24	0	28	0	...		42	0	22	0	25	0	...		50	0	27	0	25	0	...		54	0
	1882-83	28	0	28	0	...		47	0	16	0	23	0	...		52	8	18	8	20	0	...		52	8

Note.—This return has been compiled from the tho bimonthly return published with the Central Provinces Gazette.

5.—*Horticulture.*

26. The most noticeable fact under this head, is the dissolution of the Nagpur Horticultural Society, and the transfer of its functions to the recently established Department of Agriculture. The Society was indeed one only in name and bore no real resemblance to Societies such as those of Calcutta, which are largely composed of European and Native non-officials whose contributions form the main source of income. The Nagpur Society mainly consisted of officials: its principal source of income was an annual grant of Rs 4,000, partly from Provincial and partly from Local funds, and almost the whole of its remaining receipts were derived from the sale of the produce of its garden, the "Maharaj Bagh," which was originally Government property. The Society was therefore practically a Government institution, and its constitution as a society served the purpose of ensuring the carrying on its business free from all expenses on account of management and from all liability to collapse from change of individual officers. The arrangement therefore presented many advantages. But there seemed no reason for continuing this somewhat anomalous arrangement when a Department of Agriculture had been started, to which the functions of the Society might be committed without fear of any breach in continuity. The Society dissolved itself in March 1883, and from the 1st of April of that year the charge of the Society's work and office were made over to the Director of Agriculture.

27. In effecting this change the Chief Commissioner was far from under-rating the value of the work which the Society had carried on through its Honorary Secretaries, who have been as a rule members of the Central Provinces' Commission, stationed at Nagpur, but who have undertaken the management of the Society's garden and office, in addition to their own duties, with a zeal and attention which merits hearty acknowledgment. But the system which provided the gardens with an unpaid manager also involved frequent changes of management in the transfer of the officer who held charge of the duties of Honorary Secretary. During the past three years there had been no less than four different Honorary Secretaries, and under these circumstances it was of course hopeless to expect any continuity of work. It had further been the Chief Commissioner's desire to bring the district gardens, which exist in every head-quarters station in the Provinces, into closer connection with the Nagpur garden, but this had been found impracticable owing to the want of any definite authority on the part of the Honorary Secretary, for the time being, over Deputy Commissioners in this department.

28 There are 33 of these district gardens in the Provinces, maintained partly from Local and partly from Municipal funds. The total sum expended in maintaining them during the year under report was Rs. 23,578, of which Rs. 19,157 were derived from the former, and Rs. 4,391 from the latter source. Their receipts from subscriptions and sales of produce amounted to Rs. 11,706 so that their net cost

was only Rs. 11,872. It cannot however be said that, as yet, much benefit has resulted to the country generally from these gardens, and their functions have been hitherto limited for the most part to supplying fruit, vegetables and flowers to European and Native residents at head-quarters and have not extended to the distribution of useful plants and trees to the people of the districts which maintain them. In certain of the gardens some experiments were conducted. Major Temple reports that in the Seoni garden cocoanut palms are growing vigorously, and that vines and loquats fruited well during the year under report. The coffee plant also thrives here and fruits with tolerable abundance, but no attempt was made to test the value of the produce. The coffee plant has also been proved to grow well at Damoh and Saugor. Mr. Tawney in Chhindwara tried some interesting experiments in grafting and has stocked the garden with a large number of fruit trees of various kinds. Fruit culture is a matter in which these Provinces are backward, and attempts to introduce new kinds to the people are likely to bear useful results.

29. The Model Farm at Nagpur was throughout the year in the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Lugard, who received no extra remuneration in return for his services. The net cost of the Farm to Government was therefore greatly reduced, being only Rs. 4,606-6-3 against Rs. 6,421-11-10 in the year preceding.

30. The season was an unfavourable one. Heavy rain in June and July was followed by a month's break in August. There was again heavy rain in the beginning of September followed by a break of two months. This was not only exceedingly harmful to the kharif millets but rendered the rabi prospects precarious, since the ground was too dry for successful sowing, and gram and linseed sown in October germinated very unevenly. Fortunately a heavy fall of rain occurred in the beginning of November which partially saved the kharif crops and enabled wheat sowings to be carried out under exceptionally favourable conditions. So far as the Farm was concerned, the kharif was almost an entire failure, as were also the early sown rabi crops, gram and linseed. The wheat crop, on the other hand, was the best that has ever been gathered, and is the redeeming feature in the year's operations.

31. The area under kharif crops was 116¾ acres, the crops grown being Cotton (31¼ acres), Juar (36 acres), Juar-thur (19 acres), Thur (15 acres), Til (7 acres), Rice (6 acres) and Sugar-cane (2½ acres). With the exception of 8½ acres of American cotton, which failed signally, none of these crops bore an experimental character. The out-turns were exceedingly small, although better than those of the preceding year.

32. The area under rabi crops was 100¾ acres, of which 59 acres were under wheat, 19½ acres under gram 20¼ acres, under linseed, and 2 acres under vegetables. The out-turns of gram and linseed were very poor, though considerably superior to those of the preceding year.

Wheat, which was sown later and benefited very greatly by the fall of rain in November, gave on the other hand an extremely good return, the average out-turn per acre of unirrigated land being 635 lbs. and the maximum 1,840 lbs.

33. In the Farm reports for the past eight years the unsuitability of the farm site for experimental agriculture has been often strongly insisted upon. During the year under report it was determined to discontinue Government farming altogether on the Model Farm site, and to limit agricultural experiments in future to a smaller but much more favourably situated piece of land not far distant. "Model" farming on a large scale will not be attempted in future, and all that will be aimed at is the careful conduct of experiments on a sufficiently large scale to render the results reliable. Part of the area of the Model Farm has been disposed of by lease to cultivators. Part will be utilized as a sewage farm for Sitabaldi and the civil station of Nagpur, and for this purpose a tract has been reserved of sufficient area to utilize the whole of the sewage and of the irrigation water available. The principal obstacle to the agricultural use of manure in Nagpur has been the prejudice of kunbi cultivators against it. An attempt has been made during the year under report to overcome this by importing some cultivators of Kachi caste from Cawnpur and locating them on the Farm. Twelve of these men were brought down to Nagpur and after some difficulty were induced to accept five years leases of land at a progressive rent, which has been fixed at Rs. 5 for the first and Rs. 15 for the fifth year. This is exclusive of water rate, which is to be levied at the rate of 3 annas an acre for each watering. Their example appears to be already having some effect on the local cultivators, two of whom have applied for grants of land on the same conditions.

6.—*Forests.*

34. The total area of Government forest lands with which the Forest Department is concerned stood as follows on 1st April 1883 :—

Areas.

	Acres.
1st Class reserves ...	1,659,235
2nd Class reserves ...	10,775,714
Unreserved forests ...	203,348
Total area ...	12,638,297

35. The following table compares areas, as they stood on 1st April 1882, with those remaining on 1st April 1883 :—

Forests.	On 1st April 1882.	Added during 1882-83.	Excluded during 1882-83.	Remaining on 1st April 1883.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1st Class reserves ...	1,656,241	2,994	...	1,659,235
2nd Class reserves ...	10,778,573	30	2,889	10,775,714
Unreserved forests ...	185,070	20,646	2,368	203,348

1st Class reserves.

36. The area of 1st class reserves was increased by 2,994 acres, thus :—

Transferred from 2nd class to the 1st class reserve of Saonligarh in the Hoshangabad division 2,880 acres.

114 acres which the Forest Department purchased in the Moharli reserve, known as the village land of Janona, was declared a reserved forest from 1st November 1882, *vide* Central Provinces' Gazette Notification No. 3657, dated 25th September 1882.

2nd Class reserves.

37. The nominal increase of 30 acres in the 2nd class reserves is due to the correction of error in the total of figures previously returned as the area of 2nd class reserves in the Betul Division. The decrease of 2,889 acres is explained as follows :—

2,880 acres transferred to 1st class reserves in the Hoshangabad division as already noted.

9 acres as the result of correction of error in the total of figures given for past year.

Unreserved Forests.

38. The increase by 20,646 acres took place in the divisions of Balaghat, Damoh and Chhindwara, and is explained as follows :—

In the Balaghat division the increase has been 17,730 acres, thus—

Received from one Bisram Patel 629 acres in exchange for 100 acres,

Acquired by purchase 3,837 acres, and by resumption by Government of 29 ten-year villages, 13,264 acres.

In the Damoh division 184 acres were received in exchange for an area of equal extent given up to a Malguzar.

In the Chhindwara division were resumed 2,732 acres of forest land, the right to which had reverted to Government.

The decrease in these forests has been as follows :—

2,368 acres are shown as having been excluded from these forests, namely—

114 acres transferred to Moharli Sub-division as reserved forests which transfer has already been explained.

184 acres given in exchange to a Malguzar as already explained, and in Balaghat a decrease of 2,070 acres is reported to have been thus effected.

100 acres given in exchange to Bisram Patel, and 1,970 acres leased out for cultivation.

Boundaries.

39. In the 1st class reserves, with two exceptions, the boundary lines were maintained clear of all growth, and the boundary marks, with some few trivial exceptions, were kept in good order during the year.

In the 2nd class reserves, the work of demarcating boundaries of forest areas has as yet made little progress. The following summing up will indicate the state of progress made up to the close of the year :—

In 6 districts, namely, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bilaspur, nothing has yet been done to put the boundaries of the Government forests on a satisfactory footing. Attempts have been made in one or two of these districts to have the boundary lines surveyed, but owing to changes of Forest officers and difficulties arising from disputes, little or nothing has been done. In 9 other districts, namely, Wardha, Chanda, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Sambalpur, some progress has been made, especially in Nimar. From Sambalpur and Chhindwara it is reported that work previously done is now to some extent found to be unsatisfactory, and therefore a portion of it will have to be done over again. In the remaining 3 districts, namely, Saugor, Seoni and Betul, the boundaries are reported as well defined and are maintained in good order.

The necessary temporary establishment of Native Surveyors has already been sanctioned for all districts which have applied for such sanction. In these Provinces, however, qualified Native Surveyors are so difficult to obtain, that it has been found impossible to get even four or five men, possessing the required qualifications, to fill appointments which are at present vacant.

General protection.

40. In the 1st class reserves certain protective restrictions are in force, which apply to all reserved trees, as well as to some of the more valuable species of the unreserved kinds, and which exempt such trees from being felled except under departmental supervision. The only descrip-

tions of produce that can be collected and removed from 1st class reserves by consumers and purchasers, under fixed rates of payment, are, therefore, the inferior species which yield small building wood, and wood required for agricultural purposes, with bamboos, dead wood, fuel, grass, and other minor forest produce. Similar protective restrictions have been applied from time to time to certain blocks of forests in the 2nd class reserves, with a view to give the forests rest, and thus to improve their general condition.

The work done in 1882-83 was in the two following divisions:—

17 blocks, aggregating 22,736 acres, were placed under protection in the Wardha division. In Balaghat, the following areas, aggregating 27 square miles, were added to the areas already under protection:—

I.—Blocks of forests in the plains of the Lanjee pargana	20	square miles.
II.—The forests lying between the Polda river and the Bansabhar ...	4	ditto.
III.—Junewani forests of the Behir Taluk.	3	ditto.
Total ...	27	

Deputy Commissioners and Forest officers have reported favourably on the improved condition now presented by these protected forests. on the whole, it may be accepted that restrictive measures of the kind now in force have done much good towards helping the forest growth, at no other cost than that of the protective establishment employed.

Forest Offences.

41. In the 1st class reserves, 498 cases of breaches of Forest rules were reported. In 30 cases only, involving 57 persons, was prosecution resorted to. In 26 cases the conviction of 53 persons was obtained. One case was pending at the close of the year; and in 467 cases 880 persons concerned were allowed to compound. According to the returns of the 2nd class reserves, 9,059 cases were reported, involving 18,019 persons. In 603 cases 1,228 persons were prosecuted, and in 523 cases 993 persons were convicted. Two cases were pending at the close of the year. In the remaining 8,454 cases the persons concerned were allowed to compound. To admit of comparison, the figures showing the numbers of prosecutions and convictions for the past two years are given below:—

Year.	Prosecutions.		Convictions.		Percentage of Convictions.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1881-82 ...	798	1,243	734	1,079	91·9	86·9
1882-83 ...	633	1,245	549	1,046	86·7	81·4

It will be seen from the above Statement that a larger number of persons were prosecuted and fewer convictions were obtained than during the year 1881-82; the percentage of convictions having fallen from 86·9 in the year 1881-82 to 81·4 in the year 1882-83.

These latter figures, however, convey a sufficient assurance that prosecutions are not needlessly entertained, since the percentage of convictions for 1882-83 is, considered by itself, a good percentage.

42. The following Statement shows the number and kind of offences committed in the 1st and 2nd class reserves respectively :—

Forests.		Injury to forest by fires.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.
1st class reserves	1881-82...	3	13	2	4
	1882-83...	5	17	5	3
	Difference ...	+2	+4	+3	—1
2nd class reserves	1881-82...	6	679	67	26
	1882-83...	3	513	78	11
	Difference ...	—3	—166	+11	—15
Total ...	1881-82..	9	692	69	30
	1882-83...	8	530	83	14
	Difference ...	—1	—162	+14	—16

It will be observed that, with one exception, there has been a general decrease in the total number of offences prosecuted. This exception is in the number of offences under "grazing without permission," which heading has 14 more offences recorded against it in 1882-83 than in the year previous.

43. It remains to explain the large increase in the number of offences compounded. The increase is principally in the Raipur and Damoh districts. In the case of the former, 402 more offences were

reported than in the year previous. This, the Deputy Commissioner explains, is due entirely to a better system of registering forest offences having been introduced. In the case of Damoh, no return of forest offences in that district was received last year. The return, however, for 1882-83 shows 237 offences as compounded during the year.

Forest fires.

44. There is a nominal increase of 516 acres in the area of forest under protection from fire in the 1st and 2nd class reserves. This nominal increase is due to the inclusion of the area of the Tigora reserve, 359 acres in the Saugor division, which though practically protected from fire for several years past without any special measures having been adopted for excluding fire, has hitherto been kept out of the Annual Statement Form No. 51. The addition of another 57 acres is due to the correction of areas hitherto incorrectly returned for the Punassa and Pandratola reserves.

45. There was no other change made in the areas under protection from fire, the total of which up to the end of the dry season of 1883 was as follows :—

	Acres.
Under protection ...	912,927
Actually protected ...	889,968

The cost of protection was Rs. 15,572, which fell at the rate of Rs. 11-3-1 per square mile or 3·359 pies per acre.

Forest fires during 1882-83.

46. During the year, 36 fires were reported in forests under protection.

First class reserves.

47. In the Direction division fire passed over the whole of the Kantranala reserve, while the Hathibari reserve was successfully protected. One fire in the Mandla division was due to the lighting of the grass in the unprotected forest adjoining the Jugmandel reserve, and it spread over 1,600 acres of the reserve before it could be put out. The fires reported from the Hoshangabad and Betul divisions are in a few cases attributed to the defects of the local forest establishment; but in the greater number of cases the fires were lighted inside the reserve and were thus, doubtless, the work of incendiaries. No trace, however, of the culprits has been obtained by the police, to whom the enquiries as to the origin of the fires was entrusted.

Nimar, as usual, heads the list as regards area over which fire spread. Protection is difficult here, owing to the dry climate and the more or less lawless nature of the people inhabiting the adjoining foreign territory.

Second class reserves.

48. A large fire which occurred in Wardha is reported as having been lighted by the Gowlees, in order to obtain a better crop of grass during the ensuing rains. Police enquiries here, too, have failed to trace the offenders.

Grazing and fencing.

In the 1st class reserves, cattle were excluded from—

(*a*). Forests under protection from fire.

(*b*). Forests in which improvement cuttings were being carried out.

The exclusion, however, of cattle from the forests under protection from fire has not been strictly carried out everywhere. In some divisions, cattle were allowed to graze in the protected forests under certain restrictions; and it has not been found that any inconvenience or danger from fire has resulted from the practice.

49. The second class reserves were open to grazing, except in Saugor, in which district only the Hirunpur Basa, and Julhunder forests were closed against grazing.

Natural reproduction.

50. The work carried out during the year under this head was limited. Cutting over badly-grown trees (chiefly teak) with a view to the improvement of growth by the resulting crop of shoots from stools, was undertaken in the 1st class forests of Mandla, Hoshangabad and Betul. In the Bhimaram forests, a few large saj and other trees were removed in order to give more room to the young teak now coming on.

In the second class reserves, no work of this kind was undertaken.

Artificial reproduction.

51. Very little has been done in creating artificial plantations, or in stocking forest areas with the more valuable species. In Garhakota, the bamboo clumps planted out in 1873 again yielded 800 stems which were cut out and sold, realising Rs. 32 or at the rate of Rs. 4 per 100 pieces. There is no question that if these bamboo plantations are rightly managed in the Saugor division, they will become very paying concerns in time.

Summary of produce removed.

52. The following is a summary of the produce removed by purchaser from 1st and 2nd Class reserves. In the case of the latter, only some divisions have furnished returns.

Description.	Number or pieces.	Cart-load.		Bullocks and poney loads.	Banghy loads.	Jothi loads.	Head loads.	Cubic feet.	Maunds.
		2 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.						
Teakwood	16,334	10,841	...	...	...	2,628	39	...	...
Other wood for house building and agricultural purposes ...	1,72,764	42,757	34	17,066	...	3,525	1,66,450	2,396	...
Firewood	100	1,21,379	469	20,354	192	3,269	4,63,667	...	11
Charcoal	...	737	...	837	33	...	49,952	...	...
Bambus	47,61,227	7,105	...	1,576	...	...	65,580	...	...
Materials made of bamboo ...	7,26,954	50	...	...	...	...	7,053	...	
Grass poolas ...	12,57.021	31,816	2,591	6,380	170	...	1,00,338	...	...
Other minor produce ...	3,215	16,537	58	2,258	598	...	13,935	4,600	6,299
Lime, kunker, &c. ...	...	391	...	26	...	...	...	3,503	13,188
Hides and skins ...	625	...	...	298	...	...	1,278	...	...
Horns	362	3	...	24	...	...	89	...	1

53. The gross revenue and expenditure in the year 1882-83 will be seen by the following figures:—

Financial results.

Revenue	Rs.	9,77,647
Expenditure	„	4,12,248
Surplus ...	„	5,65,399

In the following abstract receipts and charges for the two past years are compared:—

Particulars.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	...	11,72,884	...	9,77,647
Charges A.	3,17,743	...	2,35,545	...
Charges B.	1,79,270	...	1,76,703	...
		4,97,013		4,12,248
Surplus ...		6,75,871		5,65,399

53. The decrease in income for the year 1882-83 is due to less timber having been sold; the value of sales under this head having fallen from Rs. 3,10,226 in 1881-82 to Rs. 75,062 in 1882-83. The abnormal increase of receipts under this head in the previous year was explained in the report for that year. The surplus of that year in the 1st class reserves amounted to the sum of Rs. 1,60,149. If from this is deducted Rs. 1,20,000 realized and credited in 1881-82, on account of sales in the previous year, the net result for 1881 82 will be reduced to Rs. 40,149. The surplus for the year under review is Rs. 16,436 in the 1st class, and Rs. 5,48,936 in the 2nd class reserves.

7.—*Mines and Quarries.*

54. The working of the Warora Colliery is described in connection with the Wardha Coal State Railway, with which it is amalgamated.

Warora Colliery.

55. The Chief Engineer made the following report on the Mohpani Coal Mines, which he visited on the 26th June.

Mohpani Colliery.

These Coal Mines were inspected in 1882 by Colonel Mayne, R. E., Chief Engineer, on the 14th February.

56. The "Helen" pit was first descended. Since the inspection of 1882, it has been sunk from 68 feet to about 320 feet, *i. e.* to coal (No. 1 seam), and in addition about 20 feet. It is steined except where it passes through sound rock. The workings which were started therefrom were visited. Only a commencement has been made. The entrances to the pit of the four drifts started were being vaulted. The cages and guides have not yet been supplied, as the pit has to be sunk still further, but the details were being designed by the Manager. The cages are to take two tubs each on a single deck, and the guides are to be rails.

57. The machinery above ground was apparently in good order. It is a matter for the Company's consideration whether an engine should not be kept in reserve to work this pit in the event of the present engine, through constant working, getting out of order.

58. The chief workings in the "Agnes" drift down the steep* incline were next looked at. The portions seen of these extensive workings were found to be well ventilated, and drained. The excessive dip of the seams and the consequent cross pressure to pillars that will arise therefrom should "creep" set in, has doubtless not escaped the attention of the management, and careful watch is no doubt being kept on the workings. The seams are, however, fortunate in having roofs of good sandstone rock. The pillars left are generally 25 to 30 feet square, with 8 or 10 feet roads.

* In some places as much as 2' 9" to the yard.

It would add to the safety of the work-people employed in this incline if recesses, at convenient intervals, were found along the "trolly" way as places of refuge. The machinery attached to these workings appeared also to be in satisfactory condition.

59. The mines, machinery and buildings are generally in good condition, and satisfactory repair. The "Georgina" pit, which is at present not worked, should be fenced in.

60. It seems also desirable that the provisions regarding machinery contained in Section 29 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1872 of England, should be adopted in this and other collieries in India.

These provisons are that "a competent person or competent persons, who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall once, at least, in every 24 hours examine the state of the external parts of the machinery, the state of the head-gear, working places, levels, planes, ropes, chains, and other works of the mine which are in actual use, and once in every week shall examine the state of the shafts by which persons ascend or descend, and the guides or conductors therein, and shall make a true report of the result of such examination, and such report shall be recorded in a book to be kept at the mine for that purpose, and shall be signed by the person who made the same."

61. The plan of the workings of these mines in the office of the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, has been brought up to date by the Manager, and has been filed.

62. The books showing the details of the out-put were produced and examined. An abstract was also handed in by the Manager, compared, and found correct. A copy is attached to this report.

63. The total out-put for the calendar year 1882, was 18,572 tons against a total out-put in 1881 of only 10-454 tons. This increase is very satisfactory. The coal raised has been taken almost entirely from the workings in No. 2 seam from "Agnes" drift. These workinga have advanced in a south-easterly direction some 100 × 100 yards, and have passed across the Sita Rewa river towards "Helen" pit" from which they are distant only about 200 feet. It is proposed to connect with the "Helen" pit" and to drain from this pit the workings from the "Agnes" drift.

64. The Manager's main efforts since last inspection report was written, have been properly concentrated in completing the sinking of the "Helen" pit and starting workings therefrom. A large out-put is excepted.

65. For the removal of this out-put, arrangements are being made for a rough tramway, of the same gauge as the tubs, the tubs to be drawn by ponies. The route taken is circuitous, starting from "Helen" pit northwards to "Georgina" pit, and thence round by the existing bridge to the railway siding some distance off. As a large out-put is expected from the "Helen" pit the suggestion has been offered for consideration by the Company that the railway should be extended to the Helen" pit, the Sita Rewa river being bridged. The raised coal can then be tilted out from the tubs at the pit's mouth direct into the railway wagons. On the supposition that the anticipated out-put will be heavy, this proposal, involving in the first instance some outlay, will prove eventually true economy.

66. There are about 650 people employed in these mines; but it is nevertheless stated that there is a scarcity of labour. The supply is fitful, agricultural pursuits interfering periodically with the number of men employed. The excavation of coal appears very suitable employ for long term prisoners, the employment being constant, and concentrated. An experiment might be made on a small scale in this respect at this colliery if an understanding can be arrived at by all the authorities interested.

67. Adverting to the remarks entered in the Inspection Report fo 1882, it has to be noted that the boring at "Georgina" pit has been abandoned.

68. The bore-hole adjoining the new winning pit adverted to in Colonel Mayne's last report as being started 600 feet from "Helen" pit to the dip, has been proceeded with vigorously, and at date of inspection was about 402 feet in promising soil. Should coal be proved at this bore-hole, a large field will be opened up to the Company, and it is in this direction the exploration has been favoured by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey.

69. The sections of the "Helen" pit and of the bore-hole near the new winning pit should prove of interest to Mr. Medlicott, and it is hoped that the Manager will be in a position to furnish the Chief Engineer with copies, in order that these may be sent to the Superintendent of the Geological Survery.

8.—*Manufactures.*

70. Statement III. H. of the Appendix gives some statistical information respecting the number of workmen employed in certain of the more important industries, but it is feared that the figures are not entitled to much credit. The principal industrial occupations are, as a rule, synonymous with certain definite castes, and a person belonging to one of these castes will often be returned as a workman, although as a matter of fact he may have deserted his hereditary craft altogether. For the same reason it is believed that the figures which were obtained in the census of 1881 are also misleading.

71. Excluding Government and Railway Workshops, the only important factories in the Provinces are the Cotton Mills at Nagpur and Hinganghat. The former, called the "Empress Mills," were opened in 1877, and have attained a large measure of prosperity, as the following figures show :—

Year.	Capital of Company.	Average daily number of heads employed.	Number of spindles.	Amount of raw cotton worked up.	Amount of twist manufactured.	Amount of cloth manufactured.	Value of cloth and twist.
				cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	15,00,000	3,137	30,000	33,895	18,04,530	14,94,945	15,98,864
1882-83 ...	15,00,000	2,400	30,400	39,073	27,32,925	20,00,478	20,21,167

The Mills are fitted with the electric light, and can therefore be kept in full swing day and night.

The Cotton Mills at Higanghat were opened a few days before the commencement of the year under report. They are the property of a Joint Stock Company with a capital of 3½ lakhs. At present manufacture is limited to cotton twist, and no woven goods are turned out. The following figures illustrate the position of the Mills during the year under report.

Average daily number of hands employed.	Number of spindles.	Amount of raw cotton worked up.	Value of manufactured out-turn.
		cwts.	Rs.
495	10,000	5,663 (up to December 31st, 1882 only).	2,75,000

Arrangements are being made for increasing the number of spindles to 15,000.

72. The industrial handicrafts of the Provinces have within the last three years been made the subject of special enquiry, and further information has been lately obtained concerning them in connection with the collection of specimens for the Calcutta Exhibition. The Provinces are almost entirely wanting in any handicrafts of artistic merit, and the only manufactures which possess even local interest are the silver gilt wire and silk fabrics of Burhanpur, the fine cotton cloth woven at various places in the Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara districts, and the Tassar silk of Chanda, Seoni and Chhattisgarh. The city of Nagpur has no artistic manufacture peculiar to it, notwithstanding that it has a population of over 98,000, and formerly held a Native Court of considerable wealth and importance. Under Native rule, Nagpur had some reputation for the art of embroidery with seed pearls, and the treasury of the Bhonsla estate contains some very fine specimens of Nagpur work of this class. But the art has entirely died out in the absence of any demand for it.

73. *Wood-work.*—Wood carving of some merit is procurable at Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The designs used are purely native ones, and are generally applied to screens, doorways and pillars. But perhaps the most important manufacture under this head is that of carts, for which several places in the Bhandara and Chanda districts are well known. The manufacture appears to have been greatly stimulated by the opening up of railway communication as far as Nagpur, which has stimulated a large cart traffic, especially from the

Chhattisgarh country. The Bhandara district lies between Nagpur and Chhattisgarh, and cart manufacture may be expected to decline very rapidly in this district now that the line of rail has been extended on into the Chhattisgarh plain. It may be mentioned that there is considerable variety in the patterns of cart used in the southern districts of these Provinces, the most characteristic being the one with disc-wheels, which are exceedingly durable, but from the narrowness of their edge exceedingly destructive to roads.

74 *Metal-work.—Iron.* Iron ore is worked in the northern portion of the Jubbulpore district, at some places in the Narsinghpur district and in the Chanda district at the extreme south of the Provinces. The industry is most important in the Jubbulpore district, where there are no less than 48 small mines, some of which have been recently taken up by a European contractor. The iron is smelted in small earthen furnaces—charcoal being used as fuel, and is made up into vessels, which are considered much more durable than those imported from Europe, but which find an increasing difficulty in obtaining a market in face of the low prices of English goods.

75. *Metal-work—Brass.* There were formerly brass manufactures of reputation at some places in the Provinces, amongst which may be mentioned Bhandara, Lodhikhera in the Chhindwara district, Timorni in the Hoshangabad district, Mandla and Sambalpur. It does not however, appear that the work turned out at these places ever possessed much artistic merit or was sought after on any other account than its neatness and durability. The manufacture is now greatly depressed by the competition of European goods. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara writes, that brass working has declined very considerably within the last ten years. Ten years ago there are reported to have been upwards of 200 working firms, whereas now there are only about 50 or 60. The decline in the trade dates from the extension of the railway to Nagpur, since which brass-ware has been imported from Bombay. The imported goods are cheaper than those locally made though not perhaps so durable, but they command a ready sale. The importation of rolled brass-sheets has also greatly affected the brass-workers of Bhandara in this way, that formerly many of them were employed in smelting and beating out the metal into sheets. Now this occupation is gone, since the sheets are imported ready made, and all that remains to be done is to convert the brass sheets into vessels by shaping and soldering. There are still, however, some workmen in Bhandara who possess some skill in brass graving and can turn out specimens in the style of those made at Benares, though of vastly inferior merit. The Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara writes in a similar strain of the brass-workers of Lodhikhera, where "brass-working as a "special skilled handicraft has died out since the opening of the railway "to Nagpur."

76. *Metals, Cutlery.*—Some native cutlery of merit is reported to be manufactured at Juhera in the Damoh district, and there is a native

cutler in Nagpur who has obtained a more than local reputation, chiefly however, for articles of European design.

77. *Metals—Gold and Silver.*—No distinctive jewelry is made at any town in the Provinces with the exception of fine gold necklaces of peculiar pattern which are manufactured at Sambalpur. Gold and silver ornaments of the patterns in ordinary use amongst Marathas are however, made in good style and workmanship by one or two goldsmiths in Nagpur. The only characteristic handicraft of this class is the manufacture of silver-gilt wire at Burhanpur, a relic of the days when this town supported a native Court. The wire is drawn from bars of silver called "passas" which are made of a uniform size—six inches in length and 60 tolas in weight. The "passas" are made up, and the wire partially drawn out under Municipal supervision, and a duty of Rs. 1-8 is levied on each passa. The purity of the material is ensured by this arrangement, and the Burhanpur wire has maintained a reputation for quality, superior to that of wire made at other places in the Bombay Presidency. On the other hand, it has rendered it impossible to meet competition by lowering the price of the wire and the sale of the Burhanpur manufacture is said to have been affected by the import of cheap imitations from other places.

Each "passa" receives a gilding, on the thickness of which the price of the wire in great measure depends. The weight of gold used to gild a passa varies from 8 to 42 mashas. The passa is drawn out to a length of 700 yards in the Municipal enclosure, and in this form it is taken home by the wire drawers. It is subsequently drawn to an astonishing fineness, the degree of which varies with the class of work to which the wire is to be applied. Thus a passa from which "kalabattu" (gold and silk twisted thread) is to be manufactured is drawn out to the length of 72,000 yards, while if it is to be used in making flattened wire for braiding (*gota*) it is only drawn out to 48,000 yards.

The process of wire drawing consists in pulling the wire through a series of holes of decreasing size in an iron plate, the wire being fastened to a wheel which is turned by a winch.

The number of passas which have been drawn into wire each year since 1868 has been accurately registered. The results are summarized below:—

		Number of *passas* drawn into wire.
Five years	1868—1873 ...	2,879
„	1873—1878 ...	2,987
Year	1878—79 ...	2,527
„	1879—80 ...	2,865
„	1880—81 ...	3,114

The manufactures does not therefore show any signs of declining.

78. *Stone-ware.*—Some stone carving of merit is carried on in the town of Chanda, and in a village named Kanheri in the Bhandara district small vessels are turned out of a soft stone which is quarried there. They are not intended for ornament but for use, since there is not the same scruple about using them more than once at meals as exists in the case of earthen ware vessels. They are also used for keeping preserves which would be likely to acidify in metal vessels.

Under this head may also be included the pebble work of Jubbulpore, which consists in knife handles, paper knives, studs and other ornaments neatly cut from agates and other stones found in the bed of the Nerbudda. The manufacture is precisely similar to the one carried on at Banda in the North-Western Provinces.

Mention may also be made here of the onyx beads which are to be found at some places in the Nerbudda valley. They are bored and have evidently been used in former days as ornaments, but are now found detached, and as a rule buried a little depth below the surface of the ground. They are known by the name of "dána sulaimáni", having according to common belief fallen from the throne of Solomon when passing over the Nerbudda valley in one of its äerial flights.

79. *Pottery.*—Ornamental glazed earthen-ware is made at Burhanpur of a brown ground colour diversified with ornamentation in light yellow lines. The secret of glazing is confined to a single family, and the amount of work turned out is therefore very small. It is not altogether deficient of artistic merit.

80. *Leather.*—The only articles deserving of note under this head are the shoes and slippers made at Chanda, which bear a name for excellence beyond the limits of this district.

81. *Weaving, Cotton.*—The weaving of fine cotton cloth is the most characteristic manufacture of the Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts; the cloths of Umrer (in Nagpur) and Pauni (in Bhandara) being considered especially good. The art of spinning thread of great fineness is one for which these districts have long been well-known. In 1867 a piece of Chanda thread was exhibited at a local Exhibition of such fineness that a pound's weight of it would reach a distance of 117 miles. The best compliment to its excellence was paid by some gentlemen in the cotton trade who, notwithstanding that the public were particularly requested not to touch the specimens, succeeded in snipping off pieces of it to carry away as curiosities. The importation of English yarn and the competition of the machine-made yarn of the Nagpur Cotton Mills is reported to have resulted in a great decline in the art of hand-spinning. The weaving industry has not suffered so greatly from this competition, partly because of the intrinsic excellence of the goods manufactured, and partly because of the prejudice in favor of wearing them which exists amongst the better class Marathas. The

greater part of the woven goods turned out consist of turbans and dhotis which are distinguished by bearing a border of (generally) dark red silk, on the breadth of which the value of the fabric in great measure depends. These borders are often woven in intricate patterns of different shades of colour. But the manufacture has fallen off under the competition of English made-goods, and it is now not uncommon to attach a locally made silk border to cotton cloths imported from Bombay. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara writes that the cotton weaving industry has declined very considerably during the past ten years. Not only is the number of articles now turned out much less than formerly, but the value of the goods is very much lower. Paunı used to be specially famous for the finely woven broad, bordered and richly ornamented turbans and dhotis which it produced. Bhandara too used to produce a plentiful supply of turbans and waist cloths of considerable value. Quantity and quality have now fallen off at both places. The opening of railway communication with Bombay has therefore had the same ill effect on local weaving as on brass-working, and has greatly harmed the two principal indigenous handicrafts of the Provinces. It is fair, however, to add that it is only the production of fine cotton cloth which appears to have suffered, and that the weaving of the coarse cotton stuffs worn by the agricultural classes seems to have greatly increased in some places. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad reports that the number of weavers in that town has increased from 116 to 216, and the officer in charge of the Harda Sub-division of the same district writes that the weaving industry was thought to be dying out, but this is not the case. The coarse fabrics which are made are preferred to imported goods by the laboring class for their greater strength and durability.

82. *Weaving, Silk.*—The weaving of silk borders for cotton cloths has been already noticed. The most important centre of this industry is the town of Burhanpur where excellent hand woven silk goods can be made up to order.

83. *Tassar silk.*—This is at the present time the most characteristic of the Provincial manufactures. Its production is largest in the districts of Seoni, Bilaspur, Sambalpur and Chanda. The rearing of the worms is entirely in the hands of the Dhimars, men of very low caste; and it is therefore, difficult to stimulate production either by the direct encouragement of Government or by increasing the demand for silk. Tassar rearing has however been specially exempted from duty in Government forests. The worms feed on various kinds of trees, but the one on which they are as a rule reared is the Saj, Asain or Ain (*Terminalia tomentosa*). No rearing shed is used. The trees are pollarded and their branches bent down, so as to be accessible from the ground. The worms are allowed to wander over the foliage at will, and constant watching is required to protect them from birds and insects. They are also peculiarly liable to disease, and it is no uncommon occurrence for the whole of a crop of worms to die off leaving the

Dhimars without any return whatever for their time and trouble. To prevent this the Dhimars adhere very strictly to certain ceremonial observances while engaged in rearing and abstain from spirit drinking and from all intercourse with women. Rearing commences on the setting in of the rains and is started with wild cocoons which have been gathered in the jungles, and never with cocoons saved over from the last year's reared crop. The male and female moths which emerge from these cocoons are allowed to pair, and from the eggs which result a crop of worms is raised during July and August. The cocoons which are thus produced are merely used for rearing a second crop in August and September, the produce of which is the commercial result of the venture. About 80 worms are under favorable circumstances reared from the eggs laid by a single female moth, and about 44 per cent of the moths are females. Assuming therefore, that a Dhimar commenced operations in June with 25 female moths, and devoted his first crop entirely to reproduction, his second crop would yield over 70,000 cocoons. It may be noted that on the emerging of the moths which result from the first crop of worms, the males fly off at once, and do not as a rule pair with the females of the same crop. The female moths remain clinging to their empty cocoons, and are fertilized by other males from the outside who are often, it is believed, attracted from very long distances. This peculiarity is shared by several other species of the order (*Bombyces*) to which the Tassar moth belongs. The cocoons are sold by the Dhimars to the weavers at from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per 1,000. The weavers kill the chrysolides by steaming them, and wind off the silk after soaking the cocoons in an alkaline solution obtained by mixing the ashes of the dried seed pods of the pulse known as urd (*Phaseolus radiatus*) in boiling water. This acts as a solvent on the gummy matter which binds the cocoon threads together. The silk is then spun and woven into a fabric, the value of which depends very greatly on its thickness and consistency. As a rule, the cloth is of a plain light buff colour, but it can be made up to order in buff and black lines and checks.

Tassar silk-weaving is carried on at a number of places in the Sambalpur district, of which Barpali is the chief. Cloth of good quality is also made in the town of Bilaspur at which a colony of Tassar weavers was settled some years ago by Mr. Chisholm, when Deputy Commissioner of this district. The material is very largely used in Chhattisgarh for dhotis and coats, taking the place which is occupied by Umrer and Pauni fabrics in the Nagpur country. The value of spun Tassar silk is from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per seer, which is more than the price which it commands in Europe.

9.—*Trade.*

84. As in previous years the traffic statistics which were collected include:—

(*a*) returns of railway borne trade;
(*b*) returns of trade transacted by the Provinces with adjoining Native territory;
(*c*) returns of the trade of certain of the more important towns in the Provinces.

The first named of these three are by far the most reliable and the most important. The returns of trade with Native territory and of town trade are believed to be anything but accurate. They are too of comparatively little interest. The traffic which these Provinces transact with adjoining Native territory is of insignificant amount compared to the traffic which they transact with other British Provinces by rail. Most of the towns the traffic of which was registered are situated on or near the line of rail, and the traffic returns of their railway stations would serve the purposes of Government almost as well as the returns now specially collected.

A.—Railway borne trade.

85. Returns of this traffic are received from the Railway Audit Offices and with some unimportant exceptions show the traffic which the railway stations situated within the Provinces transacted with railway stations outside their limits. The totals of the returns give therefore a good idea of the total import and export traffic of the Provinces.

86. Looking first of all at the gross weight and value of the trade, as a whole, compared with that of the previous year, we have the following figures:—

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Imports ...	39,97,667	34,95,239	3,58,89,593	3,13,47,850
Exports ...	1,64,93,192	1,28,03,708	4,75,11,826	4,19,58,746
Total ...	2,04,90,859	1,62,98 947	8,34,01,424	7,33,06,896

There is, therefore, a considerable decrease in the total traffic of year when compared with that of the year preceding, notwithstanding the extension of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh railway to Nandgaon (in November 1882) which added 51 miles to the length of this line, and almost doubled its traffic. The traffic carried by each line of rail-

way in the Provinces during the year under report and that preceding it (excluding "local" traffic confined to Provincial limits) is compared below :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
East Indian ...	14,66,794	9,68,548	20,77,454	17,00,825
Great Indian Peninsula ...	19,06,722	19,58,829	1,10,03,738	65,32,183
Rajputana-Malwa ..	62,652	26,393	4,85,166	4,18,234
Wardha Coal ...	2,77,230	1,93,517	12,69,219	12,66,944
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	2,84,269	4,29,967	16,57,615	28,88,706

The most noticeable facts brought out by these figures are the decrease in the exports of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (amounting to 41 per cent on their amount in the year preceding) and the increase in both imports and exports of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh line. The former is almost due to a large decline in the export of wheat. The wheat exported from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations in 1881-82 amounted to 75,71,217 maunds, whereas during the year under report only 40,22,951 maunds were exported. The increase in the traffic of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh line is due to its having been opened to Naudgaon in November of the year under report, and its terminus having been thereby pushed well within the limits of the Chhattisgarh plain.

Compared therefore with that of the preceding year, the railway trade of the year under report shows a decline in its total weight of 25 per cent, and in its total value of 13 per cent. Imports decreased 14 per cent and exports 29 per cent.

87. The amount and value of each of the principal imports and exports during the year under report and that preceding it are compared below:—

Imports.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Coal ...	6,38,443	6,31,190	2,12,814	1,89,358
Cotton goods ..	1,73,581	1,61,780	1,25,76,525	1,14,04,605
Metals ...	2,44,852	3,05,383	20,69,010	26,72,011
Salt ...	10,85,192	10,05,109	43,40,768	36,43,519
Spices ...	51,762	10,409	10,25,240	1,66,544
Sugar ...	4,86,210	4,16,940	42,29,548	32,64,325
Tobacco ...	67,011	87,326	8,04,132	10,47,912
Gunny bags ...	1,99,198	1,48,724	19,91,980	17,84,688
Total all commodities.	39,97,667	34,95,239	3,58,89,598	3,13,47,850

Exports.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Coal ...	5,67,122	7,27,327	1,89,041	2,18,198
Cotton ...	1,82,647	1,53,246	32,87,646	26,05,182
Wheat ...	94,38,511	57,13,093	1,88,77,023	1,28,54,459
Rice ...	5,50,117	9,95,365	19,23,710	31,05,124
Other grains ...	21,46,090	11,42,110	25,08,306	15,80,409
Ghee ...	53,574	31,592	13,93,524	7,74,004
Linseed ...	17,34,170	17,41,074	65,03,137	51,14,405
Til seed ...	4,88,610	8,25,020	19,54,440	28,36,006
Other oil-seeds ...	4,396	73,717	10,982	1,81,729
Stick lac ...	41,624	70,721	8,49,232	9,19,373
Mix-dyes ...	1,54,563	2,48,216	10,81,941	24,82,460
Gunny bags ...	98,954	15,693	9,89,540	1,88,316
Total all commodities.	1,64,93,192	1,28,03,708	4,75,11,826	4,19,58,746

88. A few brief explanations are given below of the trade in the commodities which figure largest in the traffic returns.

IMPORTS.

Coal.—Of the total weight imported (6,31,190 maunds) 2,52,215 were consigned to E. I. R. stations in the Jubbulpore district, and 2,68,060 maunds to G. I. P. R. stations in the Nimar district, of which Khandwa is the chief.

Cotton goods.—Jubbulpore city is by far the largest importer receiving *via* E. I. R. 46,482 maunds, and *via* G. I. P. R. 17,349 maunds, total 63,831 maunds. The group of stations which was the next largest customer was that containing the city of Nagpur, which received 28,803 maunds.

Metals.—2,68,948 maunds of the total weight imported consisted of iron, most of which was imported from Bombay. Thus the imports into the Jubbulpore district *via* E. I. R. (from Calcutta) only amounted to 11,196 maunds, whereas *via* G. I. P. R the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts imported no less than 1,38,294 maunds.

Salt.—It is noticeable that the quantities of salt imported in both years agree very closely. A very small proportion of the total (13,444 maunds) came from Upper India, and almost the whole amount imported was drawn from Bombay.

Sugar.—This is the principal commercial tie between these Provinces and Upper India. Almost the whole of the sugar which is imported is drawn from the North-Western Provinces or the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The greater part of the imports is absorbed by the districts of the Jubbulpore division and the Nerbudda valley, in which sugar-cane cultivation is rapidly falling off owing to their comparatively short railway distance from the North-Western Provinces and the competition of North-Western Provinces sugar with local produce. In the south and east of the Provinces local production is holding its own more steadily since here the cost of North-Western Provinces sugar is very greatly increased by the length of the railway journey.

But even in these districts the cultivation of the sugar-cane shows signs of falling off, and it would speedily decrease were the import of North-Western Provinces sugar cheapened by the opening of shorter route for Railway carriage. Of the total 4,16,948 maunds imported—

2,31,461 maunds were taken by stations in the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts.

99,090 do. do. Hoshangabad do.

68,711 do. do. Nimar do.

and only 18,617 maunds by stations in the Wardha Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur districts.

Tobacco.—Out of the 88,326 maunds imported 55,799 maunds were received by East Indian Railway stations in the Jubbulpore district from the North-Western Provinces.

EXPORTS.

89. *Coal*.—Five-seventhe of the coal exported were consigned from the Warora Colleries on the Wardha Coal Railway, the out-turn of which shows a most satisfactory increase when compared with that of the year preceding.

Cotton.—It has been noted previously that so far as cotton was concerned the kharif harvest of 1882 was superior to that of 1881. Yet the amount of cotton exported during the year under report was less than that exported during the preceding year. The explanation of this lies in the fact that the cotton which comes into market during the period comprised in the "official" year is the produce of two seasons. That in which traffic is transacted between April 1st, and December 1st, is the produce of the previous year's crop, and the produce of the crop of the current year only comes into market in the four concluding months of the year, viz. December, January, February and March. Thie greater part of the cotton to which the present returns relate was therefore the produce of the season of 1881, which we have seen was a very unfavourable one. Out of the total amount of cotton exported (1,53,246 maunds), 38,099 maunds were consigned from stations in the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts and 61,115 maunds from stations in the Wardha district.

Wheat.—The decline in the export of wheat from 94,38,511 maunds in 1881-82 to 57,13,093 maunds in the year under report has been already noticed. It should however, be remarked that the exports of 1880-81 only amounted to 40,16,163 maunds, on which the exports of the year under report show an increase of 14 per cent. The proportions in which the different groups of stations contributed to the total export is shown below :—

	mds.	
Stations in the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts.	16,03,112	3,71,501, *via* E. I. R. northwards. 12,31,611, *via* G. I. P. R. southwards.
Stations in the Hoshangabad district.	23,06,038.	
Stations in the Nimar district.	1,05,606	46,916 from G. I. P. R. stations. 58,690 from R. M. R. stations.
Stations in the Wardha and Nagpur districts.	6,24,105	4,38,386 from G. I. P. R. stations. 1,85,719 from Wardha Coal Railway stations.
Stations on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway.	10,74,232.	

Rice.—The exports of rice show an increase of 80 per cent due to the extention of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway on to the rice producing plain of Chhattisgarh. The rice exported by stations on this line amounted to 9,28,857 maunds, which represents 93 per cent of the total amount exported by the Provinces. In the preceding year the exports from stations on this line only amounted to 4,22,589 maunds.

Other grains.—The principal amongst these are gram, the mixture of gram and wheat known as *birra* and jowari. The group of stations which contributed largest were those in the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts, the exports from which amounted to 7,23,295 maunds, 1,43,312 were consigned from E. I. R. and 5,79,983 from G. I. P. R. stations.

Ghi.—Nearly half the ghi exported was consigned from E. I. R. stations in the Jubbulpore district.

Linseed.—The exports for the two years are almost exactly the same. The groups of stations from which they were in most part consigned were—

E. I. R. stations in the Jubbulpore district	...	3,16,104 maunds.
G. I. P. R. stations in the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts	...	1,24,884 do.
Stations in the Wardha and Nagpur districts	...	7,20,782 do.
Stations on the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway.		5,30,393 do.

Tilseed.—Export shows an increase of 69 per cent when compared with that of the year preceding.

The principal consigning stations were:—

	Mds.
East Indian Railway Stations in the Jubbulpore district	161,792
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Stations in the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts ...	166,422
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Stations in the Hoshangabad district	192,132
Stations on the Wardha Coal Railway ...	144,624
Stations on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway.	85,546

Stick lac.—Out of the 70,721 maunds exported, 60,962 maunds were despatched from East Indian Railway Stations in the Jubbulpore district, the whole of which was in all probability consigned to Mirzapur for refinement in the Lac factories of that place.

Miscellaneous dyes.—The principal article included under this head is *Myrobolans* in which a large export traffic has sprung up in late years. The trade is as yet almost entirely in the heads of the firm of Ralli Brothers by whom it was practically called into existence. Almost the whole of the exports were booked from stations in the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts, and were drawn from the Satpura forests lying along their southern boundary.

B.—Trade with adjoining Native Territory.

90. Under this head is included the traffic which these Provinces transacted with the states of Bundelkhand, Bhopal, Indore and Hyderabad by 13 roads and by the line of rail from Khandwa to Indore. The total traffic thus registered is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Imports ...	10,41,778	12,62,668	46,37,641	70,76,601
Exports ...	7,82,237	4,84,975	49,52,358	41,27,284
Total ...	18,24,015	17,47,643	95,89,999	1,12,03,885

There was therefore a considerable decrease in export but an increase in import which measured by its value amounted to nearly 53 per cent. Most of this is however, due to a single item,—the import of 13,861 maunds of cotton goods from Indore by rail, which were presumably manufactured at the Indore cotton mills. The value of those goods has been estimated to be nearly 10 lakhs of rupees.

The amount and value of each of the principal commodities which figured in the trade are shown below :—

Imports.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Cattle ... No.	7,087	13,124	2,04,892	3,93,720
Cotton goods ...	4,535	15,792	4,73,830	11,17,195
Grain ...	7,22,727	5,17,273	13,27,951	11,25,333
Opium ...	1,116	3,902	1,91,150	11,31,580
Salt ...	39,164	74,185	1,88,132	2,68,921
Oilseeds ...	1,11,651	1,00,616	4,71,875	3,30,398
Sugar ...	20,172	72,263	2,44,813	5,31,001

Exports.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Cotton goods ...	15,575	13,312	6,33,787	10,29,000
Grain ...	4,15,779	1,59,020	7,71,017	3,33,713
Metals ...	23,514	15,709	2,35,757	1,58,485
Salt ...	44,707	25,330	1,81,854	91,821
Sugar ...	48,055	47,095	4,53,910	3,98,015

The most noticeable points in this table are the large increases in the import of cotton goods and opium. The latter was all imported by road from Bhopal into the Hoshangabad district.

It should be mentioned that these statistics must be regarded with very great suspicion. They are collected by low paid Native clerks working at huts situated as a rule beyond the reach of effective supervision and they are discredited by the District Officers who submit them. The traffic is not of sufficient importance to warrant a large outlay on its registration, and, since inaccurate statistics appear worse then useless, registration was discontinued at the close of the year under report.

(C.)—Town traffic.

91. Registration of imports and exports was attempted in 12 of the principal towns in the Provinces by the agency of the establishment which was maintained for the collection of octroi. The results when subjected to check appear exceedingly unsatisfactory. So far as the imports are concerned on which octroi is levied, the returns are probably fairly accurate, but this cannot be said of the returns of non-dutiable imports and of the whole of the exports :—the traffic namely of which the octroi clerks were not bound to take note in the course of their ordinary duties. When tested by deducing the average consumption of certain articles per head of population the returns exhibit the most astounding discrepancies. Each person in Hoshangabad for instance, is shown to eat over 9 maunds of grain per annum, while in Raipur the average consumption per head is less than 1½ maunds. Under these circumstances the returns do not appear to deserve serious criticism.

10.—*Public Works.*

92. This Department deals only with Imperial works, (*A*) Military and (*B*) Other Services, (*C, D*) Provincial Buildings and Roads, (*E, F, G*) Miscellaneous and Contribution works, (*H*) Incorporated Local Funds, and (*I*) State Railways and the Warora Colliery.

93. The total expenditure incurred during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 40,96,772 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Imperial Military—Ordinary ...	2,59,754
Do. Civil do. ...	40,149
Provincial ...	10,00,919
Contribution works ...	5,63,475
Incorporated Local Funds ..	41,060
Total ...	19,05,357
Wardha Coal State Railway, including Warora Colliery (Capital) ...	1,65,107
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway (Capital) ...	10,62,312
Wardha Coal State Railway, including Warora Colliery (Revenue). ...	4,51,550
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway (Revenue) ...	5,05,273
Imperial Ordinary State Railway Extension Survey ...	3,929
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Extension Survey ...	1,522
Wardha Coal State Railway Extension Survey.	1,722
Total ...	21,91,415
Grand Total ...	40,96,772

compared with an outlay of Rs. 46,91,395 in the preceding year.

94. *Imperial.*—The grants and outlay by Departmental heads were as follows:—

1 Service heads.		2 Grant as per Budget orders.	3 Final grant at end of year.	4 Outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military ... Original works	...	2,07,330	1,73,330	1,54,208
Repairs	...	70,000	68,000	58,785
Establishment	...	66,310	58,010	47,585
Tools and Plant	...	4,160	3,260	—711
Total	...	3,47,800	3,02,600	2,59,867
Decrease in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	—13,674
Total Military	...	3,47,800	3,02,600	2,46,193
Other Services, Civil Buildings ... Original works	...	11,500	15,000	10,317
Repairs	...	3,500	4,000	3,648
Establishment	...	3,450	3,450	2,291
Tools and Plant	...	224	224	23,893
Total Civil Buildings	...	18,674	22,674	40,149
Barrack Department ... New Supplies	...	7,600	7,600	3,507
Repairs and Carriage	...	9,230	9,230	2,997
Establishment	...	7,370	7,370	7,057
Total Barrack Department	...	24,200	24,200	13,561
Total Ordinary in India	...	3,90,674	3,49,474	2,99,903
Short outlay	...	...	...	49,571

95. The above shows a net short outlay of Rs. 49,571, or 14·18 per cent on the revised estimate. Of this a saving of Rs. 11,583 occurred under Establishment, due to less outlay, the Establishment for Imperial works being charged at a percentage on cost of work executed. The short outlay on Barrack Department was Rs. 10,639. The savings in "Military" were principally in the Kanhan Division, due to the stoppage of work for 3 months on cook-houses and wash-houses for British Infantry at Kamptee, and also to short outlay on annual repair estimates, and on the allotments for re-modelling two of the British Infantry Barracks at Kamptee.

The decrease in Suspense balance amounted to Rs. 13,674.

96. The Imperial Revenue realized amounted to Rs. 4,864 against a revised estimate of Rs. 3,800.

97. *Provincial.*—The following Statement exhibits the appropriation and outlay by heads of service :—

1	2	3	4
Service Heads.	Grant as per Budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings ... { Original Works ...	1,13,000	1,35,970	1,21,344
Civil Buildings ... { Repairs ...	60,000	48,519	43,269
Total Civil Buildings	1,73,000	1,84,489	1,64,613
Communications ... { Original Works	3,17,000	2,92,190	2,49,926
Communications ... { Repairs	3,00,000	3,58,581	3,48,493
Total Communications	6,17,000	6,50,771	5,98,419
Miscellaneous Public Improvements { Original Works	10,000	18,672	14,365
Miscellaneous Public Improvements { Repairs	...	111	105
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	10,000	18,783	14,470
Establishment	2,02,300	2,13,810	2,19,384
Total Establishment	2,02,300	2,13,810	2,19,384
Tools and Plant	20,150	11,090	7,515
Total Tools and Plant	20,150	11,090	7,515
Profit and Loss	...	...	...
Total	10,22,450	10,78,943	10,04,401
Deduct decrease in Suspense Balance	— 10,000	—10,000	—3,482
Grand Total Grants and Outlay	10,12,450	10,68,943	10,00,919
Net Saving	...	...	68,024

98. The net short outlay on the revised estimate, amounted to Rs. 68,024 or 6·36 per cent on the revised estimate. The expenditure incurred on Original Works, Civil Buildings, was greater than in the preceding two years, the figures being Rs. 1,21,344, against Rs. 1,01,624 in 1881-82, and Rs. 58,061 in 1880-81.

The cost of repairs to Civil Buildings was lower than in the previous year, Rs. 43,269 having been spent against Rs. 56,835 in 1881-82.

99. The outlay on Original Works, Communications, amounted to Rs. 2,49,926, against Rs. 2,36,471 in the preceding year. Repairs cost Rs. 3,48,493, against Rs. 2,80,471 in the previous year. This increased outlay was necessary for the reasons given in last year's report, viz. the greatly increasing traffic and consequent extra outlay needed to keep the various roads in fair order.

100. The main portion of the outlay on Original Works, Miscellaneous Public Improvements, was incurred in sinking a bore-hole at Deori in the Betul-Shahpur Coal Fields, and on the construction of a reservoir at Pachmarhi to improve the water-supply. Outlay on coal explorations has hitherto formed an Imperial charge; but with the extension of Provincial Finance and of Local Self-Government all expenditure of this class has now to be met from Provincial Funds.

101. The cost of Establishment was Rs. 2,19,384; the percentage on total expenditure being 21·91, and 28·34 per cent on expenditure excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,07,511; but of this the sum of Rs. 88,127 was debited to Military and Other Services (Imperial) Barrack Department and and Local Funds.

102. Tools and Plant cost Rs. 7,515 or ·97 per cent on the net outlay of the year on Works and Repairs.

103. *Revenue.*—The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 23,165, against a revised estimate of Rs. 26,000.

104. In addition to the outlay above dealt with, a sum of Rs. 6,04,535 was expended on account of Contribution and Incorporated Local Fund works.

A.—Imperial Military Buildings, Original Works.

105. *British Infantry.*—On the re-modelling of No. 8 British Infantry Barrack at Kamptee, which was practically completed at the end of the preceding year, but for which final payments had not been made, an expenditure of Rs. 6,715 was incurred. The total cost was Rs. 38,574, against an estimate of Rs. 45,873.

Accomodation for Troops.

106. The re-modelling of No. 9 Barrack, the collection of materials for which was commenced at the close of 1881-82, was taken in hand and completed during the year under review, at a total cost of Rs. 39,797 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 46,569.

107. The re-modelling of No. 10 Barrack estimated to cost a similar sum was begun towards the close of the year, and the dismantling and earthwork were completed; the outlay being Rs. 10,540.

108. The construction of nine, out of ten wash-houses sanctioned, was commenced during the year, and the brickwork for all completed under an outlay of Rs. 18,652.

109. Four, out of five, double cook-houses were also started at the same time, and half finished at the close of the year. Cost Rs. 13,396. Better progress might have been made if work on these buildings as well on the lavatories had not been suspended for 3 or 4 months, owing to an objection raised by the Deputy Surgeon General, Nagpur Force, as to sites. Finally the sites originally chosen were built upon.

110. The re-modelling of the armourers' shop in the British Infantry Lines at Kamptee was commenced, and completed, during the year, at a cost of Rs. 6,312 against an estimate of Rs. 6,717.

111. *Native Infantry.*—The only major work executed under this head was remodelling the roof and adding two verandahs to two bells of arms in the Native Infantry Lines at Sambalpur, which work was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,921; the estimated amount being Rs. 2,995.

Commissariat Buildings.

112. Quarters for a Conductor at Jubbulpore were in hand and the foundations completed. The outlay has been Rs. 2,344. This work, together with others at the Military Station of Jubbulpore, was transferred to the charge of the Military Works Branch from the 1st January 1883.

Fortifications.

113. *Re-modelling Sitabaldi Fort.*—Up to the end of 1881-82 but little had been done beyond collecting materials, hutting the company of sappers, and some earthwork in sloping off the glacis towards the Residency. During 1882-83, No. 1 battery was practically speaking complete as well as the escarp walls as far as Nos. 3 and 6 batteries; and the foundations of No. 3 battery and caponier were put in, and No. 6 was brought up everywhere to the level of the loopholes of the musketry gallery.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 29,403, of which Rs. 9,385 were paid as compensation for the removal of certain houses in the vicinity of the Fort.

Roads to Hill Stations.

114. The road from Asirgarh to Chandni (G. I. P.) Railway Station was commenced in 1881-82, and Rs. 9,966 were spent up to end of that year. The outlay during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 10,773. The work is almost finished.

115. The construction of two bridges considered necessary on this road, and provided for on separate estimates, was taken in hand during the year.

The bridge over the Samul nulla was originally designed to be a masonry one of two 20′ arches; but it was subsequently considered advisable to substitute a 40 ft. girder bridge. The expenditure on the work during the year amounted to Rs. 2,684, which represents the value of the girders obtained from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 9,835.

The second bridge is placed in the 5th mile. Work was commenced later in the year, and an expenditure of only Rs. 945 incurred in foundations against an estimate of Rs. 4,555. The completion of these bridges will admit of communication being kept open at all seasons between Asirgarh and Chandni.

116. No other major works were in progress during the year; but various minor works and improvements were carried out to the extent of Rs. 23,963 as shown below:—

	Rs.
European troops	8,705
Native troops	5,653
Rest houses	1,614
Ordnance buildings	18
Commissariat buildings	2,297
Staff and miscellaneous	2,265
General Cantonment works	2,866
Fortifications	545
Total ...	23,963

117. Among the principal minor works the following may be noted:—

	Rs.
Dismantling Military buildings at Chhindwara ...	580
Widening M 6 R. A. Gunshed, Kamptee ...	2,000
Converting No. 3 R. A. Barrack into a Canteen, Recreation room and Library, Kamptee ...	919
Alterations to school house 23rd Native Infantry, Kamptee	588
Sinking a well in do. do. ...	849

	Rs.
Constructing a cart-shed in new Commissariat lines, Kamptee	924
Dhobi's house British Infantry Hospital, Jubbulpore...	1,038
Out-houses for Bazaar Sergeant, Jubbulpore ...	840
8 Latrines for servants in compounds of Government buildings	686
Converting old bomb-proof building at Asirgarh into a hay store	689
Forming Military encamping grounds, &c., Piparia-Pachmarhi road	949
Raising platform and siding, Rajputana and Malwa Railway, Khandwa station	1,229
Providing additional accommodation for Native Infantry Regimental school, Raipur ...	1,475
Re-building culverts in Native Infantry lines do.	575

Repairs.

118. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 58,785. The outlay of the previous five years is given below:—

	Rs.
1877-78	80,922
1878-79	66,234
1879-80	49,825
1880-81	66,359
1881-82	77,090

The outlay in connection with each branch of the Military service was as under:—

	Rs.
European troops	28,742
Native troops	9,841
Ordnance Works	866
Commissariat Buildings	5,228
Staff and Miscellaneous	4,335
General Cantonment Works.. ...	2,163
Cantonment Roads	7,159
Fortifications	451
Total ...	58,785

Barrack Department.

119. The expenditure incurred was as follows :—

		Rs.
New supplies	...	3,507
Repairs and carriage	...	2,997
Establishment	...	7,057
Total	...	13,561

B.—Imperial Civil Buildings.

120. Certain additions and alterations to the Telegraph Office at Jubbulpore were proposed to be undertaken under the provision made in the Budget. An estimate was duly framed, and the project referred to the Director General of Telegraphs, and certain modifications in design suggested. Actual construction, however, had not been commenced at the close of the year owing to the matter having been still under consideration ; the outlay incurred being confined to the collection of materials for the work. The remainder of the expenditure under this head was limited to minor and petty works, as under :—

		Rs.
Telegraph Department	... ...	1,516
Postal Department	... ...	8,801
Total	...	10,317

121. The following are the principal minor works :—

	Rs.
Additions and alterations to Post Office Piparia, completed ; cost	750
Additions to quarters of Post Master at Kareli Post Office ; cost	1,159
Additions and alterations to Post Office, Nagpur, commenced in 1881-82 under an estimate of Rs 1,865 were completed at a total cost of	1,859
Further additions and alterations to do. cost...	959
New 7th class Post Office at Sausar in progress from previous year ; cost	684
New 7th class Post Office at Pulgaon in the Wardha district nearly completed. Expenditure of year	711

122. The outlay on repairs was as under :—

		Rs.
Telegraph Department	... ...	496
Postal Department	... ...	3,152
Total	...	3,648

123. The charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant were determined by the authorized percentages.

C.—Provincial Civil Buildings.

124. The expenditure incurred during the year under the various heads of classification of Civil Buildings is exhibited in the following statement :—

Original Works.

Heads.	Major Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration ...	7,976	5,552	13,528
Minor Departments ...	9,108	...	9,108
Law and Justice ...	10,509	4,481	14,990
Ecclesiastical ...	13,458	1,312	14,770
Jails ...	36,294	13,153	49,447
Police ...	...	4,384	4,384
Educational ...	1,188	428	1,611
Medical ...	4,386	391	4,777
Miscellaneous ...	6,407	2,316	8,723
Total ...	89,326	32,017	1,21,343

125. The principal works are particularized below :—

126. *Administration.*—Combined Tahsili and Police Station-House at Hoshangabad. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 13,131, against which outlay to the extent of Rs. 2,767 only was incurred. Work was not commenced till late in the year.

127. The work of additions and alterations to the Tahsili at Wardha was commenced on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,919 and nearly completed. The outlay amounted to Rs. 2,360.

128. Dindori, situated about 64 miles north-east of Mandla, having been finally chosen for the location of the head-quarters of a Tahsil, plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 18,717 were sanctioned for a combined Tahsili and Police Station-house to replace the temporary buildings erected in 1880-81. The outlay incurred during 1882-83 was Rs. 2,849. The small progress made is attributed to the difficulty of communication with Dindori, where "a cart is quite unknown "and skilled labor is unobtainable, and has to be imported."

129. *Minor Departments.*—The additional wings at the east and west ends of the Central Museum building at Nagpur remaining unfinished at the close of the preceding year were completed and brought into use in 1882-83. The total cost of erection has been Rs. 19,560 against estimates aggregating Rs. 22,817. The outlay of the year was Rs. 9,108.

130. *Law and Justice.*—Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 7,869 were sanctioned during the year for the construction of a Circuit house with out-offices at Bilaspur in the Chhattisgarh Commissionership, and good progress made, the expenditure being Rs. 4,039.

131. The re-modelling of the Assistant Commissioner's Court-house at Pachmarhi, begun in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,363 against an estimate amounting to Rs. 9,410.

132. Considerable inconvenience having been felt owing to insufficient room for the Police in the District Court-house at Mandla (a small building barely sufficient for the requirements of the Deputy Commissioner) plans and estimates for providing the additional accommodation needed were sanctioned, and the work nearly completed at the end of the year, the expenditure incurred thereon being Rs. 3,644 against an estimate of Rs. 4,782.

133. *Ecclesiastical.*—A grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 under the prescribed rules was made to the Church Mission Society, for the erection of a Mission Church at Mandla. The building is designed in the early English style, and provides 42 sittings. The work is being carried out, by request, under the supervision of the Public Works Department, and was half finished at the end of the year. The outlay amounted to Rs. 2,971.

134. The Tower to "All Saints" Church at Nagpur was in progress from the preceding year. The masonry (excepting pinnacles) was completed, but the work had then to be stopped for want of funds. This circumstance and the fact that the Church Committee could only collect, or guarantee, small sums at a time, of course retarded progress. An additional grant to complete the work has since been sanctioned. The grant and outlay of the year has been 6,389.

135. The Church at Pachmarhi was also under construction. The portions of the building authorized to be first constructed were completed at a total cost of Rs. 16,341; the outlay of the year being Rs. 4,098. Some petty works are, however, still required to finish off, but these will be paid from Church funds.

136. *Jails.*—The following works in connection with the Central Jail, Nagpur, were completed during the year:—

Conversion of Observation Cells into Solitary Cells: estimate Rs. 5,274; cost Rs. 4,925.

Re-building blocks of Solitary Cells in No 1 Octagon: estimate Rs. 8,063; cost Rs. 6,996.

Constructing Bathing Platforms: estimate Rs. 2,988; cost Rs. 2,526.

137. The re-roofing of the barracks of the Central Jail at Jubbulpore was continued.

The re-roofing of two barracks for female prisoners was taken in hand and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,770. The estimate amounted to Rs. 3,180.

The re-roofing of two barracks for males commenced in the previous year was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,739 against an estimate of Rs. 4,826. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,262.

There are in all 14 barracks in the Central Jail. Of these 10 have been re-roofed with the Jubbulpore pattern tiles.

138. At Raipur, the re-modelling of the workshed accommodation in the Central Jail was begun; the outlay thereon being Rs. 2,121 against estimates aggregating Rs. 8,339. The small progress was mainly due, it is explained, to the difficulty in obtaining timber.

The construction of quarters for the Hospital Assistant and Daroga attached to this jail were also sanctioned and commenced late in the year, the expenditure being Rs. 839.

139. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 48,967 were sanctioned during the year for certain additions to the District Jail at Sambalpur, increasing the accommodation from 100 to 200 prisoners, and the work started. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,863, against an allotment of Rs. 15,000.

140. On the construction of a workshed in the District Jail at Betul estimated to cost Rs. 3,310, a sum of Rs. 1,382 was spent during the year. The small progress is attributed to the scarcity of labour, and difficulty in procuring a reliable contractor to undertake the work.

141. The additions and alterations to the Jail at Mandla commenced in July 1880 were completed in March 1883 at a total cost of Rs. 9,746 against an estimate of Rs. 9,716. The outlay of the year was Rs. 1,793.

142. *Education.*—A small expenditure of Rs. 347 was incurred in completing the additions to the office and book depôt of the Inspector General of Education, a work in progress from the previous year.

143. *Medical.*—The urgent need for the provision of cells for the confinement of violent lunatics in the Asylum at Jubbulpore having

been represented, the construction of six cells was sanctioned and nearly completed at the end of the year. Expenditure thereon was Rs. 2,989 against an estimate of Rs. 3,371.

144. *Miscellaneous.*—Owing to the inconvenience arising from the scarcity of house room at Pachmarhi, estimate was sanctioned for a building for the accommodation of an European subordinate, and the Public Works Department office. The work was commenced in November, and almost completed by the end of the year. The expenditure incurred to 31st March was Rs. 6,407 against an estimate of Rs. 7,388.

145. Besides the foregoing, a number of minor works costing Rs. 2,500 and under each, were undertaken during the year. The allotments made under this head aggregate over Rs. 37,300 and the recorded expenditure Rs. 32,017.

Repairs.

146. The outlay during the year on special, annual, and petty repairs to Civil Buildings was as noted below :—

	Rs.
Administration	6,491
Minor Departments	185
Law and Justice	8,226
Ecclesiastical	2,911
Jails	14,934
Police	5,472
Education	1,289
Medical	1,216
Miscellaneous	2,545
Total ...	43,269

D.—Communications.

Original Works.

147. *Saugor and Jhansi Road, 43 miles.*—The road was practically completed and available for cart traffic during the year. Outlay was chiefly incurred in the construction of part of the 2nd section, from the 20th up to the 29th mile; and on the construction of the extension of the 3rd section, from mile 29½ to 31¾, both of which were finished with the exception of some consolidation of metal which will be carried out during the current rains. The year's expenditure on these works was Rs. 28,064 and Rs. 10,779 respectively.

The entire length of 43 miles is now almost finished, except a little consolidation work. The various sanctioned estimates aggregate Rs. 1,89,426, against which the Executive Engineer anticipates a total

outlay of Rs. 1,68,856. Cart traffic has considerably increased since the road was opened, and it is expected that before long a great portion of this length of road will have to be metalled with stone.

148. *Saugor and Damoh Road, 49 miles.*—The greater part of the earthwork for the 2nd section, 14 miles, was completed before last monsoon season. Since then the earthwork has been dressed, and the moorum soling put down. About half the length of the road has had the sides made up to the moorum soling. Consolidation will be carried out during the rains of 1883; Rs. 30,198 were spent on this section during the year.

149. An Inspection bungalow was commenced at mileage 13 from Saugor, near the village of Pursorea, and was half built at the close of the official year.

150. The construction of the 3rd section was commenced during the year, under an estimate amounting to Rs. 95,748, but little was done except starting the earthwork. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 6,473.

A combined Dâk, and Public Works Inspection, bungalow was begun at Garhakota on this section under an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,592, and the building brought up to plinth level at the end of March 1883. The outlay of the year was Rs. 683.

151. *Betul and Itarsi Road, 59 miles.*—The following works commenced in 1881-82 were completed during the year under report:—

Constructing a diversion from 32nd mile to Police out post at Dhar; estimate Rs. 13,274; total outlay Rs. 13,367; expenditure of the year Rs. 8,885.

Re-modelling a portion of the road between Dhar and Itarsi; estimate Rs. 11,204, total cost Rs. 11,203; outlay during the year Rs. 1,601.

Collection of metal to be laid on certain miles of this road which had not been metalled before was commenced, and good progress made. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,991 against an estimate of Rs. 7,991.

152. *Pachmarhi and Piparia Road, 32 miles.*—The only major work undertaken during the year was for the supply of water for the section between Pagara and Singanama, 7th to 14th mile from Pachmarhi. A hydraulic ram has been provided at Pagara. It is fed by a perennial stream from the hill side, and pumps water to a height of about 60 feet through 1-inch pipes into a cistern on the high ground near the village. Thence the water finds its way by gravitation into other cisterns built at every quarter of a mile lower down, and connected by 1-inch and ¾ inch piping.

The want of water has been much felt during previous years on this section of the Piparia and Pachmarhi Road.

The estimate sanctioned for the work amounts to Rs. 4,500, against which an outlay of Rs. 2,841 was incurred.

153. *Raipur and Sambalpur Road.*—The outlay of the year on the section from Raipur to Sankra in the Raipur district was Rs. 21,116, of which Rs. 10,628 formed a debit against Local Funds. The road in great part passes through jungle, and labor is difficult to obtain. There was, too, a good deal of sickness among the laborers collected from other parts by the contractors, and hence allotments were not fully utilized. The sanctioned estimate for this length amounts to Rs. 71,538, and the total outlay incurred from the commencement Rs. 42,392.

The construction of the section from Sankra to Singora lying in the Sambalpur district was also in hand. The outlay of the year was Rs. 4,411, towards which District Funds contributed Rs. 2,000. The total expenditure to date amounts to Rs. 5,025 against an estimate of Rs. 50,487. The drawbacks alluded to above operated in a greater degree on this section, and account for the small progress.

154. *Kamptee and Chhindwara Road (N. W. Road) 78 miles.*—This road had previously been maintained only as a fair weather road, and the traffic which has now developed has brought it into a very bad state; one length being described by the late Chief Engineer, who travelled over the road in March 1882, as a broad belt of dust and field stones, which, if rain had fallen, would have been impassable. To remedy this state of matters and to facilitate the increasing traffic, estimates amounting to Rs. 72,315 for improving the worst portions were sanctioned, and a commencement made. Rs. 11,795 were expended during the year, chiefly on the collection of materials.

The present estimate will practically complete the 1st and 3rd sections, leaving a gap of 30 miles to be estimated for hereafter.

155. *Nagpur and Betul road, 83 miles.*—Designs and estimates, in amount Rs. 30,769, for diversions and other improvements to the portion of the road lying in the Kanhan Division, between Sauner and Chichenda, (66 miles) were sanctioned and work commenced under an allotment of Rs. 4,800, against which an outlay of Rs. 3,662 only has been recorded during the year. More money could have been utilized; but there was some delay in acquiring the land for these diversions, a large portion of which was cultivated, and there was also a want of establishment. Rs. 1,124 were spent on the construction of a diversion in the Betul end of the road lying in the Hoshangabad Division.

156. *Eastern Road, 175 miles.*—The girder bridge of two spans of 12 feet in the 9th mile, commenced in 1881-82 was completed, the sum spent during the year under report being Rs. 2,728. The final cost of the work amounted to Rs. 5,086, against an estimate of Rs. 5,327.

157. *Gondia-Balaghat road, 26 miles.*—The section running through the Bhandara district was practically completed in the previous year. An allotment of Rs. 2,5'6 was provided in 1882-83 to meet final payments, &c., prior to the handing over the care of the road to the District authorities.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 29,143 for constructing the 2nd section, or that portion of the road lying in the Balaghat district, was sanctioned at the commencement of the year, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 given from Provincial Budget to District Funds, against which an outlay of Rs. 9,448 has been recorded during the year. The work is being executed under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, who accounts for the outlay incurred to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

158. *Raipur and Bilaspur road.*—The improvements to this road are being carried out by the civil authorities from District funds, supplemented by grants-in-aid from the Provincial Public Works Budget. An estimate amounting to Rs. 15,858 was sanctioned in June 1882 for that portion of the road passing through the Raipur district. Of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 for this section, only Rs. 1,111 were utilized.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 28,254 was sanctioned, in September 1882, for raising and metalling the Bilaspur section. In this case, of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 4,000 were paid to the Deputy Commissioner.

159. *Mandla district roads.*—For some years past, the desirability of opening out communications in the Mandla district has been repeatedly urged by the civil authorities. In October last, an officer was deputed, (1) to carry out the survey of the Mandla and Ramgarh road as required by the district authorities, and (2) for laying out and opening a new line from Mandla to the frontier of the district towards Bilaspur. A special grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for the latter purpose, being at the rate of Rs. 300 per mile for 50 miles; and it was enjoined that the money was not to be spent on any great works, or any special portion of the road to the neglect of other parts, but simply on laying out, surveying and opening a new fair-weather road throughout. For want of time the line was simply prospected.

160. *Jubbulpore and Mandla Road, 61 miles.* The general estimate sanctioned for this road amounted to Rs. 5,90,744. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 5,55,593, of which Rs. 61,383 represent the outlay of the year under review.

This road is now open to traffic throughout its entire length. All the earthwork, bridges, and causeways, are completed, and moorum metalling in the greater part of the length and stone in the remainder, have been put down. The surveys were commenced in 1873, and the construction started in 1874. The total length is 61 miles, and the amount of the original estimate was Rs. 8,88,527. As work proceeded it was found, however, that the rates could be somewhat reduced, and that by diverting some minor streams and altering the sites of several major bridges, a reduction could be effected. These modifications were carried out and a fresh estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,90,744, sanctioned. Some part of the difference between the two estimates is due to the substitution of moorum for stone metal, in several of the miles.

In July 1882, an abnormally heavy fall of rain occurred in a portion of the Mandla district between the 33rd and 46th mile which caused some injury to the earthwork and bridges in this section.

161. *Jubbulpore and Damoh Road, 66 miles.* A deviation statement was sanctioned in July 1882, whereby the estimate for this road was reduced from Rs. 1,66,104 to Rs. 1,60,754. The outlay to end of March 1883 is Rs. 1,61,143, of which Rs. 20,543 were spent during the year. The road was commenced in 1878, and completed in January last. Traffic has developed considerably, and will probably continue to do so. The temporary bridge across the Hiran river has proved a great boon to the traffic. Heavy rains in July last caused some damage to the roadway; but as all the large streams are unbridged, and there are no high approaches, the injury was of a trifling nature, and was speedily repaired.

The Inspection Bungalow at Nohta in the 52nd mile, commenced in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,380.

162. Besides the foregoing major works various minor works rendered necessary were executed during the year, and call for no special mention.

Repairs.

163. The following amounts were expended on repairs to roads during the year :—

Length of miles maintained.	Roads.	Rupees.
169	Great Northern Road ...	60,166
68½	Jubbulpore-Mirzapur Road ...	20,490
66	Jubbulpore-Mandla Road ...	11,806
175	Eastern Road ...	87,399
166	Raipur and Sambalpur Road ...	3,070
35	Southern Road ...	11,545
77¾	Saugor and Kareli Road ...	48,599
32	Piparia and Pachmarhi Road ...	14,749
12	Hoshangabad and Itarsi Road ...	5,829
40	Khandwa and Mhow Road ...	15,625
88	Nagpur and Kamptee to Chhindwara or North West Road ...	12,765
66	Jubbulpore and Damoh Road ...	19,496
55	Betul and Itarsi Road ...	19,875
28	Saugor and Jhansi Road ...	10,071
84¾	Other Roads ...	7,008
	Total ..	3,48,493

164. During 1882-83, orders were issued permitting traffic of every kind to make use of the metalled surface at all seasons of the year, thus abandoning the surface side tracks, along which all laden carts had to pass in previous years. The result has been that the roads have been more cut up than formerly, entailing increased expenditure on repairs, and in providing new coats of metal.

165. The Mandhata and Mortakka road was handed over to the District authorities in October 1882, and the one from Itarsi to Hoshangabad in April 1883.

E—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

166. A reservoir has been formed at Pachmarhi by a mansonry dam (maximum height 20 feet) thrown across the Banganga nulla. The dam is provided with waste weirs on each flank, and is besides furnished with sluice-pipe and valves. The work was nearly complete at the end of 1881-82; but some additions considered necessary had to be carried out during the year, and the original estimate amounting to Rs. 6,799 was eventually exceeded by Rs. 2,889 or 42·4 per cent. The dam has successfully withstood one season's rain, and the reservoir proved staunch.

167. Rupees 4,683 were spent on coal borings at Deori and Dalarie in the Shapur-Betul Coal Field, without any satisfactory result. The boring at Deori was carried down to a depth of 539'—3", when all hope of getting coal was abandoned, and it was closed by advice of the Geological Department in October 1882. No other work of this nature was undertaken by this Department during the year.

F—Tools and Plants.

168. The charges under this head amount to Rs. 7,515 against a revised estimate of Rs. 11,090.

Two tile-pressing machines were obtained from England during the year for use in the Jubbulpore and Kanhan Divisions. The outlay on these was Rs. 2,206. These tile machines have not as yet worked satisfactorily, the moulds being defective.

G—Local Funds,—Contribution Works.

169. The grants and expenditure under this head were as follows:—

1 Service heads.	2 Grant as per Budget orders.	3 Final grant at end of year.	4 Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions—			
Original Works ... Civil Buildings	...	9,731	7,476
Original Works ... Communications...	...	11,531	5,083
Original Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements..	...	5,72,454	5,24,217
Total ...	...	5,93,716	5,36,776
Repairs ... Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...
Repairs ... Communications...	...	1,701	1,479
Repairs ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements..	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1,701	1,479
Establishment ...	...	600	23,009
Tools and Plant ..	...	...	3,211
Grand Total ...	...	5,96,017	5,63,475

170. The works calling for special notice may be particularized as follows:—

Civil Buildings.

171. Constructing a dispensary at Murwara in the Jubbulpore district; the original estimate (which was prepared by the Deputy Commissioner) was for Rs. 2,713, but this was found to be insufficient owing to omissions, and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 3,680 was necessary. The work is complete: certain payments have yet to made. The outlay in the year was Rs. 1,782.

Communications.

172. The Serai at Mandhatta in the Nimar district, commenced in 1881-82, under an estimate amounting to Rs. 11,150, was nearly finished in March. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,793.

Jubbulpore Water Works.

173. The estimate for the scheme amounts to Rs. 6,75,000, against which an expenditure of Rs. 6,14,984 was incurred to end of March 1883, the outlay of the year being Rs. 5,24,622. The progress on this work has been very satisfactory. The following remarks are extracted from the Executive Engineer's Progress Report :—

"The masonry dam was commenced on the 19th December 1881. During the year 8,50,735 cubic feet of rubble masonry have been built, the dam being brought about 20 feet short of its full height, (72 feet); the tower and culvert were nearly completed, and the main and service pipes laid. The water-works were formally opened by the Chief Commissioner on the 27th February last, and since then water has been supplied to the City with occasional intervals of cessation, due to testing of the pipes.

"During the working season of 1882, a push was made to raise the dam sufficiently high to pass floods over the rocky ground on the right flank; but in consequence of the rains having broken earlier than usual it was unsuccessful. This somewhat retarded the progress of the masonry, as owing to the quarries from which stone is obtained being in the stream some distance below site of dam, it was impossible to work them whilst the stream was in flood. The rains broke early in June and the fall in that month was abnormally high. The stream soon filled the reservoir to the height to which the dam was built, *i. e.* some 18 feet above bed. It then discharged over the dam at a maximum depth of 4½ feet, falling into the stream below and swamping the quarries. Notwithstanding the height from which the water fell and the fact that a considerable portion of the masonry in that length of the dam over which the flood was passing was comparatively fresh, some of it having been built only a few hours before the flood arrived, no injury whatsoever was caused either to the rock above the bed of the stream on which the water fell, or to the masonry of the dam.

"In order to proceed with the work it was necessary to pass the floods at a higher level so as to keep the quarries dry. The stream is situated near the left flank. The ground rises very abruptly on its immediate left, but more gradually on the right. A convenient place for a temporary escape presented itself some 600 feet to the right of the stream. A fault in the rock occurs here, and at the commencement of the season the programme sketched out was to raise the dam on the left flank high enough to pass the floods through this depression. The foundations had been put in and a flood bank thrown up from the dam to a point down stream some distance below the quarries; but the early arrival of the monsoon did not admit of this arrangement being completed. As soon, however, as the floods subsided, efforts were made to raise the dam on the left of the depression. This was done by enclosing short lengths of it in a rough coffer dam arrangement. At each end of the short length taken up at a time, two rows of bags containing sand, 20 feet or so apart, were placed at right angles to the direction of the dam, and the interval between each of the two rows was filled in with stiff clay, well rammed. On the water face, between the double rows of bags and pressing against the face of the masonry, planks made up to a channel section were placed, and the space between the planks was also fitted in with stiff clay. The water was then pumped out and the old masonry thoroughly cleaned and built on. Succeeding lengths were dealt with in a similar manner, excepting that after the first length was built up to the desired height only one double row of bags was necessary for the remaining lengths. A break in the rains enabled this work to be done satisfactorily. Flood water was then discharged on the right of the embankment and clear of the quarries. We were thus able to carry on the masonry throughout the rains. Towards the end of the rains a small embankment was thrown up a little beyond the inner face of the dam across the temporary escape and the dam raised. Some four feet of water was thus stored in excess of what there would have been had the escape been left open. The additional depth thus secured was of great advantage, as it enabled us to supply the G. I. P. Railway, the Central Jail, and other institutions as well as the City with water during the hot weather.

"At the close of the year, about 2,130½ tons of piping had been laid down. The first delivery of the pipes occurred in April 1882, and the quantity mentioned above represents therefore what was laid in the year. In February, the reservoir and City were connected; and since then water has been supplied to the City. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has since connected its engine-shed with the main, and has been drawing about 800,000 gallons a month since the connection was made. The central jail, police lines, and the new serai are also connected with the main, and all have been supplied with water.

"The agreement entered into with the contractors who supplied the piping (Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay, who have given great satisfaction), specifies that all pipes which may break within a year of delivery are to be re-placed by them. It was therefore an object to get full pressure on the pipes as soon after they were in position as possible.

"A standpipe was erected at the tower in connection with the main. The top of it was placed somewhat higher than the ultimate level of water in reservoir.

"The mains were then filled from the reservoir, and when quite full the sluice valves were closed, and water was pumped from the reservoir into the stand pipe to the desired height. The pipes were thus subjected to a pressure somewhat greater than they will be put to in practice. A good many bursts occurred, principally among the 16" pipes. A Statement has been prepared showing the number of bursts and the conditions under which they occurred, &c. It is hoped that all the weak pipes have by this means been eliminated, and that there will be no more accidents of this kind after the reservoir fills. The cost of the piping has exceeded the provision in the estimate, and on one or two other heads of the estimate there will also be excesses. A revised estimate is now under preparation and will be shortly submitted. The cost of the scheme, when complete, will compare favorably with that of other schemes constructed in this country under similar conditions."

Hinganghat Water Works

174. This work was practically completed during the year. The only important item remaining to be done being the construction of a shed over the well and machinery.

Up to the end of the previous year the well had been completed, as also the reservoir, in the rough, and the pipes had been laid; but the standards, scour valves and other necessaries had not been fixed. A small portion of the tunnel had been driven. During the year, both engines and pumps were obtained and fixed in position, with trifling exceptions. The reservoir was completed and cement plastered inside to prevent leakage; the tunnel was completed, the standards &c. erected, so as to allow of the towns-people being supplied with water during the hot weather, and numerous other little works that were required to complete the system were supplied.

A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,31,122 has been submitted, from which it is found that by far the greater portion of the excess over the original estimate is due to the charges made by the manufacturers for the machinery, and for every description of iron work.

H.—Incorporated Local Funds.

175. The following statement shows the outlay incurred :—

1	2	3	4
Service heads.	Grant as per Budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works ... Civil Buildings ...	...	...	2,947
Original Works ... Communications ...	53,542	53,542	33,566
Original Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...
Repairs ... Civil Buildings ..	...	...	...
Repairs ... Communications ...	1,866	1,866	2,402
Repairs ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	...	...	...
Establishment	5,541	5,541	1,865
Tools and Plant	831	831	280
Total ..	61,780	61,780	41,060

176. The following were the chief works undertaken :—

Particulars.	Estimated amount.	Expenditure during the year.	Total up to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Dispensary at Drug, Raipur district ...	7,045	1,850	5,372
Dâk Bungalow at Nagpur ...	18,378	1,430	20,341
COMMUNICATIONS—ORIGINAL WORKS.			
Railway Serai at Jubbulpore ...	11,362	4,206	9,587
Second class Road from Shapura to Patan, Jubbulpore District ...	38,300	8,756	8,756
Erecting temporary bridge over the Hiran river on Jubbulpore—Damoh road ...	5,064	163	5,207
Combined Dâk and Inspection Bungalows at Shapur and Suktawa ...	8,206	1,212	7,876
Dâk Bungalow at Jhallap on Raipur and Sambalpur Road ...	3,955	1,168	4,029
Fair weather Road, Raipur to Sambalpur ...	71,538	12,628	25,638

177. The following works were undertaken from Excluded Local Funds:—

	Rs.
Dispensary at Drug	2,046
New ward to Mayo Hospital	6,284

178. These works have been maintained in order. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,487 against Rs. 6,410 in 1881-82 and Rs. 4,942 in 1880-81. The charges for establishment were Rs. 3,324 compared with Rs. 3,622 in 1881-82 and Rs. 2,286 in 1880-81. The total revenue realized was Rs. 4,873, which is an improvement on the preceding year, in which it amounted to Rs. 3,711.

Nagpur Water Works.

Until the completion, however, of the distributaries it is not likely that the revenue will increase to any appreciable extent.

The escape channel has been improved by the removal of the bridge that existed across and contracted it. It has also been widened. Some further precautionary measures may yet be requisite.

The total rain-fall in 1882-83 was 46·19 inches, that of the five monsoon months 41·97. The wettest month was July, in which 25·38 inches were gauged. The heaviest fall occurred on the night of the 9th and 10th of this month, when 7·04" were registered.

I.—State Railways.

179. The lines under the control of this Administration are—

i—The Wardha Coal State Railway, broad gauge, length 45 miles, attached to which is the Warora Colliery.

ii.—The Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, narrow gauge, length 149½ miles.

I.—Works in Progress.

180. The Railway and Colliery have during the year under report continued to be worked as one undertaking. On the former, no new works were undertaken; on the latter, the principal new works in hand were fitting a pair of 35 H. P. Cornish Pumping Engines to No. 3 pit; and sinking No. 5 pit.

Wardha Coal State Railway.

181. Of the first, the engines themselves were practically completed in the year under report and some alterations to the pumps (which were originally made for a 10 feet shaft) were put in hand to make them suitable for the pit which is but 9 feet diameter and has already one set of pumps in it. In sinking No. 5, pit water was met with, and as pumping was found expensive, the slower but cheaper method of driving a heading from the old workings which will drain the pit, was resorted to.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

182. The only incomplete work on the Amgaon Section at the close of 1881-82 was the bridge of 9 spans of 150 feet over the Wainganga river. This was completed, inspected, passed and opened for traffic, on the 7th June 1882. Prior to this the traffic has been worked across the river by a temporary bridge and diversion in the fine weather, and in the monsoon, Tumsar Station had been the terminus.

183. The state of the works on the line beyond Amgaon, (95 to 145 miles), at the commencement of the official year was as follows:—

184. All the masonry works in the hill section between Amgaon and Dongargarh (*i. e.* 94 to 145 miles) had been completed, and the rails laid with the exception of the break at the Darekasa tunnel. On the section between Dongargarh and Raj-Nandgaon (*i. e.* 126 to 145 miles) a considerable amount of work remained to be done especially at Raj-Nandgaon station.

185. The progress in 1882-83 on each head of the unfinished section was as follows:—

Preliminary Expenses.—No expenditure.

Land.—There was no outlay; but during the official year under report the land needed up to Raj-Nandgaon was taken up. No compensation was paid, as much land has been given free by the Chiefs to whom the ground belonged.

Earthwork.—Although this head had been previously reported practically complete, the work done during 1882-83 was large. It consisted chiefly in making up banks, clearing out slips, and drainage of cuttings. Some of the high banks being of the black cotton soil settled considerably during the rains of 1882, and needed considerable quantities of earth to make up. The widening out of the Kooadas river, just about the tunnel, was not proceeded with, as every available man was required for work on the Darekasa tunnel.

Bridge Work.—The following bridges were completed:—

Mileage.	Name of Bridge.	Description.
98½	Bagh Nadi	7-60s Girders.
108½	Nyatola	3-30s Arches.
113¼	Turmori	1-60 Girder.
120¼	Banora	1-20 Girder.
123½	Dhardara	3-40s Girders.
125¾	Dongargarh	1-40 Girder.
128¾	Jhura	3-40s Girders.
130¼	Kuliari	1-40 Girder.
137	Chipa	4-40s Girders.
137¾	Khapri	1-40 Girder.

Minor Bridges.—All minor bridges between Amgaon and Dongargarh (miles 94 to 126) had been completed during the year with the exception of the erection of a few girders. Between Dongargarh (126 miles) and Nandgaon (145 miles) only two minor bridges had, however, been founded.

The girders wanting between Amgaon and Dongargarh were placed during 1883-84, and all minor bridges between Dongargarh and Nandgaon completed.

Tunnels.—At the end of 1881-82, the state of the Darekasa tunnel was reported "43·9" " of the heading still to be driven, and 280 feet to be widened out to full section."

In 1882-83, the tunnel has been completed to full section for metre gauge. It was not, however, possible to get the first engine through until the 14th November 1882, and the tunnel was inspected on the 28th. As it was not out to full section completely, the line was then opened only for Goods Traffic, and it was not passed for Passenger Traffic until the 7th February 1883 following. An estimate amounting to Rs. 36,800 has been sanctioned for widening the tunnel to the broad gauge section, and some slight progress has been made thereon. But all work, after the opening (in December 1882) to goods traffic, was very seriously delayed by the frequent passages of trains, and as the traffic increased the delays became great. Under these circumstances it was considered prudent to suspend temporarily work on the widening until the slack season, *i. e.* the monsoon months.

Level Crossings.—Little or no work reported. A small amount however, still remains to complete.

Gradient boards and mile posts were supplied, and the numbering of the telegraph posts executed.

Fencing.—Sufficient material was not available in store, or all work under this head could have been completed.

The fencing of Salekasa and Raj-Nandgaon stations remain to be finished, no fencing is allowed in estimate for the stations at Darekasa and Musra.

Electric Telegraph.—This was completed by the Telegraph Department during the year. The wire was led into all the stations and instruments were in working order at the close of the year.

Bells were fixed at the gate lodges in the 107th mile, and at the west end of the Darekasa tunnel, as required by the Consulting Engineer.

Ballast.—Considerable quantities of stone and moorum ballast were supplied.

Permanent Way.—At the close of 1881-82 it was reported that the rails had been laid to Dongargarh (mile 126) and packed up to 122½ mile.

During 1882-83 the whole of the remainder of the line (23 miles) was laid, and packed, also sidings to all stations.

Stations and Offices.—The stations at Salekasa, Darekasa, Boretalao and Musra were all completed during the year.

At Dongargarh and Raj-Nandgaon nearly all the works at these stations were begun and finished in 1882-83.

Workshops and Store Buildings.—During the year, the Locomotive and Store Offices were built and completed; the foundations only having been executed in the previous year.

The laying of the rails in the Workshop yard has been completed; broad and narrow gauges being put down in the principal sidings.

In addition, the smithy has been extended; a tiring shop built, an under-ground channel constructed for driving the shafting between the machine, tools, and boiler shops; and girders erected in the erecting and boiler shops for the travelling lifts. Several new machines have besides been put down in the machine and tools shops; and two cupolas with their staging and blast pipes erected in the foundry.

The drainage of the Workshops has been completed; also the water service, including all pipe laying and fixing of hydrants. Entrance gates have been made and fixed; and the gate keeper's house finished.

Staff Quarters.—At Salekasa the requisite accommodation had been completed in 1881-82. At Darekasa, Boretalao and Musra, Porters' quarters were completed. At Dongargarh, during 1882-83, quarters for the Station Master were built, and the running room, and that for Native cleaners both completed. A range of 6 units was built, as quarters for firemen.

At Raj-Nandgaon the range of 9 units of Porters' quarters, the concrete of which had been put in during last year was completed and a temporary bungalow run up for use as a running room so long as this station is the temporary terminus of the line. A range of 6 units was built for Native firemen and cleaners, and a similar range, as quarters for the Police. Quarters for the Station Master, similar to those at Dongargarh were built; also a range of out-houses.

Station Machinery.—At Salekasa, the station well was completed. In addition, signals were erected, the water column put up and connected with the tank and pumps fixed.

At Darekasa, during the year the points and crossings were laid, signals erected; tanks and water column put up, and pumps fixed.

At Boretalao, the tank water column and pumps were erected and connected; signals put up; and sidings completed.

At Dongargarh, during 1882-83, the engine shed and tank house were completed. Signals were put up, and points, crossings and sidings laid. The turn table was besides completed.

At Musra—Points, crossings, and sidings have been laid; signals erected; and the ash pit completed.

At Raj-Nandgaon, the water tank house has been completed; and both water columns erected, and connected with each other and the tank. All points, crossings, and sidings were laid; and ash pits built at each end of the passenger siding; a turn-table was also erected, and signals put up.

Plant Engineering.—No remarks.

Station Furniture.—The requirements of all the new stations were supplied,

Rolling stock.—Under this head, the following additional rolling stock was fitted up in the Workshops during the year :—

2 Reserved Carriages.
2 Second Class Carriages.
3 Horse Boxes.
80 Iron Covered Wagons.
5 Third Class Carriages.

Miscellaneous.—Sheds for storing grain have been built at Dongargarh and Raj-Nandgaon at the cost of the Khyragarh and Raj-Nandgaon States; also approaches to the same.

Establishment.—The charges during the calendar year amounted to Rs. 1,26,761 or about 8-12 per cent on the net Indian outlay.

The percentage on the total net Indian expenditure to the end of the calendar year has been about 9·85 per cent.

II.—Lines under Survey or projected.

Wardha Coal State Railway.

Extension from Warora to Chanda and the Wardha River.

186. During 1882-83 a survey has been in hand of the extension of the Wardha Coal State Railway from Warora to Chanda, and the Wardha River, with a view of its junction with the Hyderabad line to be completed *via* Warangal. This survey was started during February 1883, and a line surveyed by Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer, from Warora, *via* Durgapur to Chanda. This direction was taken under the instructions received, which were to serve the proposed iron industry in the Chanda District, the location proposed by Mr. Schwarz (the Officer deputed by the Government of India to report upon the iron of Chanda) for the projected iron works being Durgapur. The length of the line surveyed *via* Durgapur to Chanda, and the Wardha River, is about 40 miles, of which the first ten and last eight are along cultivated land more or less, and the remaining twenty-two in bush, or uncultivated ground. A suitable site for a bridge over the Wardha River was discovered by Mr. Newton near Bullarpur. The bridge required will, it is reported, be about 2,000 running feet, and cost over 19 lakhs.

Alternative route.

187. The above survey work was prolonged owing to its being decided, late in the year, to survey also the alternative and direct route from Warora along the Southern Road to Chanda. This survey is still in hand.

SAUGOR, KATNI AND BILASPUR LINE RAILWAY.

188. A reconnaissance survey has besides been made by Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer, during December 1882 and January following, for the section from Bilaspur to Sohagpur, 120 miles in length, of the Saugor, Katni and Bilaspur line.

Mr. Newton's reports, and estimates have been furnished to the Government of India and have been incorporated in the General Estimate for the entire line, and the expenditure incurred in these Provinces transferred, under orders of the Government of India to the Government North-West Provinces and Oudh.

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189. The survey of the extension from Raipur to Bilaspur was completed and brought to a close during the year by Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 45,89,138 or Rs. 64,636 per mile, (the total length being 71 miles) were submitted to the Government of India in October 1882.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

III.—*Mineral Resources.*

(a) Existing Lines.

190. The Warora Colliery, for working which the line was originally made, was during the early part of the year under report worked with considerable success as compared with former years.

Wardha Coal State Railway.

Coal has been raised from No. 2 pit and also from No. 4 pit.

191. The fire No. 2 pit in No. 2 seam which broke out on 17th January 1882, and had been stopped off, burst out on the 30th of June 1882, filling the working suddenly with smoke, and poisonous gas.

The work-people were removed by the exertions of the late Mr. MacDonald with the exception of one man. Mr. MacDonald unfortunately lost his life on this occasion. At his death the Manager properly stopped the pumps and allowed the water to rise and drown the workings.

192. Eventually, the services of Mr. Forster, Mining Engineer, were obtained temporarily from the East Indian Railway Company, and on his arrival on 12th July 1882, he commenced to restore the workings. He considered it hopeless again to work No. 2 Seam from No. 2 pit. These workings were consequently walled off. Additional working faces were commenced in No. 4 pit in No. 2 Seam, and No. 2 pit sunk to No. 3 Seam.

193. The result of these judicious arrangements will be seen from the out-put which has, for the first time, equalled the demand. A plan of the Colliery shewing the workings and the progress made to the end of the official year under report accompanies.

194. The following table shows the quantities of coal put out during each month of the official year as compared with the quantities of 1881-82.

Months.	1882-83.			1881-82.		
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
April ...	7,223	10	...	4,461	9	1
May ...	8,146	15	...	4,445	8	3
June } Fire 29th	6,724	13	2	5,344	1	1
July } June 1882..	400	2	...	6,311	19	2
August ...	4,409	...	...	5,468	15	1
September ...	4,000	10	...	4,364	14	2
October ...	5,683	10	...	3,925	8	2
November ...	6,769	1	...	5,032	...	...
December ...	7,542	15	...	6,903	...	...
January ...	9,882	15	...	7,165	17	...
February ...	9,423	15	...	7,232	14	...
March ...	10,210	10	...	7,501	...	...
Total ...	80,416	16	2	68,156	8	...

Of the amount raised in 1882-83, 47,089 tons were delivered to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; 10,830 tons to the Empress Mills Company at Nagpur; 1,456 tons to the Hinganghat Mills Company; and 7,730 tons to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway; the balance being chiefly used 3,848 tons on the Wardha Coal State Railway, and 8,221 tons on the Colliery. The cost of raising the above quantity of 80,416 tons was Rs. 2,96,087 or at the rate of Rs. 3·68 per ton.

195. From the 1st November 1882, the price of "Slack" was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per ton, and instead of selling to private customers large coal at Rs. 9 per ton, unscreened coal at Rs. 7-8 was offered. A rebate of 8 annas per ton was given besides if more than 10,000 tons were taken during any official year by any individual or firm.

196. The consumption of coal during the calendar year has been 103·53 lbs. per train mile and cost 3·69 annas.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

197. There are no Mineral Resources of note along the constructed portion of this line. It is believed that some iron exists near Gondia (80th mile) as the slag from old furnaces is sometimes found, and used for ballast. Warora Coal is used on this Railway. Consumption for calendar year per train mile has been 66·56 lbs., and cost per mile annas 4·25.

(b) Projected Lines.

198. On the extension of the Wardha Coal State line, it is calculated that Warora coal can be profitably used for 100 miles south of Warora, *i. e.* for about 60 miles in the Hyderabad country. This projected line, therefore, when constructed, will still further open up the Warora coal fields.

199. The opening up of the Rewah coal fields by the construction of the Saugor Kutni and Bilaspur lines has already been fully noticed by the Government of India. Rewah coal is likely to be used along the Raipur and Bilaspur section of the through line to Calcutta.

IV.—Lines open for Traffic.

Wardha Coal State Railway.

200. The entire length of 45 miles was open for traffic during the year and worked without serious accidents of any kind

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Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

201. At the close of 1881-82 the line was opened to Amgaon station (94¾ miles). During the year 1882 the entire length (145 miles) sanctioned was completed and opened for Goods traffic in December 1882, and for Passenger traffic in February 1883.

No serious accidents of any kind have occurred.

V.—Stores.

Wardha Coal St. Railway.

202. The Stores, like all the other Departments, have been under the immediate charge of the Assistant Manager.

203. The following statement shows the principal transactions during the year :—

	Balance on 1st January 1882.	Receipts during the year 1882.	Total.	Issued during the year 1882.	Balance on 1st January 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wardha Coal St. Rly..	1,65,088	2,64,018	4,29,106	2,83,454	1,45,652

204. The Vehicle and Loco. stock was as follows at the beginn and end of the year :—

		1st January 1882.	31st December 1882.
Loco. Engines	...	5	6
Carriages, composite	...	2	2
Third Class	...	3	3
Fourth Class	...	4	4
Brake Vans	...	6	6
Covered goods wagons	...	35	35
M. S. 10-ton coal wagons	...	60	120
Low-sided iron trucks	...	59	59

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

205. The Store Department was under the charge of the Store-keeper, Baboo N. C. Mookerjee, during the entire year.

The principal transactions during the year were as under:—

Balance on 1st January 1882	...	Rs.	2,24,771
Receipts during the year 1882	...	„	8,74,587
Total	...	„	10,99,358
Issues during the year 1882	...	„	8,32,711
Balance on 1st January 1883	...	„	2,66,647

206. The Vehicle and Loco. stock was as follows at the beginning and end of the year :—

		On 1st January 1882.	On 31st December 1882.
Locomotive Engines	...	12	16
Reserved carriage	...	0	1
First Class Carriage	...	3	3
Composite do.	...	4	5
Second Class do.	...	5	4
Third Class do.	...	0	4
Fourth Class do.	...	29	24
Carriage Trucks	...	1	3
Horse Boxes	...	1	4
Brake Vans	...	18	18
Inspection Van (temporary		1	0
Short Covered Goods Wagons		193	278
Low-sided Wagons	...	88	88
Ballast Wagons	...	77	77
Timber Trucks	...	8	8
Powder Van	...	1	1
Broad-gauge Low-sided Wagons		1	1
Travelling Cranes	...	0	4

VI.—Capital transactions.

207. The following Statements exhibit the grants and outlay incurred on Capital Account during the calendar year ending 31st December 1882.

Classified Statement of Capital Expenditure on the Wardha Coal State Railway for the year ending 31st December 1882.

Classification.	Total Expenditure reported to 31st December 1881.	Writes-back.	Corrected Expenditure to 31st December 1881.	Expenditure incurred during year ending 31st December 1882.	Total Expenditure to 31st December 1882.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Preliminary expenses ...	91,642 7 3	.....	91,642 7 3	.....	91,642 7 3
Land ...	4,654 5 6	.....	4,654 5 6	71 14 6	4,726 4 0
Construction of Line ...	15,73,995 8 11	.....	15,73,995 8 11	.....	15,73,995 8 11
Ballast and Permanent Way ...	20,49,834 12 11	.....	20,49,834 12 11	.....	20,49,834 12 11
Stations and Buildings ...	3,51,807 1 11	.....	3,51,807 1 11	4,141 4 1	3,55,948 6 0
Plant ...	3,62,327 6 6	.....	3,62,327 6 6	30,921 14 2	3,93,249 4 8
Rolling Stock ...	3,32,920 13 11	.....	3,32,920 13 11	1,25,214 10 9	4,58,135 8 8
Warora Colliery Works ...	3,40,031 2 7	.....	3,40,031 2 7	.....	3,40,031 2 7
Total ...	51,07,213 11 6	.....	51,07,213 11 6	1,60,349 11 6	52,67,563 7 0
Establishment ...	6,08,387 14 4	.....	6,08,387 14 4	300 0 0	6,08,687 14 4
Total Final Heads ...	57,15,601 9 10	.....	57,15,601 9 10	1,60,649 11 6	58,76,251 5 4
Decrease in balance of Suspense Accounts ...	1,74,260 0 8	.....	1,74,260 0 8	—27,452 15 5	1,46,807 1 3
Total ...	58,89,861 10 6	.....	58,89,861 10 6	1,33,196 12 1	60,23,058 6 7
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account ...	8,868 6 7	.....	8,868 6 7	4 0 0	8,872 6 7
Total ...	58,80,993 3 11	.....	58,80,993 3 11	1,33,192 12 1	60,14,186 0 0
Deduct—Also Expenditure in England ...	7,34,062 1 2	.....	7,34,062 1 2	84,017 5 2	8,18,079 6 4
Balance Expenditure in India ...	51,46,931 2 9	.....	51,46,931 2 9	49,175 6 11	51,96,106 9 8

Detail of Suspense Balances.

Name of Account.	Balance on 31st December 1881.		Debits during year ending 31st December 1882.	Credits during year ending 31st December 1882.	Balance on 31st December 1882.	
	Dr.	Cr.			Dr.	Cr.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.
Purchases ...	.....	1,486 14 6	71,014 2 0	73,013 4 4	.....	3,186 0 10
Sales ...	.....	192 4 1	1,616 2 7	1,712 9 1	.....	288 10 7
Stores ...	1,65,088 9 0	.....	4,32,729 9 9	4,52,166 5 6	1,45,651 13 3	.....
London Stores ...	5,564 1 1	.....	87,253 5 8	91,591 1 7	1,226 5 2	.....
„ Invoices .	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ...	216 3 5	.....	7,165 2 8	7,863 3 11	.....	451 13 10
Workshop manufactures ..	3,895 4 1	.....	54,164 1 2	54,093 2 10	3,966 2 5	.....
Miscellaneous advances ..	1,145 1 8	.....	1,281 14 6	2,237 10 6	189 5 8	.....
Total ...	1,75,939 3 3	1,679 2 7	6,55,224 6 4	6,82,677 5 9	1,51,033 10 6	4,226 9 3

Classified Statement of Capital Expenditure on the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway for the year ending 31st December 1882.

Classification.	Total Expenditure, reported to 31st December 1881.	Writes-back.	Corrected expenditure to end of December 1881.	Expenditure incurred during the yer ending 31st December 1882.	Total expenditure to 31st December 1882
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Preliminery expenses ...	2,15,957 12 1	.....	2,15,957 12 1	23 13 0	2,15,981 9 1
Land ..	13,405 10 5	.....	13,405 10 5	24,800 7 11	38,206 2 4
Construction of Line ...	26,61,854 10 5	.....	26,61,854 10 5	5,87,780 13 0	32,49,635 7 5
Ballast & Permanent Way.	17,80,508 10 1	.....	17,80,508 10 1	7,39,414 6 7	25,19,923 0 8
Stations and Buildings ...	7,12,848 6 11	.....	7,12,848 6 11	2,62,353 12 4	9,75,202 3 3
Plant ...	2,68,775 13 1	.....	2,68,775 13 1	11,671 4 6	2,80,447 1 7
Steam Ferries ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling Stock ..	6,67,981 2 9	.....	6,67,981 2 9	1,42,626 2 0	8,10,607 4 9
Total ...	63,21,332 1 9	.....	63,21,332 1 9	17,68,670 11 4	80,90,002 13 1
Establishment ..	5,84,075 8 0	.....	5,84,075 8 0	1,26,760 10 6	7,10 836 2 6
Total Final Heads ...	69,05,407 9 9	.....	69,05,407 9 9	18,95,131 5 10	88,00,838 15 7
Decrease in balance of Suspense Accounts ...	4,25,414 2 0	.....	4,25,414 2 0	—1,56,200 1 0	2,69,214 1 0
Total ..	73,30,821 11 9	... ..	73,30,821 11 9	17,39,231 4 10	90,70,053 0 7
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account ...	3,934 4 10	.....	3,934 4 10	1,730 15 3	5,665 4 1
Total ...	73,26,887 6 11	.....	73,26,887 6 11	17,37,500 5 7	90,64,387 12 6
Deduct—Also Expenditure in England ...	16,69,778 9 10	.....	16,69,778 9 10	1,77,120 8 10	18,46,899 2 8
Balance Expenditure in India ...	56,57,108 13 1	.....	56,57,108 13 1	15,60,379 12 9	72,17,188 9 10

Detail of Suspense Balances.

Name of Account.	Balance on 31st December 1881.		Debits during year ending 31st December 1882.	Credits during year ending 31st December 1882.	Balance on 31st December 1882.	
	Dr.	Cr.			Dr.	Cr.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Purchases ...	.....	6,801 4 2	2,08,823 9 9	2,16,017 6 0	.....	13,995 0 5
Sales ...	.....	.....	833 1 0	652 6 8	180 10 4	.....
Stores ...	2,69,441 14 7	.....	16,36,538 11 5	16,39,333 8 5	2,66,647 1 7	.....
London Stores ...	.....	467 12 5	2,92,794 11 0	2,92,326 14 7	.....	.....
„ Invoices...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacture ...	1,40,163 1 6	.....	39,799 0 9	1,79,697 8 11	264 9 4	.....
Workshop manufactures ...	12,329 1 0	.....	2,74,201 11 4	2,72,902 0 11	14,128 11 5	.....
Miscellaneous advances ...	10,249 1 6	.....	1,12,894 5 1	1,21,155 5 10	1,988 0 9	.....
Total ...	4,32,683 2 7	7,269 0 7	25,65,885 2 4	27,22,085 3 4	2,83,209 1 5	13,995 0 5

Wardha Coal State Railway and Warora Colliery.

208. The bulk of capital returned as expended in the calendar year on the combined undertaking was incurred in procuring new Plant and Rolling Stock for the Railway and on Permanent Way.

209. In accordance with former procedure the entire expenditure on Major Works and Machinery connected with the Colliery has been charged against Revenue. Under recent orders, however, this procedure is being modified, and instructions have been received to transfer to Capital, the expenditure incurred on the sidings to Nos. 4 and 5 pits.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

210. The principal transactions occur under the Heads "Construction of Line—Major Bridges and Tunnel," "Ballast and Permanent Way" and "Rolling Stock."

VII.—Revenue Transactions.

211. The following is the result of the working of the Wardha Coal State Railway, and Collieries together:—

Heads.	Actuals, 1882	Remarks.
I. EARNINGS.	Rs.	
Coaching Traffic	35,024	
Goods „	1,60,471	
Electric Telegraph Earnings	1,223	
Sundries	55,205	
Warora Colliery	3,43,700	
Total Earnings ...	5,95,623	

Heads.	Actuals, 1882.	Remarks.
II.		
EXPENDITURE.		
Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations ...	54,334	
Locomotive Expenses	44,596	
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	22,855	
Traffic Expenses	22,468	
General Charges	42,509	
Special and Miscellaneous	6,718	
Working Expenses Warora Colliery ...	3,03,856	
Total Working Expenses ...	4,97,336	
III.		
Net Earnings ...	98,287	
or 1·63 per cent on Total Capital Outlay.		

212. The total amount charged to Revenue for new minor works was Rs. 79,297.

213. The following is an account of the working of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

Heads.	Actuals, 1882.	Remarks.
I.	Rs.	
EARNINGS.		
Coaching Traffic	1,38,962	
Goods ,, ...	4,59,106	
Electric Telegraph Earnings	1,626	
Sundries	4,692	
Total Earnings ...	6,04,386	
II.		
EXPENDITURE.		
Maintenance of Way and Works and Stations.	1,12,457	
Locomotive Expenses	1,26,487	
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	44,226	
Traffic Expenses	71,973	
General Charges	58,826	
Special and Miscellaneous	1,246	
Total Working Expenses ...	4,15,215	
III.		
Net Earnings...	1,89,171	
or 2·08 per cent on Total Capital Outlay.		

214. The working expenses of the year amounted to 68·70 per cent of the gross earnings. The train mileage has been 1,86,011 against 94,081, in 1881, and the weekly earnings per mile Rs. 114.

215. The net earnings amounted to 2·08 per cent on the capital expenditure to the end of the calendar year of Rs. 90,70,053.

Considering the transition state of the line, this percentage should be considered satisfactory and promising well for the line when complete.

216. This percentage results after recouping the loss of Rs. 26,425 experienced in the latter half of the calendar year 1882.

VIII.—Traffic and Working.

217. The whole of the traffic of Wardha Coal State Railway was under the immediate charge of Mr. Reynolds, Assistant Manager. Notwithstanding that the fire had stopped all mining work for some months, consequently lowering the receipts of the Railway, the gross earnings were Rs. 5,95,623, compared with Rs. 3,56,352 for the year 1881 : the net earnings were Rs. 98,237 against Rs. 73,933 of the previous year.

218. The net earnings of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway line increased during the calendar year from what it had been during 1881 by Rs. 1,23,166.

The greater part of this was due to the opening of the line to Amgaon, that station alone despatching 25,370 tons of grain.

219. In these Provinces, traffic during the latter half of the calendar year will, under present local circumstances, habitually be trifling in extent and the monetary result be unsatisfactory. This is attributable to the continuous rain-fall in this part of India, and the absence of proper feeder communications. Many of the existing roads are mere fair weather tracks over black cotton soil, and they are consequently impassable for carts during the rainy season. The result is that on the first heavy fall of rain there is almost a cessation of goods traffic, and this continues for the entire rainy season of 3½ months.

220. To develop traffic at this period, and give opportunities for the conveyance to the Railway of the extensive surplus stocks of the

two chief food grains (wheat and rice), it is essential that the main feeders to the line should be bridged and metalled roads made passable to carts at all periods of the year. Such roads are being projected and formed to the extent of funds available; but their provision must, if provincial funds be unassisted, be a matter of time.

221. This line, however, would not have been worked at a loss during the latter half of 1882, had it not been for the abnormal, and heavy charges thrown on Revenue by the completion of the Permanent Way. The various sections of the line as constructed and passed were handed over to Revenue with ballast considerably short of full section; and in some localities, in older sections, sleepers of indifferent wood had been used. These had quickly rotted and have been replaced. The completion of this Permanent Way, a proper charge to Capital was, in this instance, a charge to Revenue.

222. The following statement shows the chief descriptions of grains carried up, and the quantities of salt carried down, the line during the official year.

The quantities carried up were :—

Description of Grain.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Maunds.	Tons.	Maunds.	Tons.
Wheat	8,34,699	30,665	11,46,348	42,114
Rice	6,12,049	22,485	11,30,153	41,519
Linseed	3,03,944	11,166	5,44,492	20,004
Grand Total ...	17,50,692	64,316	28,20,992	1,03,637
Salt carried down ..	1,41,858	5,248	2,95,062	10,840

223. The opening of the line an additional 52 miles during the last four months of the official year increased, therefore, the up traffic in the chief description of grain by 61·14 per cent, and the down traffic of salt by 106·56 per cent. The present temporary terminus is conveniently situated on the Eastern road, and this conduced doubtless to the traffic before carried along the road being diverted to the railway.

224. The traffic between Raj-Nandgaon, the present terminus, and Raipur, has, however, of itself largely increased, and to such an

extent that the "Moorum" surface of this portion of the Eastern road has been destroyed, and it has become necessary immediately to metal this length. No less than 655 carts per diem were registered in May last at the Seonath river 25 miles from Raipur, and 244 per diem at the Karun River near Raipur itself. This large traffic points significantly to the desirability to the early extension of the line into Raipur.

225. In connection with the traffic on this line, it may be mentioned that the traffic in rice is almost equal to that of wheat.

The rice sent has been chiefly conveyed to Khandesh and Central India, and none of it exported In any measures, therefore, under consideration for the development of traffic the traffic in rice should be equally considered with that in wheat.

226. The statement below gives the results in the calendar year of passenger traffic:—

Class.	1881.		1882.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
First	2,460	2,497	2,622	3,330
Second	16,072	5,924	15,211½	6,113
Third	...	...	15,583	4,361
Fourth	4,44,964	74,083	5,57,909½	1,12,287

IX. Rates and Fares.

Wardha Coal and Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railways.

227. The only alterations made in rates for goods are unimportant, chiefly for articles not frequently carried; the principal object of such alterations being to assimilate the rates to those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

V.—Land Revenue and Finance.

1. The following is an Abstract of the Accounts of the Central Provinces, for the year 1882-83 :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1882 ...	56,47,177	...
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure ...	50,15,843	1,70,230
Provincial Services, Revenue and Expenditure.	55,80,497	45,95,486
Local Revenue and Expenditure ...	5,78,208	5,58,831
Excluded Local Funds Revenue and Expenditure ...	1,26,616	1,29,800
Government of India Stock Notes ...	1,46,175	...
Savings Bank deposits ..	2,56,476	2,43,728
Civil deposits ..	27,77,853	27,66,456
Municipal Funds ..	12,51,559	13,74,322
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	9,17,338	9,22,923
Coinage Accounts ...	2,000	...
Departmental Accounts ...	1,690	3,799
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. ...	23,376	...
Cash Remittances and Adjustments ...	69,94,201	73,43,879
Remittances by Bills,—Local and Foreign ...	23,55,776	22,95,373
Settlement Account before 1865-66 ...	4,702	720
Cash and Bill Remittances to and from other Governments ...	16,15,488	22,12,038
Military Department ...	2,01,699	34,47,889
Public Works Department ...	31,92,478	48,01,015
Post Office do. ...	22,23,997	1,62,512
Telegraph Department ...	37,384	1,23,628
Guaranteed Railway Suspense Account, Public Works Department ..	2,79,214	5,67,664
* Foreign Remittances ..	2,51,050	17,06,902
Unadjusted Balances ...	3,60,698	...
Cash Balance on 31st March 1883. ...	...	64,14,300
Total ...	3,98,41,495	3,98,41,495

* A new head opened in October 1882 for the exhibition of *Cash* Remittances to and from other Provinces.

A-1.—Revenue wholly Imperial.

2. In accordance with the distribution of the heads of Revenue and Expenditure between Imperial and Provincial accounts, communicated in letter No. 1639, dated 17th March 1882, from the Government of India, in the Finance Department, only the following heads of Revenue are exclusively Imperial:—

(1). Tributes.
(2). Opium.
(3). Interest.

1.—*Tribute* (II).*

3. The total collections of the year under Tributes amounted to Rs. 1,08,800, as compared with Rs. 1,32,043 in the year preceding. The fixed annual amount receivable under this head is Rs. 1,36,000. In the year 1882-83 the receipts fell short of this sum by Rs. 27,500. With the sanction of the Chief Commissioner certain Native States of the undermentioned districts did not pay their tributes on the due dates:—

	Rs.
Sambalpur	1,987
Bilaspur	8,000
Raipur	16,000
Chanda	1,528
Total ...	27,515

2.—*Opium* (IX).

4. The cost price of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the past two years was as under:—

	Rs.
1881-82 ...	2,18,243
1882-83 ...	2,16,351

3.—*Interest* (XXII.)

5. The receipts on account of Interest have been as follow:—

Total receipts—

1881-82.	1882-83.
Rs. 14,176	Rs. 10,756.

The receipts in 1882-83 include the following: Rs. 9,491 on account of interest on the loan made to the Nagpur Municipality, and Rs. 1,265 for interest on loans made to the Raja of Pathera and on advances to cultivators. No new loans bearing interest were granted during the year under review; and as the loans already made are being repaid by instalments, the receipts on account of interest diminish in proportion to the amount of principal remaining unpaid.

* The figures in brackets against each head denote the number given to that head in the Government accounts.

6. In addition to the foregoing, the whole of certain items coming under the head Miscellaneous (XXIV.) are credited to Imperial revenues.

The items are (1) premia realized on supply bills, &c., and (2) the amount of unclaimed bills. The figures are as under:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Premia on bills ...	338	195
Unclaimed bills ...	36	194
	374	389

A-2.—IMPERIAL CHARGES.

The charges which are exclusively Imperial, fall under the heads Political Agencies (26), Interest on Stock Notes (1), Interest on Savings Bank Deposits (2), Assignments and Compensations (3½), Account office (17), Ecclesiastical (23), Allowances and assignments under treaties (27), and Discount on bills and charges for remittance of treasure (30). Details of these need not be given here.

B-1—REVENUE PARTLY IMPERIAL AND PARTLY PROVINCIAL.

The receipts under the following heads are partly Imperial and partly Provincial:—

Land Revenue.	Assessed Taxes.
Forest.	Stamps.
Excise.	Registration.

1.—*Land Revenue* (I).

2. The gross receipts under the head Land Revenue last year amounted to Rs. 60,97,594 as compared with Rs. 61,40,643 in the previous year.

The details of these realizations are given below:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Ordinary Revenue ...	61,24,713	60,68,087
Miscellaneous ...	15,930	29,507
	61,40,643	60,97,594
Imperial share ...	...	30,97,291
Provincial „ ...	...	30,00,303

3. The decrease under this head in the year 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82, is Rs. 43,049. The realizations fluctuate annually, as they are for the year ending 31st March, and the second instalment of land revenue is not due till the 15th April. In the year 1881-82 a sum of Rs. 61,000 was realised in advance on account of revenue due in 1882-83; and again in 1882-83, there is an increase of Rs. 13,000 under "Miscellaneous", which includes Rs. 4,000 on account of adjustments of old items incorrectly classified in past years.

Figures for fiscal year ending 30th September 1881.

4. The figures above are for the financial year. Those for the fiscal year ending 30th September 1881 may now be given. The year's results were:—

Details.	Land Revenue on the Rent roll.	Land Revenue not on the Rent roll.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Demands ...	61,32,759	83,980	14,739	62,31,479
Collections ...	61,31,664	83,417	14,738	62,29,819
Remissions ...	465	...	1	466
Balances ...	630	564	...	1,194

5. The percentage of the balances on the year's demand is ·019; and all these balances were in train of liquidation at the close of the year. The demand rose under all the three heads given in the above Statement: the assessment of lapsed muafis, and the bringing of previous assessments upon the rent roll, being the chief causes of increase under the two first heads.

Coercive processes.

6. The number of dastaks issued was 1,591 as against 1,765 in the preceding year. The number of persons summoned to head-quarters or tahsils was 47 as against 105; but of the former number three had to be imprisoned in the Civil Jail. In only one of these cases was the imprisonment due to indebtedness on the part of a malguzar. The second case was due to the malguzar refusing to pay his revenue, owing to a quarrel with the other shareholders. On imprisonment being ordered, he paid at once. The third case was one of brach of the conditions of a clearance lease.

There were 45 attachments of personal property, but only 7 sales. Two estates were under sequestration. The revenue was therefore not only practically realised in full, but it was also realised with ease, and with rare resort to coercive processes.

2.—*Forests* (III).

7. The total Forest revenue realized in 1882-83 was Rs. 9,77,647, as compared with Rs. 11,72,884 in 1881-82. The decrease of Rs. 1,95,237 is entirely due to diminished receipts on account of timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency. The details of the receipts are as follow : —

	1881-82.	1882-83.
III.—*Forests.*	Rs.	Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	3,10,226	75,064
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ...	8,31,748	8,69,066
Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	4,728	4,536
Revenue from forests not managed by Government ...	8,463	9,728
Miscellaneous ...	17,719	19,253
Total ...	11,72,884	9,77,647
Imperial share ...	...	4,88,823
Provincial share ...	...	4,88,824

3.—*Excise.* (IV.)

8. The Accounts Department gives the Excise revenue as under :—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882 83. Rs.
License and Distillery fees and duties on sale of liquor and drugs ...	16,16,146	17,52,385
Gain on sale of Excise opium ...	4,22,963	4,26,154
Do. do. ganja ...	1,203	...
Fines, confiscations and Miscellaneous ...	4,251	3,407
Total ...	20,44,563	21,81,946
Imperial share	...	10,90,973
Provincial ,,	...	10,90,973

The total revenue realised in 1882-83 shows an increase of Rs. 1,37,383 as compared with the previous year. The increase is chiefly under the head " License and Distillery fees, &c."

Results shown by Excise Department.

9. The revenue returned by the Excise Department for the past year was as under :—

	Rs.
Excise on liquor ...	13,12,758
Net opium receipts ...	7,15,350
Ganja receipts ...	1,13,461
Tari do. ...	49,608
Miscellaneous do. ...	18,561
Total receipts ...	21,93,150
Charges (minus cost price of opium) ...	48,011
Net revenue ...	21,45,139

The excess of Rs. 11,204 over the receipts shown by the Comptroller, is due to differences in the systems of accounts. For example, in the Departmental accounts sale proceeds of confiscated opium are credited in gross, whereas in the Treasury accounts the net receipts, after deducting rewards to informers, are credited.

Expenditure.

10. The expenditure in 1882-83, as given by the Excise Department, amounted to Rs. 2,62,041; and the net receipts stood at Rs. 21,45,139, as against 19,92,041 in the preceding year. The results are very satisfactory from a financial point of view.

Country spirit.

11. In all districts except Wardha, Balaghat, Mandla and Bilaspur, there was an increase in the Excise receipts, which is attributable partly to the low price of food-grains and partly to improved management.

The revenue of the last two years was as under:—

Districts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Defference.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Increase.				
Narsinghpur ...	15,913	23,134	+ 7,221	45·3
Sambalpur ...	14,518	19,958	+ 5,440	37·4
Saugor ...	28,573	36,683	+ 8,110	28·3
Hoshangabad ...	62,345	78,870	+ 16,525	26·5
Damoh ...	6,623	8,248	+ 1,625	24·5
Jubbulpore ..	79,737	98, 53	+ 18,616	23·3
Raipur ...	29,612	35,336	+ 5,924	20·0
Chhindwara ...	45,735	54,877	+ 9,142	19·9
Nagpur ...	2,20,893	2,49,869	+ 28,176	12·7
Seoni ...	41,479	46,019	+ 5,240	12·6
Nimar ..	93,388	99,735	+ 6,247	6·6
Betul ...	1,02,094	1,07,678	+ 5,484	5 3
Bhandara ...	1,20,158	1,21,749	+ 1,591	1·3
Chanda ...	1,41,312	1,42,735	+ 1,423	1·0
Wardha ...	79,189	79,251	+ 62	·0
Decrease.				
Mandla ...	42,699	42,414	— 285	·6
Bilaspur ...	17,455	16,593	— 862	4·9
Balaghat ...	62,857	51,356	— 11,501	18·2
Total ..	12,04,580	13,12,758	+1,08,178	8·9

The number of sadar distilleries was the same as in the preceding year. The number of contract stills was reduced by 1, and the number of out-stills increased from 1,539 to 1,632. Narsinghpur and Sambalpur are the only two districts in which any important changes were introduced during the year under report. In the former district, contract stills were abolished at all places, except Gadarwara, Kareli, Birman and Bachai; and a large number of new out-stills were established. These alterations were made because it was found that under the former arrangements the poorer classes of the people were unable to obtain a moderately priced liquor with reasonable facility. The sources of supply were therefore multiplied. In Sambalpur also, the sources of supply were found inadequate, and the circles of manufacture

and vend were therefore broken up and replaced by a larger number of circles of smaller size. The new arrangements are working satisfactorily; and the Deputy Commissioner reports that the additional facilities for obtaining liquor have not led to excessive consumption.

The revenue realized on spirits is distributed as follows under the different heads of income:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Duty realized at Sadar distilleries ..	2,57,806	2,69,714
Do. contract stills ...	1,32,113	1,18,636
Do. out-stills ..	3,18,048	3,57,014
License fees, country spirits ...	4,91,736	5,63,009
Do. European liquors ...	4,877	4,385
Total ...	12,04,580	13,12,758

Opium and drugs.

12. The opium revenue increased in all districts but five. In Jubbulpore, the sales had been stimulated in the previous year by the attempts of certain rival vendors to under-sell each other. In Mandla a number of contracts fell into the hands of a partnership who kept up prices. In Narsinghpur the number of shops was diminished. In Saugor it is suspected that opium is introduced from the surrounding Native States. In Bhandara there was a fall in the demand, owing to the withdrawal of the labourers who stayed in the district while the Railway was uncompleted.

The total receipts from opium in each district for two years are compared below:—

Districts.	Total receipts, 1881-82.	Total receipts, 1882-83.	Total difference.	Difference per cent.
Increase.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Chhindwara	31,718	36,182	+4,464	14·0
Balaghat	31,862	35,628	+3,766	11·8
Sambalpur	53,912	59,525	+5,613	10·4
Hoshangabad	59,965	65,890	+5,925	9·8
Raipur	98,330	1,07,909	+9,579	9·7
Damoh	8,732	9,506	+ 774	8·8
Chanda	32,205	34,807	+2,602	8·0
Nimar	41,758	44,602	+2,844	6·8
Betul	22,840	23,370	+ 530	2·3
Nagpur	1,21,628	1,24,406	+2,778	2·2
Seoni	41,728	42,050	+ 322	·7
Bilaspur	56,756	57,053	+ 297	·5
Wardha	82,018	82,139	+ 121	·1
Decrease.				
Jubbulpore	64,424	60,847	—3,577	5 5
Saugor	43,317	42,562	— 755	1·7
Narsinghpur	41,836	41,174	— 662	1·5
Mandla	19,694	19,398	— 296	1·5
Bhandara	42,382	42,332	— 50	·1
Total ...	8,95,105	9,29,380	+34,275	3·8

Ganja.

The consumption of ganja greatly declined, while the revenue largely increased. The quantity consumed and the total revenue is shown below :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Taxed ganja consumed ...	869	661
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	97,237	1,13,461

These features are due to a change in arrangements whereby wholesale vendors were licensed for each district, instead of a single mono-

polist for the whole Province; and retail shops were auctioned for a full year, instead of being licensed by the month at monthly rates.

Tari.

The receipts from tari are returned at Rs. 34,205, compared with Rs. 35,397 in the previous year. Most of the revenue from tari comes from the Wardha district; and the Deputy Commissioner explains that the decrease in receipts in that district is really nominal, the returns of the previous year having included balances of 1880-81.

4.—*Assessed Taxes (Pandhri)* (V).

13. The assessed taxes of these Provinces are known as Pandhri, and are levied under Act XIV. of 1867.

The scale of rates for Pandhri was not altered during the year. The final demand for the year was Rs. 2,56,625, the collections were Rs. 2,45,344, Rs. 45 were remitted, and the balance of Rs. 11,236 consisted of Rs. 6,243 in train of liquidation, Rs. 540 doubtful, Rs. 985 nominal, and Rs. 3,468 irrecoverable.

Comptroller's figures.

14. The Pandhri collections according to the Comptroller's figures are:—

For 1881-82, Rs. 2,68,688; and for 1882-83, Rs. 2,54,883.—Imperial share, one-half. The decrease of Rs. 13,805 in comparison with the figures for 1881-82 is due to collections having been made in 1881-82 on account of arrears due for the previous year.

5.—*Stamps* (X.)

15. The following is the income derived from stamps according to the Comptroller's returns:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of General stamps ...	3,71,500	3,99,708
„ Court Fees „ ...	8,24,746	8,09,733
„ Plain paper ...	2,703	3,303
Duty on impressing documents	7,350	5,663
Fines and penalties ...	6,174	6,254
Miscellaneous ...	105	105
Total ...	12,12,578	12,24,766
Imperial share ...		6,12,383
Provincial ...		6,12,383

The figures for 1882-83 show an increase of revenue, amounting to Rs. 12,188, in comparison with 1881-82. The receipts from "Sale of General stamps" were greater by Rs. 28,208. On the other hand, the receipts under the head "Sale of Court Fee stamps" and "Duty on impressing documents" show decreases of Rs. 15,013 and Rs. 1,687, respectively. The amounts realized under these two heads were considerably greater in 1881-82 than in 1880-81.

Superintendent of Stamps' figures.

16. The figures supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps are as follows:—

Receipts.

		Rs.
General stamps, gross receipts ...	...	4,19,562
Court Fees „ ...	...	8,11,672
Total	...	12,31,234

Charges.

General stamps	...	19,006
Court Fee stamps	...	8,805
Head Office charges ...	...	9,523
Total	...	37,334
Net revenue ...	...	11,93,900

The receipts show Rs. 6,468 in excess of the Comptroller's return. This is due to certain fines and recoveries being treated as income by the Stamp Department.

17. As noted above, the receipts show an increase of revenue from the sale of General stamps, and a decrease of revenue from the sale of Court Fee stamps. An examination of the figures showing the sales of General stamps during the past four years, reveals that Hundi stamps have steadily progressed in use, and that document stamps have an increasing sale, although they have not yet reached the total achieved in 1879-80. The sale of one-anna revenue stamps has neither increased greatly nor diminished greatly; the receipts therefrom in the past year being almost exactly the same as the receipts in 1880-81. As the judicial year does not correspond with the revenue year, there can be no accurate comparison between the returns of litigation and the returns of the Stamp Department.

Prosecutions under the Stamp law.

In 1881-82 there were 180 prosecutions involving 309 persons, of whom 240, or 78 per cent, were convicted. In the year under report there were 391 prosecutions involving 552 persons, of whom 469, or 85 per cent, were convicted.

6.—*Registration* (XI.)

Registration.

18. The following table shows the receipts under the head of registration:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83, Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	33,619	36,855
Fees for copies of registered documents	16,022	20,110
Revenue Record-room receipts ...	1,105	825
Miscellaneous	11,631	10,747
Total ...	62,377	68,537
Imperial share ...		34,268
Provincial share ...		34,269

In comparison with the previous year, the revenue realised in 1882-83 shows an increase of Rs. 6,160. This increase is under the two heads, "Fees for registering documents," and "Fees for copies of registered documents."

B. 2.—Expenditure partly Imperial and partly Provincial.

1. The expenditure shown in the Accounts under the following heads is divided between Imperial and Provincial :—

Refunds.	Assessed Taxes.
Forest.	Stamps.
Excise.	Registration.

Except in the case of Refunds, the expenditure is divided equally. As regards Refunds, the division is made only in the case of refunds of revenue credited under the heads Land Revenue, Forests, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Stamps and Registration. The Provincial share of the Land Revenue refunds is calculated upon the percentage (49·2047) fixed in the orders of the Government of India of the 17th March 1882, referred to above. The charges for refunds under the other heads mentioned are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial.

1.—*Refunds* (3).

2. The following statement shows the charges on account of refunds shared between Imperial and Provincial in 1882-83 :—

	Imperial. Rs.	Provincial. Rs.
Land Revenue Refunds ...	10,756	10,419
Forest „ ...	403	404
Excise „ ...	1,870	1,870
Assessed Taxes „ ...	3,795	3,795
Stamps „ ...	5,832	5,832
Registration „ ...	98	98
Total ...	22,754	22,418

Refunds of revenue credited under other heads are wholly Provincial, and are charged to the corresponding expenditure heads.

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3 The following figures show the charges in 1882-83 which are divided equally between Imperial and Provincial :—

	Imperial. Rs.	Provincial. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Forest ...	2,05,721	2,05,720	4,11,441
Excise ...	28,675	28,676	57,351
Assessed Taxes ...	247	247	494
Stamps ...	16,386	16,387	32,773
Registration ...	14,605	14,605	29,210

The details of these charges are shown below.

2.—*Forest* (5).

4. The charges under this head were—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
A. Conservancy and Works ...	3,17,069	2,34,739
B. Establishments ...	1,79,270	1,76,702
Total ...	4,96,339	4,11,441
Imperial ...		2,05,721
Provincial ...		2,05,720

These figures show a decrease of expenditure in 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82, amounting to Rs. 84,898, of which Rs. 82,330 is under the head "Conservancy and Works."

3—*Excise* (6).

5. The charges under this head were.—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Central Office Establishments ...	18,692	17,369
Loss on dryage and wastage of opium.	338	28
District Establishment ...	30,616	29,777
Construction and repairs ...	4,175	6,641
Conveyance of opium ..	2,315	1,818
Miscellaneous ...	1,388	1,716
	57,524	57,351
Imperial ...		28,675
Provincial ...		28,676

4—*Assessed Taxes* (7).

6. The small sum annually expended under this head represents the cost of special establishment employed in the assessment and collection of Pandhri. The figures for two years are—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
	448	494
Imperial ...		247
Provincial ...		247

5—*Stamps* (12).

7. The following expenditure was incurred :—

	1881-81. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Establishment ...	2,157	2,155
Discount on sales ...	12,449	13,039
Miscellaneous charges ...	804	900
Stamp paper supplied from Central stores ...	11,565	16,679
	26,975	32,773
Imperial ...		16,386
Provincial ...		16,387

There was an increase of Rs. 5,798 last year. This is chiefly due to a larger supply of stamp paper having been obtained from Central stores than in the previous year.

6—*Registration* (13).

8. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Superintendence ...	10,315	9,643
District charges ...	17,682	19,305
Revenue Record-room charges ...	...	262
	27,997	29,210
Imperial ...		14,605
Provincial ...		14,605

The excess of Rs. 1,213 is due to larger expenditure on account of commission to Sub-registrars under the head "District charges," due of course to the increase in the amount of Registration fees received.

C. 1.—REVENUE WHOLLY PROVINCIAL.

The revenue under the following heads is wholly Provincial—

Provincial Rates.	Medical.
Minor Departments.	Stationery and Printing.
Law and Justice.	Miscellaneous.*
Police.	Railways.
Education.	Other Public Works.

1—*Provincial Rates* (VI.)

		1881-81. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Additional rates on land	...	...	1,25,843
Education cess	...	1,32,256	1,30,765
District Post cess	...	34,602	36,794
		1,66,857	2,93,402

The income from the additional rates levied as an insurance against famine under Act X. of 1878, was made Provincial in the year under report. The receipts under the head of Provincial rates do not ordinarily vary much. The apparent increase in the year 1882-83 is due to the change in account just noted. If the sum of Rs. 1,25,843 be deducted, the receipts of 1882-83 are only in excess of those of 1881-82 by the sum of Rs. 1,282.

2—*Minor Departments* (XV.)

2. The receipts are classified as follows :—

		1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Model Farms	...	2,589	2,788
Emigration	...	164	478
Miscellaneous	...	1,514	1,400
		4,267	4,666

3—*Law and Justice* (XVI.)

		1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Total Revenue	...	5,57,520	5,84,968

3. The classification is as follows :—

		1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	...	21,819	22,292
Court fees realized in cash	...	2,874	2,783
General fees, fines and forfeitures	...	1,28,602	1,13,194
Jails, „ „ „	...	3,98,903	4,41,990
Miscellaneous fees and fines	...	70	167
Miscellaneous	...	5,252	4,542
Total	...	5,57,520	5,84,968

* Except the two items (1) Premia on Bills and (2) Unclaimed Bills, which are Imperial (see above).

The figures show an increase of Rs. 27,448 in 1882-83. Under the head "General fees, fines and forfeitures," there is a decrease of Rs. 15,408, but under "Jails" the increase amounts to Rs. 43,087. The receipts on account of jail manufactories, and of the School of Industry at Jubbulpore were greater than in 1881-82 by Rs. 28,032, and Rs. 21,193, respectively, while the miscellaneous receipts show a falling off of Rs. 6,049.

4—*Police* (XVII).

		1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
4.	Total receipts ...	45,825	36,552

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Police supplied to Railways ...	24,670	12,475
Do. to Municipal, Cantonment and Town funds ...	8,160	1,988
Do. to public departments, private persons &c. ...	6,752	7,147
Cash receipts under the Arms Act ...	2	...
Superannuation receipts ...	706	884
Miscellaneous ...	2,535	14,058
Total ...	45,825	36,552

There was a decrease in the total receipts of 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82, of Rs. 9,273.

The receipts under the heads "Police supplied to Railways," and "Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town funds," show decreases of Rs. 12,195 and 6,172 respectively. The former is due to delay in the adjustment of the share payable by the G. I. P. R. Company of the cost of the Police force employed on the line of railway in these Provinces during the year 1882. The claim has since been adjusted, and the credit will appear in the accounts for 1883-84. The decrease under the head "Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town funds," is due to the cost of Municipal Police having been transferred to Provincial Services from the commencement of 1882-83.

Against these decreases there is an increase of Rs. 11,523 under "Miscellaneous" which, however, includes an exceptional item of Rs. 6,841, being the aggregate amount refunded by the Kalahandi State during the year, on account of pay advanced to Police employed in that State. A corresponding charge appears on the expenditure side. Any similar recoveries in future will be deducted from the expenditure, and will not appear as a receipt.

5—*Education* (XIX).

		1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
5.	Total Revenue ...	86,011	1,02,663

Details.	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Fees, Government schools ...	19,202	28,532
Contributions	30,617	36,978
Sale proceeds of books... ...	33,119	34,228
Miscellaneous	3,073	2,925
Total ...	86,011	1,02,663

The total receipts show an increase of Rs. 16,652. This increase is chiefly under the heads "Fees, Government schools" and "Contributions." The former head includes a sum of Rs. 7,200 on account of fees of the Raj Kumar High School, Jubbulpore, in 1882-83, while in 1881-82 the amount credited on this account was only Rs. 500.

6—*Medical* (XX).

		1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
6.	Total receipts ...	3,595	3,158

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	2,028	2,169
Contributions	530	480
Miscellaneous	1,037	509
	3,595	3,158

7—*Stationery and Printing* (XXI).

		1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
7.	Total receipts ...	25,623	25,886

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Stationery receipts	136	382
Sale of Gazettes	1,225	1,297
Other Press receipts	24,262	24,207
Total ...	25,623	25,886

8.—*Receipts in aid of Pensions* (XXIII).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Total receipts ...	3,264	3,252

8. This amount consists entirely of contributions towards pension and leave allowances, levied from officers whose services have been lent to Foreign States, Municipalities and Courts of Wards.

9.—*Miscellaneous* (XXIV).

		1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
9.	Total receipts ...	23,114	31,830

Details:		1881-82 Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Unclaimed deposits	... ...	3,269	17,143
Sale of old stores and materials	...	2,083	591
Sales of land and houses	... ...	425	...
Miscellaneous fees and fines	... ...	221	320
Miscellaneous	... ...	17,116	13,776
		23,114	31,830

The increase in the total receipts is Rs. 8,716.

Under the head "Unclaimed deposits" there is an increase of Rs. 13,874, due to the adjustment in the accounts of old items under Civil Courts deposits. On the other hand, there are decreases of Rs. 1,492 and Rs. 3,340 under the heads "Sale of old stores &c." and "Miscellaneous" respectively.

10.—*Railways* (XXV).

10. The gross revenue from Provincial State Railways was as follows:—

1881-82.	1882-83.
Rs.	Rs.
4,18,703	8,58,905

The revenue is derived entirely from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, and the large increase in the receipts of 1882-83 is due to the extension of the line.

11.—*Other Public Works* (XXVII).

		1881-82.	1882-83
11.	Total receipts Rs. ...	1,00,061	48,274

Classified as follows:—	1881-82	1882-83.
In charge of Public Works officers Rs. ...	29,354	..
In charge of Civil officers . . „ ...	70,707	48,274
	1,00,061	48,274

The total receipts in 1882-83 show a decrease of Rs. 51,787, in comparison with the receipts of 1881-82; but omitting Works in charge of Public Works officers, the receipts on account of which have ceased to be shown on the Civil books from the year 1882-83, the decrease is Rs. 22,433.

This falling off is attributable to diminished receipts from tolls on Roads and Ferries in the Bhandara and Nagpur districts, the result of the opening of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

C-2.—PROVINCIAL CHARGES.

The expenditure under the following heads is wholly Provincial :—

Interest.	Education.
Refunds of Provincial Rates.	Medical.
Land Revenue.	Stationery and Printing.
Post Office.	Superannuation.
Administration.	Miscellaneous.
Minor Departments.	Railway Maintenance.
Law and Justice.	Other Public Works.
Police.	

1.—*Interest* (I).

1. The total charge on account of Interest for the year 1882-83, (omitting the sum of Rs. 3,215, interest on Stock Notes, which is Imperial) was Rs. 3,44,987 of which Rs. 3,17,700 represent the interest payable by the Local Administration on the Capital expenditure on Productive Public Works in the Province, and Rs. 27,287 the interest paid on the Nagpur-Raipur State Railway Debenture Loan. The interest payable on the expenditure from Imperial grants for the Nagpur-Raipur State Railway is reckoned thus :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Deduct—		
Provincial contribution	4,00,000	
Local Debenture Loan	4,27,000	8,27,000
Net Imperial outlay	...	74,11,353
Actual outlay for 1882-83	...	10,62,312
Interest at 4% on Rs. 74,11,353 ...	...	2,96,454
Do at 2% on „ 10,62,312 ...	...	21,246
		3,17,700

2.—*Refunds* (3).

2. Provincial Refunds amounted to Rs. 103 in 1882-83 against Rs. 49,829 in 1881-82.

The details are as follows:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Provincial Rates	466	103

The decrease of Rs. 49,726 is apparent only, being chiefly due to a change of classification in the accounts, introduced by the Comptroller General from April 1882. Under the new classification, refunds of revenue credited under the heads Law and Justice, Police, Education, Medical, Stationery, Printing and Miscellaneous and Other Public Works have been taken in the Accounts of 1882-83 as charges of the corresponding expenditure heads, instead of under "Refunds," as formerly.

3.—*Land Revenue* (4).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Deputy Commissioners and their Establishments	5,67,943	5,83,168
Contingencies	48,817	51,863
Total ...	6,16,760	6,35,031

3. The expenditure in 1882-83 exceeds that in 1881-82 by Rs. 18,271. There is an increase of Rs. 7,000 in the charges on account of salaries of Extra-Assistant Commissioners and of Rs. 6,000 in the charges for salaries of Tahsildars and establishments. These increases are due to the revised scale of pay and appointments of Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars &c., sanctioned by the Government of India in 1882-83.

4.—*Post Office* (15).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
District Post Establishment ...	43,585	44,233

5.—*Administration* (17).

	1881-82 Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Chief Commissioner	54,000	54,000
Tour expenses	10,026	10,991
Civil Secretariat	78,147	81,250
Commissioners	1,83,073	1,87,348
Provincial Establishment in Imperial offices	10,921	11,486
Total ...	3,36,167	3,45,075

4. The total expenditure in 1882-83 shows an increase of Rs. 8,908 as compared with the total of 1881-82. This increase is due partly to

charges on account of acting allowances consequent on the absence of permanent incumbents on privilege leave. Under the heads "Civil Secretariat" and "Commissioners" there were increases of Rs. 2,600 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, in the cost of establishments. These were due to the creation of the offices of Junior Secretary and of two temporary Additional Commissionerships.

6.—*Minor Departments* (18).

		1881-82. Rs.	1882 83. Rs.
Agricultural department	...	...	12,583
Provincial Museum	...	1,603	1,633
Model or Experimental Farms	...	8,904	9,264
Public exhibitions and fairs	...	13	500
Government bull and stallion charges	...	161	177
Botanical and other public gardens	...	4,000	4,000
Registration of railway traffic	...	...	796
Provincial statistics	...	11,503	11,478
Miscellaneous	...	...	151
Total	...	26,184	40,582

5. The increase of Rs. 14,398 in the expenditure of 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82, is due, chiefly, to the creation during last year of the office of Director of Agriculture.

7.—*Law and Justice* (19).

		1881 82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Judicial Commissioner	...	65,130	58,923
Civil and Sessions Courts	...	28,902	39,821
Courts of Small Causes	...	37,111	35,821
Criminal Courts	...	5,48,509	5,52,344
Central Jails	...	99,874	1,24,249
District Jails	...	65,990	66,578
Lock-ups	...	7,724	7,667
School of Industry	...	29,223	26,381
Manufactory charges in Jails	...	1,92,751	2,13,207
Do. in School of Industry	...	1,54,868	1,82,679
Refunds	...	...	43,587
Total	...	13,20,087	13,51,307

6. The total increase of expenditure in 1882-83 was Rs. 1,21,220.

The decrease of about Rs. 6,000 under the head "Judicial Commissioner" is due to savings caused by the absence of the permanent incumbent of the office of Judicial Commissioner, the salary drawn by the acting incumbent being considerably less than the full pay.

The increase of about Rs. 11,000 against "Civil and Sessions Courts" is due chiefly to the creation during the year of two temporary Additional Commissionerships. It also includes about Rs. 3,000 paid to Mr. Ward, while officiating as Judicial Commissioner, on account of his salary in arrears as Sessions Judge in Assam, and which has since been recovered from the Assam Provincial Revenues.

The increase of Rs. 25,000 under the head "Central Jails" is due chiefly to larger expenditure on account of cost of rations and purchase of clothing and bedding, and also to savings in the previous year in the salary of the Superintendent of the Nagpur Prison.

The increase in the manufacturing charges in Jails and in the School of Industry is due to larger purchases of raw materials.

The charge of Rs. 43,587 in 1882-83 on account of refunds is explained by the remarks above under the major head "2—Refunds."

8.—*Police* (20).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83 Rs.
Superintendence	35,037	37,520
District Executive Force ...	10,68,599	11,78,614
Railway Police ...	30,800	30,334
State Railway Police ...	5,490	9,666
Refunds	....	1,698
Total ..	11,39,926	12,57,832

7. The total expenditure on account of Police was greater in 1882-83 than in 1881-82 by Rs. 1,17,906. The increase of Rs. 1,10,000 under the head "District Executive Force" is due chiefly to the transfer from Municipal Funds to the Provincial Services, with effect from April 1882, of the cost of the Municipal Police throughout the Provinces. The increase of Rs. 4,000 on account of State Railway Police is due to the extension of the Nagpur-Raipur State Railway. In 1881-82, refunds were charged to a separate head; while in 1882-83 a charge of Rs. 1,698 on this account is shown as Police expenditure (see above).

9.—*Education* (22).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Direction	26,448	30,830
Inspection	80,285	79,663
Government schools... ...	2,79,561	2,84,756
Normal schools	25,605	26,871
Technical schools	523	507
Scholarships	27,111	28,302
Prizes	4,713	4,036
Grants for the encouragement of literature	763	614
Government Book Depôt ...	48,641	29,916
Grants-in-aid	30,739	36,114
Payments by results ...	16,304	25,213
Miscellaneous	24,578	25,477
Refunds	...	53
Total ...	5,65,271	5,72,352

8. The total increase of expenditure under this head in 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82, was Rs. 7,081. Under the head "Direction" there is an increase of Rs. 4,400, which is due to the deputation of Mr. Browning, Inspector General of Education, on special duty in connection with the Education Commission. The increase of Rs. 5,000 against the head "Government schools" is chiefly due to expenditure on account of the Raj-Kumar school at Jubbulpore, the charge for this school shown in the accounts of 1881-82 being for a portion of the year only. There are also increases of Rs. 4,600 "under Grants-in-aid," and of Rs. 9,000 under "Payments by results;" and smaller increases under other heads.

The decrease of Rs. 20,000 under "Government Book Depot" is due to the expenditure in 1881-82 under that head having been increased by an adjustment of old items made under the orders of the Local Government.

10.—*Medical* (24).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Medical establishment ...	13,202	1,79,183
Vaccination ...	10,151	10,920
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	54,017	48,378
Sanitary Commissioner ..	8,849	7,757
Grants for medical purposes ...	497	490
Medical schools ...	16,160	14,377
Lunatic Asylums ...	17,582	17,503
Total Rs. ...	1,20,458	2,78,608

9. In comparison with 1881-82, the expenditure in 1882-83 shows an increase of Rs. 1,58,150, but this is only an apparent increase, being due entirely to the transfer from Imperial to Provincial expenditure of charges which amounted in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,73,773, on account of salaries of Medical officers above the rank of Assistant Surgeon.

The decrease of Rs. 6,000, under "Hospitals and Dispensaries" is attributable to less expenditure on account of the purchase of English medicines and instruments than in the previous year.

11.—*Stationery and Printing* (25).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Stationery purchased in the country...	16,012	29,542
Government presses ...	59,788	61,365
Printing at private presses ...	87	89
Stationery supply from Central stores	45,000	61,246
Total Rs. ...	1,20,887	1,52,242

10. The increase in the total expenditure as compared with 1881-82, is Rs. 31,355. The details are, in round numbers, Rs. 15,000 under "Stationery purchased in the country," Rs. 2,000 under "Government presses," on account of Departmental printing charges at Jail presses, and Rs. 16,000 under "Stationery supplied from Central stores."

12.—*Superannuation* (29).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs
Superannuation and retired allowances	1,15,705	1,22,630
Compassionate allowances ...	22,487	22,205
Gratuities ...	11,332	5,649
Total Rs. ...	1,49,524	1,50,484

11. The increase of Rs. 7,000, under "Superannuation and retired allowances" is partly caused by arrear payments; and the value of pensions sanctioned during the year exceeded that of the pensions which lapsed. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,700 under "Gratuities."

The expenditure under this head was made entirely Provincial from 1882-83.

13.—*Miscellaneous* (30).

	1881-82. Rs.	1882 83. Rs.
Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations ...	457	522
Rewards for proficiency in languages ...	180	300
Donations for charitable purposes ...	3,744	3,821
Charges on account of European Vagrants ...	316	81
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	17,330	19,057
Petty establishments ...	489	289
Special Commissions of enquiry ...	...	514
Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	48	42

Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	...	5,432	10,696
Refunds	...	...	382
Total	...	27,996	36,655

12. The expenditure in 1882-83 under this head exceeded that of 1881-82 by Rs. 8,650, but this excess is due chiefly to the adjustment in the accounts as a miscellaneous charge, under instructions from the Comptroller General, of advances made in previous years to certain Baigas in the Balaghat and Mandla districts, which were in the first instance charged to a Debt head in the accounts.

There was also a larger expenditure in 1882-83 on account of rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

14.—*Railways* (32).

13. The expenditure on account of maintenance of State Railways was as follows:—

1881-82.	1882-83.
Rs.	Rs.
2,72,900	4,92,866

This expenditure is connected entirely with the working of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The increase in the year under review is due to the extension of the line and is more than covered by the increase in the receipts (see para. 10 under head C 1.) The expenditure above shown is exclusive of the charge on account of interest on the capital invested in the undertaking which amounted in 1882-83 to Rs. 3,44,987 (see para. 1, above).

15.—*Other Public Works* (34).

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of Public Works officers ...	8,79,313	...
In charge of other Civil officers ...	15,090	6,495
	8,94,403	6,495

14. The total charges in 1882-83 show a decrease of Rs. 8,87,908 in comparison with the figures of 1881-82; but omitting the figures for works in charge of Public Works officers which have ceased to be shown in the Civil books from the year 1882-83, the decrease is Rs. 8,595. This is mainly due to the charge on account of interest on the loan made to the Nagpur Municipality for the Ambajhari water-works having been borne partly by Provincial Revenues in 1881-82 and previous years, while in 1882-83 the whole charge was met by the Municipality.

D.—Local Revenues and Charges.

1. The funds shown under Local Revenues are four in number viz:

The District Public Works Fund.	Municipal Fund.
The Patwari Fund.	Excluded Local Funds.

2. The receipts and charges of the District Public Works Fund were as follow:—

Receipts.		Amount	Expenditure.		Amount
		Rs.			Rs.
VI.—Provincial rates—			(3) Refunds and drawbacks ...		1,990
Road cess ...	... 1,40,119		(4) Land Revenue—		
XV.—Minor Departments—			Deputy Commissioners' establishments ...	...	5,160
Model or Experimental Farms ...	452		(17) Administration—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts ...	9,588		Commissioners' establishments ...		2,400
Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	2,130		(18) Minor Departments—		
Miscellaneous	434		Model and exprimental Farms ...	2,190	
	12,604		Public exhibitions and fairs ...	8,646	
XVII.—Police—			Botanical and other public gardens ...	21,558	
Cattle trespass fines ...	1,30,015		Management of Local Funds ...	21,741	
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle	23,296				54,135
Miscellaneous	514		(20) Police—		
	1,53,825		Collection of cattle trespass fines	39,223	
XIX.—Education			Miscellaneous ..	9,775	
Fees			Refunds ...	479	
XX.—Medical—					49,477
Miscellaneous	63		(22) Education		2,334
XXIV.—Miscellaneous—			(24) Medical Services—		
Sale of old stores and materials ...	1,633		Vaccination ...	15,307	
Sales of land, houses, &c. ...	3,280		Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	10,496	
Contributions	23,636		Grants for medical purposes ...	825	
Rents	47,438				26,628
Rates and taxes	7,422		(29) Superannuations—		
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	597		Retired and Compassionate allowances ...	682	
Miscellaneous	2,856		Gratuities ...	.	
	86,862				... 682
XXVII.—Public Works—			(30) Miscellaneous—		
Tolls on ferries	54,135		Petty establishments ...	17,446	
Sale of produce	3,698		Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	1,710	
Encamping ground receipts ...	3,193		Refunds ...	1,995	
Workshop receipts (Saugor) ...	9,652				21,151
Miscellaneous	3,610		(34) Public Works—		
	74,288		Roads ...	2,48,957	
Total Revenue ...	4,67,761		Civil buildings ..	5,674	
Debt accounts ...	8,796		Public improvements ...	6,550	
Balance on 1st April 1882 ...	2,72,240		Water-supply ..	11,160	
			Establishment ..	19,075	
			Ferry establishment, &c. ...	19,009	
			Tools and plant ...	2,112	
			Workshop charges (Sagor) ...	7,520	
			Encamping ground charges ...	943	
			Grants-in-aid to Municipal Public Works ...	4,850	
					3,25,850
			Total Expenditure ...	...	4,89,807
			Debt Accounts ...	...	98,764
			Balance on 31st March 1883 ...	...	2,39,392
Grand Total ...	8,27,963		Grand Total ...		8,27,963

3. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 92,595 to the credit of the Patwari

Fund. The receipts up to the end of March 1883 were Rs. 1,12,436, and the expenditure Rs. 1,12,079. The closing balance was thus Rs. 99,957.

4. The returns for Municipal receipts and expenditure as furnished by the Account Department are given below :—

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.
	Rs.		Rs.
A.—Municipal Taxes—		A.—General management—	
Octroi 6,59,468		Office Establisment and Honorary Magistrates Establishment ... 24,391	
Licenses on trades ... 6,106		Collection of Municipal taxes ... 84,301	
Conservancy cess 71,789		Refund of octroi 1,02,198	2,10,890
Taxes on houses and land ... 19,929		B.—Public safety—	
Taxes on vehicles and animals 2,478		Fire and lighting Establishment 3,513	
Tolls ... 799		Police 6,642	10,155
	7,60,569	C.—Public Health—	
B.—Miscellaneous—		Erection and repairs of markets latrines &c. &c. 27,155	
Proceeds of lands &c. ... 1,855		Medical 25,356	
Income derived from markets &c. 71,673		Water works 6,76,719	
Conservancy and road-cleaning fees 1,628		Road watering and road cleaning 38,896	
Miscellaneous 37,733		Conservancy and drainage ... 1,38,432	
Contributions 12,861		Markets and slaughter-houses Establishment 1,423	
	1,25,750	Public garden Establiishment and Experimental cultivation ... 7,318	
Total Revenue	8,86,319	Public Exhibitions and Fairs and Donation to gardens and Museums ... 2,342	
C.—Debt—			9,17,641
Loans 3,70,500		D.—Public Instruction—	42,104
Deposits 9		E.—Public Convenience—	
Advances 1,49,244		Public Works Establshment ... 8,872	
	5,19,753	Tools and Plant ... 565	
Opening balance on 1st April 1882.		Roads ... 1,03,196	
In Treasury 4,05,690		Civil buildings ... 21,999	
Outside 14,343		Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... 15,482	
	4,20,033	Survey of land ... 398	
		Other charges ... 11,583	
		Aid to poor house ... 925	
		Contributions ... 19,532	
			1,82,552
		Total Expenditure	13,03,342
		F.—Debt—	
		Loans 99,271	
		Deposits 515	
		Advances 69,903	
			1,69,689
		Closing balance on 31st March 1883.	
		In Treasury 2,82,926	
		Outside 10,148	
			2,93,074
Grand Total Rs.	18,26,105	Grand Total Rs. ...	18,26,105

5. The following Statement shows the income and Expenditure, and balances of the excluded Local Funds for the year 1882-83 :—

Name of fund.	Balance on 1st April 1882.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Payments during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment fund ...	20,852	66,099	86,951	66,208	20,743
Police Remount fund ...	7,071	4,574	11,645	5,456	6,189
Police Bachut fund ...	7	281	288	258	30
Dispensary fund ...	50,366	53,892	1,04,258	55,217	49,041
Museum fund ...	1,132	1,769	2,901	2,660	241
Municipal fund ...	4,05,689	12,51,559	16,57,248	13,74,322	2,82,926
Total ...	4,85,147	13,78,174	18,63,293	15,04,121	3,59,170

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—*Census.*

1. The results of the Census of 1881 are recorded above in the "Political" chapter.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

2. The number of births registered during the year 1882 was 367,328. In the preceding year it was 362,744. The rate per *mille* deduced is 41·73. According to the Census Report, the average birth-rate of the Provinces is to be taken at 42·8 per *mille*.

The number of males born to every one hundred females born was 107·69.

3. The number of deaths recorded was 263, 868 as compared with 241,647. The increase was not due to the prevalence of any special disease, but was distributed under the following heads:—

	1881.	1882.
Cholera	9,140	11,932
Small-pox	1,816	3,945
Fevers	143,933	152,407
Bowel-complaints	22,133	24,639
Injuries	3,415	3,588
All other causes	61,030	67,357
	241,467	263,868

The rains were in excess of the average, and the alternations of temperature in the different months were sudden and exceptional. Food-grains were abundant and cheap.

4. In Jubbulpore and the districts round it, called in the returns the Vindhyan and Nerbudda divisions, cholera was epidemic in the hot weather. In the Nagpur district and the Wainganga division generally, it was epidemic in the rains. The same thing happened in 1881, even more markedly. The Nerbudda epidemic had passed its worst before the Wainganga epidemic began.

5. Of the deaths from small-pox, 3,351 occurred among children. The ratio was 0·45 per *mille*.

6. The mortality from snakes and wild beasts was, as usual, considerable, being 1,233 as compared with 1,157 in 1881.

3.—*Emigration.*

7. There is nothing to record under this head.

4.—*Medical Relief.*

8. The number of dispensaries open during the year was 82, being one more than in 1881.

Dispensaries.

9. The number of in-door patients treated was 7,895 as compared with 8,159 in 1881; and the daily average was 335. The death-rate was 12·10 per cent as compared with 9·66 in 1881.

10. There were 584,948 out-door patients, which is an increase of 39,432 upon the number recorded in 1881. This may be looked on as a satisfactory feature, more especially as Civil Surgeons on their inspection visits have generally taken pains to test the accuracy of the figures.

11. In the following diseases there was a marked increase. The extent of this is noted opposite each group:—

Rheumatic affections	1,781
Ophthalmia	17,221
Inflammation of external ear... ...	2,078
Dysentery	3,214
Diarrhœa	3,450
Worms	2,375
Abscesses, boils, &c.	1,497
Skin diseases	3,629
Ulcers	2,475
Other local diseases	7,690
Debility and old age	277
Poisons and poisoned wounds	436
Injuries	1,092

In the following there was a considerable decrease:—

Malarious fevers	1,818
Cholera	2,891
Respiratory affections	2,960

12. The most notable increase occurred in ophthalmia cases. This was not confined to any particular locality, but was pretty generally distributed over the dispensaries of the whole Province; the only districts showing a slight decrease being Nimar and Seoni, where the numbers returned are slightly less than in 1881. All Civil Surgeons are pretty well agreed that the bulk of the cases included under this head consisted of simple conjunctivitis.

13. Bowel-complaints were also more prevalent in every district; the greatest increase being apparent in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur dispensaries, especially in the former.

14. Cases of worms are especially prevalent in the dispensaries of the Chhattisgarh division. Of the total (13,311) for the Province, no less than 2,470 cases, or 18·5 per cent of the whole, were treated in the Sambalpur dispensary alone. The prevalence of this disease appears to be generally in relation to the source of the water-supply of the people, the inhabitants of those districts dependent chiefly on tanks for their drinking water, suffering most largely from the disease. In Sambalpur the use of wells may be said to be practically unknown.

15. The number of cholera cases treated in all the dispensaries was 1,673, against 4,564 in 1881. Dispensary statistics can never be of much value in helping to form an idea of the incidence of this disease on the general population of a district, as the persons attacked, from the usually rapid course of the malady, can seldom resort to a dispensary. The majority who receive any treatment at all, receive it in their homes. The results of the past two years are an example of the truth of this. The deaths from cholera registered in the Central Provinces were for 1881, 9,140, and in 1882 rose to 11,932; yet the numbers treated at dispensaries in those years were 4,564 in the former, and 1,673 in the latter.

16. With regard to surgical operations performed during the year, the returns show an increase of 10 in the major, and a decrease of 1,042 in the minor class.

17. The income and expenditure of the dispensaries of the Province are given below:—

INCOME.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash balance on 1st January	62,403	5	10
Received from Government—			
As salaries	41,139	14	5
As registers and forms	.....		
As Europe medicines	3,773	4	8
For diet of Police cases	14	0	2
For sale of medicines	90	12	6
Special allowance given by Government ...	924	2	1
Total ...	45,942	1	10

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Local or other funds	7,280	4	7
Municipal funds	18,476	4	10
Interest on investments	1,649	10	11
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits	2,007	0	0
European subscriptions	4,748	9	8
Native subscriptions	25,175	8	11
Total income ...	1,67,682	14	7

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
On Establishment	60,611	1	9
On bazaar medicines	2,128	15	2
On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased otherwise...	15,835	6	10
On diet	5,972	9	10
On miscellaneous charges	5,954	6	3
On buildings or repairs	14,761	2	8
Invested during the year	7,658	0	4
Total Expenditure ...	1,12,921	10	10
Cash balance on 31st December 1882 ...	54,761	3	2

The financial results of the year were good. Owing to the option given to Dispensary Committees to purchase their supplies of medicines and instruments in the local markets, the expenses incurred on account of Europe medicines considerably decreased, and the amount credited as received from Government was proportionately less, the decrease exceeding Rs. 12,000.

Lunatic Asylums.

18. During the year there were admitted into the Asylums 13 criminal and 28 non-criminal lunatics. The number of persons readmitted was 5. The number of persons discharged as "cured" or "improved" was 17. There were eight deaths. Two lunatics escaped (one from each of the Asylums) and two were made over to the care of relatives under Section 10 of Act 36 of 1858. There remained at the end of 1882 in the Nagpur Asylum 109 lunatics, and in the Jubbulpore Asylum 142. As compared with the return for 1881, these figures show a decrease of one lunatic in the Nagpur Asylum, and an increase of eighteen in the Jubbulpore Asylum. This increase is due to the fact that the number of deaths in and discharges from the latter institution was much smaller than in the previous year. In other respects, the figures do not differ remarkably from the statistics for 1881.

19. The classification of lunatics according to their religion, their occupations, and their ages, reveals nothing that has not before been noticed. In paragraphs 162 and 163 of the Census Report for 1881, it is noted that in this Province, as in Europe, insanity is most common between the ages of 20 and 50; and that Hindus and aboriginals, constituting, as they do, the bulk of the population of this Province, furnish the largest number of lunatics, who are mostly of the lower orders. Ganja, which is preferred as an intoxicant by the lower classes on account of its being cheaper than opium, holds, as usual, the first place among the causes of insanity.

The following table gives the classified list of lunatics for the 31st December 1882 :—

	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.
Acute Mania	8	16
Chronic Mania	27	28
Melancholia	11	5
Acute Dementia	5	12
Chronic Dementia	49	52
Insipientia	6	2
Idiotcy	0	27
Homicidal Mania	1	0
Not insane	2	0
Total ...	109	142

20. There was a considerable amount of sickness in the Nagpur Asylum, but there were only three deaths resulting from disease, and those who died were all three advanced in years.

21. The economical management of both the Asylums reflects great credit on the Superintendents. Each of them shows a calculated profit upon the manufactures of the year. The Superintendents of the Asylums were able to manufacture during the year all the clothing required for the lunatics; in addition to turning out blankets, *dosutee, newar,* &c., for sale to the public.

Lock Hospitals.

22. There are four Lock Hospitals in the Central Provinces, viz: at Kamptee, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi. The following table gives the number of admissions, the number of prostitutes on the register, and the expenditure.

	Number of admissions from among troops.	Number of prostitutes on the register.	Expenditure.
			Rs.
Kamptee ...	137	53	2,542
Saugor ...	90	56	1,377
Jubbulpore ...	333	67	1,945
Pachmarhi ...	10	7	456

23. Government contributed Rs. 1,698-7-10 towards Kamptee funds and provided the whole charge for Pachmarhi.

24. In all four places there was an increase in the number of men admitted into hospital and in the ratio of admissions per thousand. There was a decrease in the number of registered women admitted into hospital at Saugor and Pachmarhi, but an increase at Jubbulpore and Kamptee.

25. The Assistant Apothecary in medical charge at Pachmarhi reports that in all the cases that occurred there, the disease was contracted in the jungles. On his suggestion, women of bad repute were turned out of the station; and he is of opinion that this measure of prevention was completely successful. He does not, however, explain how the jungles were cleared.

26. The medical officer in charge of the hospital at Saugor, again complains of the number of unlicensed prostitutes, and says that no real help is given by the Civil police towards the detection and registration of these women. He is not sure that the Regimental authorities are strict enough in prohibiting women of the lower classes from loitering within Regimental limits; and says that the Regimental police, who are expected to seize any women found so loitering, did not report a single arrest during the year. To prove that the surveillance of the Civil police was lax, he points to the fact that when, on one or two occasions during the year, it was considered advisable to prohibit soldiers from entering the City, the admissions into hospital rapidly decreased.

27. The officer in medical charge at Kamptee exonerates the Civil police from any blame, notwithstanding the fact that he has the strongest reasons for believing that such disease as existed was contracted amongst unregistered prostitutes. He points out how difficult it is for the police to discriminate between honest women and clandestine prostitutes: and contends that it would be most dangerous to place more power in their hands for this purpose.

28. On the other hand, Dr. Maxham of Jubbulpore is of opinion that the Civil police were not vigilant enough in the detection of unregistered prostitutes. The Cantonment Magistrate at the same time records that every exertion was made to discover the source of the disease among the men, and that orders were even issued (at his solicitation) prohibiting soldiers for a time from entering the City: with only partial success.

29. The system involved in the maintenance of Lock Hospitals can never work so perfectly as to put an end to disease altogether. It can only act as a palliative. It is impracticable, even if it were expedient, to confine soldiers within Cantonment limits: and it is not to be expected that unlicensed prostitution will cease in the adjoining city or jungles because it is prohibited in Cantonments. The Civil police cannot therefore be blamed if soldiers occasionally contract disease outside Cantonments. All that can be done is to enforce the registration rules as rigidly as possible within the area to which they are legally applicable: and to keep women of the lower classes from loitering in the neighbourhood of barracks. There seem to be no grounds for supposing that these precautions were neglected during the year: and the increase in disease must therefore be attributed to fortuitous causes.

Nagpur School of Medicine.

30. For reasons of economical and administrative expediency the Nagpur School of Medicine was finally closed at the end of March 1883. At the beginning of the year there were 13 students about to commence their third year of instruction, 13 students entering on their second year, and 10 selected probationers. A third-year's student deserted on July 19th, and did not return. One of the second-year students was dismissed before the commencement of the June Session: and two other second-year students who were unpromising were sent away after the session began. When it became known that the school was to be closed at the end of March, one of the ten first-year students resigned, and seven showed such a want of application that they had to be sent to their homes. There remained 12 third-year, 10 second-year, and 2 first-year students, who continued their course till the end of the year.

31. Of the 24 pupils just enumerated, only 1 (a second-year man) failed to pass the annual examination. The 12 third-year students have since been Gazetted for duty, and are likely to do good service, seeing that they have taken full advantage of the opportunities for acquiring a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of their profession which the school and hospital afforded them. The second and the first-year students (eleven in number) proceeded to the Temple Medical School at Patna to finish their studies.

32. Ten candidates will be annually selected from Natives of these Provinces and sent to Patna to study medicine with the support of stipends furnished by this Administration, and with the prospect of succeeding, by competition among themselves, to vacancies in the staff of Hospital Assistants and Vaccinators. Passed students who are unable to secure admission to Government service will, it is believed, as private practitioners, find both useful and remunerative occupation.

5.—*Sanitation.*

33. In February 1883, the Jubbulpore water-works, which have been referred to under the head of Public Works, were opened by the Chief Commissioner, and the town is now in possession of a plentiful supply of pure water drawn from hydrants or from private service pipes. In Nagpur the service of Ambajhari water to private houses in the city is still being extended. In the Civil station of Nagpur a very great improvement has been made by deepening and straightening existing drains. Parts that formerly remained in a swampy condition for weeks after heavy rains, are now quickly drained. The more efficient drainage of the city is also under consideration.

At Hinganghat, in the Wardha district, the new water-works referred to under the head of Public Works, have given a plentiful supply of water, where formerly it was so scanty that in the hot season there was a difficulty in getting any at all.

At Seoni, a filter-well was constructed in the heart of the town: and a tank much used now by the inhabitants was cleaned and deepened. In the districts of Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Raipur and elsewhere, many new wells were constructed and undertaken.

34. The Birhman fair lasted from the 8th December to the 17th January. The aggregate daily attendance of people amounted to 279,000, the largest number present on any single day being 45,000. There was very little sickness, the total attendance at the dispensary being only 222.

The annual fair at Ramtek was not held, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Ramtek circle.

6.—*Vaccination.*

35. The number of vaccine operations performed was again larger than in any previous year, reaching a total of 400,576, the increase upon the total for 1881-82 being 32,032. With regard to primary vaccination successfully performed, which represents the real practical work of the department, there was an increase of 25,092 cases. The number of cases of re-vaccination increased from 8,341 to 12,891.

Establishment and inspection.

36. The total establishment employed was 217; being an increase of 18 upon the number at work in 1881.

The average number of persons vaccinated by each member of the district staff was 1,825. The highest district average was 2,955 (Balaghat). In all districts except Chhindwara, there are two inspecting officers; the Civil Surgeon (or in the three districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore and Nagpur, an Assistant Surgeon, specially appointed for that duty) and the Native Superintendent of Vaccination. These two officers between them ought to see, if possible, at least half the total number of operations performed; and this was done in all but five districts.

Vaccination at dispensaries.

37. Hospital Assistants at dispensaries performed 32,008 operation, of which 30,649 were primary. This is an improvement upon the work done in the preceding year.

38. In several Native States and Zamindaris vaccination work was carried on with some measure of success. In the States of Rehrakol and Sonpur a preference is shown for inoculation, but the substitution of vaccination is receiving consideration by the Chiefs, and the disappearance of the former baneful practice is merely a matter of time.

39. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 40,389-14-9, of which Rs. 3,830-6-9 were paid by Native States. The average cost of each successful case was one anna, eight and a quarter pies.

Hygiene class.

40. The Hygiene class in the Nagpur Medical School was attended by 1 Native Superintendent and 45 vaccinators. Of these, 10 vaccinators obtained first class certificates ; 8 vaccinators obtained second class certificates; the Native Superintendent and 15 vaccinators obtained third class certificates; and 12 failed to pass the examination. Of the present staff of 192 Native Superintendents and vaccinators (excluding vaccinators attached to Feudatory States), 121 have passed, 24 have failed, and 47 remain unexamined.

VII.—Instruction.

1.— *General system of Public Instruction.*

1. There has been no alteration in the system of instruction, which has been fully described in previous reports.

2.—*Education.*

2. The general results reported may be thus compared with those for 1881-82. Schools have increased from 1,443 to 1,565 : scholars from 81,802 to 89,506 : average attendance from 57,004 to 67,397 ; and fee receipts from Rs. 26,201 to Rs. 31,635. Expenditure increased from Rs. 6,39,363 to Rs. 6,82,485; but income increased from Rs. 1,86,333 to Rs. 2,05,523 ; so that the net expenditure debitable to Provincial Revenues has only increased by Rs. 23,932, viz. from Rs. 4,53,030 to Rs. 4,76,962.

Aided primary schools.

3. The great increase among schools is under the head of Aided primary vernacular schools for boys and adults. These schools have increased from 346 to 455, of which 442 are for boys, and 13 for adults. The number of scholars attending these schools increased from 17,363 to 22,004 ; and the average attendance from 11,700 to 13,528. The grants earned (for most are aided according to results) rose from Rs. 18,736 to Rs. 26,131 : the number of pupils who passed by the Lower primary standard from 884 to 1,197 ; and those who passed by the Upper primary standard from 67 to 246. These statistics indicate that Aided primary schools are increasing not only in number but also, in a very marked degree, in efficiency.

Government Primary schools.

4. Government Primary schools also show considerable improvement in scholarship. They are now generally very well managed, and in some districts little improvement can be looked for in existing

schools. Of late, much more importance has been attached than formerly to *regularity* of attendance: and the importance of this in promoting both accurate scholarship and discipline cannot be over-rated. There are many ways in which regularity of attendance may be encouraged by District officers; but the best means is through the School Committees. It is satisfactory to find that many of the School Committees have been of invaluable assistance in this way during the year.

Secondary education.

5. The report of the work done and progress made in the Middle and High schools is highly satisfactory. There was an increase of one Middle aided school, the Kamptee Catholic school having worked up to that standard: and the number of pupils increased by 354. The average daily attendance was 2,243.

Colleges.

6. The Jubbulpore College continues to maintain its high reputation: and a direct testimony to the good training of the students was recorded by the Principal of the Canning College at Lucknow, to which institution 6 candidates removed after studying for a year at Jubbulpore, and were successful in passing the B. A. examination thence.

7. The results of the University and other prescribed examinations may be thus shown for the past three years—

	1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Examinees.	Passed.	Examinees.	Passed.	Examinees.	Passed.
Art Colleges.						
First Arts ...	22	17	18	11	23	11
Schools.						
Matriculation ...	103	60	102	58	95	48
Middle School examination ...	330	206	396	239	509	253
Upper Primary examination ...	8,713	2,845	7,581	3,130	8,686	4,251
Lower Primary examination ...	15,517	6,441	12,770	6,644	14,435	7,832

8. In the Middle School examination, 7 girls were successful; 88 passed the Upper primary, and 265 the Lower primary. These results are better than any hitherto attained in the direction of female education. Girls' school increased by 8, and scholars by 354 during the year.

3.—*Literature and the Press.*

The Book Depot and Press.

9. The returns for the Book Depot are shown below:—

	Number of books bought.	Value of books and paper bought.	Number of books sold.	Value of books sold.	Number of books in hand on 1st of April.	Value of books in hand on 1st of April.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	14,416	27,335 5 6	178,541	c 41,579 10 5	103,166	31,548 7 5
Jubbulpore ...	a 52,762	a 13,349 14 2	56,057	b 11,819 1 11	35,736	9,929 4 5
Raipur ...	a 31,794	a 5,298 0 0	32,567	b 4,431 0 0	24,045	5,910 0 0

The value of the books bought decreased from Rs. 27,523 to Rs. 27,335, but value of books sold has increased from Rs. 30,570 to Rs. 41,579; actual receipts from sale of books increased from Rs. 37,678 to Rs. 38,387. The Comptroller represents the expenditure on the Book Depot as Rs. 29,915. Deducting Rs. 2,375, the value of the books turned out of the Press, from the total expenditure of Rs. 32,295, the balance Rs. 29,920 is almost exactly the same as the amount given by the Comptroller.

a.—All these books were bought from the Nagpur Book Depot. The total value of all books and paper bought from private firms and from the Educational Press, Nagpur, was Rs. 27,335-5-6.

b.—The value of these sales is for the most part included in sales marked "*c.*"

10. Besides publishing the Central Provinces' News in Marathi, Hindi and Urya every month, and lithographing Educational returns, Circulars, &c.; books, papers, &c., as follows, were turned out of the Press :—

Books and papers, &c. published by the Educational Lithographic Press.

	Hindi.
4,000	Naksha darjon ka.
1,000	Balbodh quitta.
1,000	Map Tol of Raipur district.
1,000	,, ,, of Bilaspur ,,
1,000	,, ,, of Sambalpur ,,
1,000	Circulars.
1,000	Shabdon ke Bhed.
206	Bhugol of Saugor district.
200	Map of Narsinghpur.
1,000	Pershanavali.
500	Viya karan (Grammar.)
1,000	Surveying book, 2nd edition.
500	Shubdh bodh.
	Marathi.
500	Circulars.
1,000	Grammar.
10,000	Modi 1st book.
1,000	Vernanklipi.
	Urdu.
2,600	Reading sheets, Nos. 1 to 13.
500	Copy books, No. I.
500	,, ,, ,, II.
500	,, ,, ,, III.
500	,, ,, ,, IV.
	Telugu.
500	Central Provinces' Geography.
200	Curricula.

Books printed at other Presses.

11. The books printed at other Presses were :—

(1) Hindi 3rd book, 3rd edition.
(2) Urdu 3rd ,, 1st ,,
(3) Uriya Geography of the World.
(4) Hindi Atlas of Central Provinces.
(5) Hindi 2nd book, 6th edition.
(6) ,, 1st ,, 7th ,,
(7) ,, Surveying in Marathi, by Balaji Vinayak Gokle, 2nd edition.

(8) Hindi 4th book, 1st edition.
(9) „ Drill book, 2nd edition.
(10) „ Sanitary Primer, 2nd edition.
(11) Sansarkibalyavasta in Hindi.
(12) Hindi Wall paper sheets.
(13) Hindi Geography of Asia and India.
(14) Illuminated Upper Primary certificates.
(15) Hindi Astronomical Primer.
(16) Translation of Mahomedan period from J. Talbhoy's History of India.

Books in the Press.

12. There are now in the Press :—

(1) Hindi 1st book, 8th edition.
(2) „ 2nd „ 7th „
(3) „ 3rd „ 4th „
(4) Urdu Geography.
(5) Hindi „ C. P., 5th edition.
(6) Modi, 2nd book, 3rd edition.
(7) Urdu 2nd „ 2nd „

4.—*Literary Societies.*

13. There are 16 Literary Societies in the Central Provinces, 12 of which support Libraries.

5.—*Arts and Science.*

14. The visitors to the Nagpur Museum during the year numbered no less than 200,867, of whom only 7,013 were Europeans. 79,479 native women visited the Museum. The principal additions made to the Museum during the year consisted of earthen-ware goblets, flower vases &c., from Jeypore; bracelets, armlets, bangles and other ornaments from Madras; and brass-work from Benares.

There is a small Museum in Raipur. It was visited during the year by 137,185 people, chiefly villagers. Some scientific instruments and other articles were obtained from England lately. The cuckoo-clock is looked upon as the greatest wonder by the rustic visitors.

VIII.—Archæology.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

1. There is nothing calling for report under these Chapters.

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I. A. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated and Communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in sq. ...				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of—				
		Waste.							Made roads.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Rail roads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.												
Trans-Nerbudda districts ... Saugor ...	1,392	1,222	1,391	4,005	1,27,145	...	1,27,145	...	50	63	21	...
Damoh ...	811	683	1,305	2,799	80,640	...	80,640	...	40	93	139	...
Nerbudda Valley districts ... Jubbulpore ...	1,563	1,115	1,[illegible]	3,915	2,10,679	...	2,10,679	...	...	303	...	90
Narsinghpur ...	990	230	696	1,916	1,20,393	...	1,20,393	264*a*	...	32	...	70
Hoshangabad ...	1,491	755	2,201	4,437	9,64,969	17,493	9,47,476	150*b*	...	...	498	175
Nimar ...	656	944	1,740	3,340	2,98,295	...	2,98,295	...	40	70	189	113
Satpura hill districts ... Mandla ...	583	2,503	1,623	4,719	14,00,212	...	14,00,212	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	564	731	1,851	3,146	69,789	...	69,789	105*c*	15	5	116	...
Seoni ...	994	700	1,553	3,247	4,82,739	...	4,82,739	...	...	90	...	...
Chhindwara ...	1,266	1,037	1,612	3,915	4,14,775	...	4,14,775	120*d*	...	46	120	...
Betul ...	992	1,289	1,624	3,905	5,51,269	...	5,51,269	...	...	95	138	...
Nagpur plain districts in Valleys of Wurdha and Wainganga. Nagpur ...	1,919	800	1,067	3,786	3,43,109	...	3,43,109	...	76	98	123	60½
Bhandara ...	1,315	1,008	1,509	3,922	3,52,147	...	3,52,147	24*e*	...	98	...	82½
Chanda ...	1,253	5,740	3,792	10,785	11,49,492	...	11,49,492	252*f*	..	43	...	17
Wardha ...	1,434	422	545	2,401	1,27,599	...	1,27,599	...	...	74	...	99
Chhattisgarh Districts ... Raipur ...	3,597	4,376	3,912	11,885	8,76,160	...	8,76,160	132*g*	...	158	...	30
Bilaspur ...	2,109	4,626	1,063	7,798	4,07,601	...	4,07,601	25*g*	...	...	...	...

Sambalpur district on the Mahanadi	...	1,125	888	2,508	4,521	†	†	†	90(*g*)	...	...	...	...
Total British	...	24,057	29,139	31,249	84,445	79,77,013	17,493	79,59,520	1,323	221	1,268	1,344	736
NATIVE STATES.													
Bastar	...	1,000	8,000	4,062	13,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karond	...	580	1,265	1,900	3,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raigarh Bargarh	...	309	400	786	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarangarh	...	320	80	140	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	550	950	899	2,399	...	...	...	50(*g*)	...	...	...	...
Sonpur	...	556	90	260	906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rairakhol	...	150	275	408	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamra	...	600	580	808	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sakti	...	41	47	27	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawardha	...	176	172	539	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khondka or Chhuikadan	...	107	57	10	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanker	...	151	265	219	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairagarh	...	376	411	153	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandgaon	...	435	294	176	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makrai	...	104	53	58	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Native States	..	5,450	12,939	10,445	28,834	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	29,507	42,078	41,694	1,13,279	79,77,013	17,493	79,59,520	1,373	221	1,268	1,344	736

(*a*) During rains by Nerbudda, Didi, Shakar and Sher; (*b*) by Nerbudda, Tawa, Denwa and Ganjal; (*c*) by Banganga, Bagh, Deo and Son; (*d* by Pench and Kanhan rivers; (*e*) during rains by Wainganga, Baghnadi and Chulban; (*f*) by Wainganga and Wardha rivers at certain seasons, and by Godavari and Pranhita; (*g*) by Mahanadi.

* Proprietary rights in this area were acquired and granted under the clearance lease rules during the year.

† Waste lands have not been demarcated.

I. A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report of 1872-73, or Chapters I and II. Introduction to "Central Provinces" Gazetteer, Edition of 1870.

I. A. 3.—Climate.

Places at which observations were taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
TRANS-NARBADA DISTRICTS.																			
Sagar—Civil Station ..	·31	48·17	1·32	49·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurai ..	...	55·87	·70	56·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rehli ...	·96	60·60	1·44	62·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda ...	·32	41·12	1·12	42·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore—Civil Station ..	·28	56·34	1·30	57·92	98·58	75·29	1·09	68	81·74	75·13	86	70	78·39	61·17	81	58	...	...	...
Hatta ...	...	36·70	1·60	38·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tendukheda ...	·50	57·70	1·09	59·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patharia ...	...	51·10	1·19	52·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bartingarh ...	...	55·90	·70	56·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NARBADA VALLEY DISTRICTS.																			
Narsinghpore—Civil Station ..	1·15	67·40	1·21	69·76	101·0	78·0	111·0	68·9	85·7	73·9	92·4	70·1	79·0	49·1	82·8	41·2	...	...	...
Sihoria ...	·37	48·75	2·11	51·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara ..	·10	41·12	4·20	45·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshungabad—Civil Station ..	1·35	49·86	1·32	52·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadarwara ..	...	45·93	1·09	46·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ..	1	51·16	1·13	53·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mu[illegible]ni	2·25	31·97	·45	37·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur—Civil Station ..	2·[illegible]	37·2[illegible]	·63	59·17	104·4	79·5	111·3	74	77·3	73·7	87·4	72·	81·8	52·	84·	30·	...	...	...

I. A 3.—Climate—(Contd.)

Places at which observations were taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest reading.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS—Contd.																			
Nimar—Civil Station ...	·20	41·10	·46	41·76	106·4	80·4	110·4	74·9	85·4	72·7	88 7	70·4	85·9	50·1	89·2	42·5	...	...	...
SATPURA HILL DISTRICTS.																			
Mandla—Civil Station ...	·91	55·58	4·47	60·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat—Civil Station ...	·84	62·15	4·63	67·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katanghi ...	·44	18·90	1·80	21·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behir ...	1·70	73·62	4·20	79·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanji ...	1·25	54·60	·40	56·25	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni—Civil Station ...	1·42	44·22	3·57	49·21	103·38	75·61	109·	66·	82·64	71·61	87·	68·	80·80	51·06	84·	46·	...	...	...
Chindwara—Ditto ...	·99	46·41	2·79	50·19	104·20	74·51	110·50	70·	81·56	70·29	86·50	68·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul—Civil Station ...	·14	49·04	1·02	50·20	101·74	71·19	107·	79·	80·12	65·77	92·	72·	81·41	49·61	83·	53·	...	...	...
Multai ...	·04	28·36	1·20	29·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atner ...	...	26·95	·75	27·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shapur ...	·37	33·38	·59	34·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicholi ...	·13	39·93	·25	40·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amla ...	...	37·57	1·04	38·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaisdehi ...	·83	37·82	1·25	39·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAGPUR PLAIN DISTRICTS.																			
Nagpur.—Civil Station ...	·84	44·09	4·90	49·83	108·2	80·3	114·2	72·0	84·6	74·0	93·1	70·9	82·9	55·0	86·6	50·8	...	...	...
Bhandara.— Ditto ...	1·4	52·32	2·29	55·65	95·94	84·26	98·	80·	81·77	76·81	90·	74·	79·90	61·77	87·	52·	...	...	...
Chanda—Civil Station ...	2·81	41·38	1·76	45·95	108·6	79·7	115·	71·5	86·2	74·2	93·6	71·8	85·1	54·6	87·6	45·8	...	...	...
Brahmapuri ...	1·86	49·72	3·19	54·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mul ...	3·43	42·54	2·38	48·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warora ...	·75	35·95	4·9	40·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sironcha ...	3·78	41·47	1·64	46·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha.—Civil Station .	1·03	40·28	3·07	44·38	97·74	81·00	100·00	80·00	82·90	79·51	87·00	76·00	73·42	67·93	77·00	64·00	...	...	...
Hinganghat ...	...	45·58	4·96	50·54	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arvi ...	1·06	29·72	1·74	32·52	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH PLATEAU DISTRICTS.																			
Raipur.—Civil Station ...	1·97	38·69	2·18	42·84	106·52	78·84	112·6	65·4	85·48	73·69	92·4	69·2	81·16	53·50	84·5	47·8	...	...	...
Bilaspur.— Ditto ...	1·81	52·28	3·28	57·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Mungeli ...	·71	38·61	3·51	42·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seorinarain ...	·94	60·25	2·78	63·97	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saragaon ...	1·12	38·48	1·95	41·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur in the Mahanadi Valley.—Civil Station ...	2·08	68·97	3·19	74·24	52·4	41·3	111·3	72·0	48·9	43·8	96·3	74·7	48·7	38·5	84·7	49·5	...	...	...

I. B 1.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	† Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory ...	3,056	196,248	92,135	3 wall pieces (zambooks) ... 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys.	None ...	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk, cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Karond* ..	Do. ...	3,975	221,548	80,000	Has a considerable force of paiks, some of whom are armed with muskets, but the exact numbers are not known.	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh ...	Do. ...	400	128,913	7,500	See foot note ...	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh* ...	Do. ...	1,350	71,274	33,902	Do, ...	Do, ...	Do. do.
5. Patna* ...	Do. ...	600	257,959	64,400	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do. ...	5,000	178,701	28,000	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
7. Rehrakhol ...	Do. ...	580	17,750	6,000	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do Also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.

8. Bamra ...	Do. ...	359	81,286	16,000	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti ...	Do. ...	350	22,819	17,980	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton : also some forest produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha ...	Do. ...	16,000	86,362	68,000	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
11 Kondka or Chhul-khadan * ...	Do. ...	11,000	32,979	22,032	Do. ...	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kankar ...	Do. ...	Pays nothing.	63,610	15,000	Do. ...	Do. ..	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagarh ...	Do. ...	47,000	1,66,138	1,39,630	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do. ...	46,000	164,339	109,966	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, batra, and kodo, oil-seeds, cotton, and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do. ...	Pays nothing.	16,764	36,365	Do. ...	Do. ..	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists, but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no military force in the real sense of the term, and the column has therefore been left blank.

† The population is given according to the Census of 1881.

* Under British management.

I. B 2.—Native Chiefs and principal

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.
1 Raja Bhairam Deo of Bastar ...	Fendatory	Rajput ...	43	Indifferently.
* 2 Raja Khesari Deo of Kharond ...	Do. ...	Nagbansi ...	11	Being educated at Rajkumar college, Jubbulpore.
3 Raja Ghansham Singh of Raigarh ...	Do. ...	Gond ...	59	Knows Hindi.
* 4 Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh of Sarangarh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	Being educated at the Rajkumar college, Jubbulpore.
* 5 Ramchandra Singh, Maharaja of Patna ...	...	Chauhan ...	11	Being educated at the Rajkumar college, Jubbulpore.
6 Raja Niladri Singh Deo Bahadur of Sonpur ...	Do. ...	Chauhan Rajput.	44	Fair knowledge of English, and well acquainted with Uriya.
7 Raja Bishan Chandar Janamuni of Rairakhol ...	Do. ...	Janamuni Rajput.	64	Fair knowledge of Uriya.
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra ...	Do. ..	Gangabansi Rajput.	35	Knows Uriya, Hindi, Bengali and Sanscrit.
* 9 Raja Ranjit Singh of Sakti ...	Do. ...	Raj Gond ...	50	Knows Uriya and Urdu.
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	33	Under tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner.
11 Mahant Lachman Das of Kondka ..	Do. ...	Bairagi ...	72	Knows Hindi.
12 Raja Narhar Deo of Kanker ...	Do. ...	Rajput ...	34	Do.
13 Lal Omrao Singh *alias* Kanhaya Lal of Khairagarh ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	38	Do.
14 Mahant Ghasidas of Nandgaon ...	Do. ..	Bairagi ...	63	Do.
15 Raja Lachchu Shah *alias* Bharat Shah of Makrai ..	Do. ...	Raj Gond ...	31	Has received a private education. Knows Hindi and a little Urdu.

* Under British

male members of their families.

How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
In administering his territory.	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
The State is under Government management.	do.	do.	The Raja is a minor.
In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has sons and 1 brother.
The State is under Government management.	do.	do.	A minor.
The State is under Government management.	do.	do.	The late Chief left 2 brothers, the elder has a son.
In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has a male heir.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Resides at Raipur, the State being under Government management.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons.
In administering his territory	do.	do.	Has no male heir.
Do.	do.	do.	Has 1 son, and 4 grandsons.
Do.	do.	do.	Has 1 son and 2 brothers.
Do.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons and 5 brothers. The estate was under Government management up to 7th February 1883, when it is was made over to its Chief in open Darbar under orders of Government of India.
In administering his territory.	do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples.
Do.	do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a son.

management

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Junior Secretary and Director of Agriculture, a Judicial Commissioner, a Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Surgeon General, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police and Prisons, an Inspector General of Education, a Conservator of Forests, and an Inspector General of Registration, who is also Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c. of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
	Saugor ...	5	4,005	5,64,950	Saugor	44,416	2,107	12	10	28	26	834	75,858	4,44,063	6,70,888
					Garhakota	11,414									
					Rehli	5,230									
					Kurai	5,370									
					Deori	7,414									
	Damoh ..	2	2,799	3,12,957	Damoh	8,665	1,337	5	8	50	25	382	1,14,754	2,66,869	3,79,069
					Hatta	6,325									
					Hindoria	3,788									
					Raneh	3,037									

JABALPUR	Jabalpur	...	4	3,918	6,87,233	Jabalpur	75,705	2,527	13	19	40	18	722	1,15,500	5,75,406	8,92,468
						Sehora	5,736									
						Panagarh	4,915									
						Murwara	8,612									
						Katangi	3,505									
						Bijeragogarh	2,645									
						Patan	3,171									
	Mandla	..	2	4,719	3,01,760	Mandla	4,732	1,751	4	5	61	25	314	68,053	85,578	2,87,937
						Bahmni	2,400									
	Seoni	...	2	3,247	3,34,733	Seoni	10,203	1,434	5	5	45	24	317	81,554	1,53,992	3,54,164
						Chhapara	2,881									
	Narsinghpur	...	2	1,916	3,65,173	Narsinghpur	10,222	1,095	7	11	32	10	356	1,26,116	4,21,870	6,03,769
						Gadarwara	8,100									
						Singhpur	3,130									
						Kaurin	3,295									
						Tendukhera	2,977									
NARBADA.	Hoshangabad	...	4	4,437	4,88,787	Hoshangabad	15,863	1,414	13	17	55	14	625	1,58,445	4,47,126	8,59,913
						Harda	11,203									
						Seoni	6,998									
						Sohagpur	7,027									
						Babai	3,818									
	Nimar	...	2	3,340	2,31,341	Burhanpur	30,017	680	6	10	40	6	469	1,26,697	1,82,594	4,88,131
						Khandwa	15,142									
						Asirgarh	2,437									
						Pandhana	2,788									
						Shahpur	3,812									
	Betul	..	2	3,905	3,04,905	Betul	4,693	1,200	6	6	52	22	347	1,25,276	1,98,992	4,25,803
						Badnur	2,881									
						Multai	3,423									
	Chhindwara	...	2	3,915	3,72,899	Chhindwara	8,220	1,833	6	5	64	29	388	84,918	2,23,209	3,94,678
						Lodhikhera	4,602									
						Pandhurna	7,469									
						Sau-ar	4,311									
						Mohgaon	5,180									

District.	Houses.		Population.						Chris		
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	British born British subjects.	Other Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians.
Saugor ...	1,30,409	25,302	1,99,562	1,81,173	95,233	88,982	5,64,950	141·1	440	90	56
Damoh ...	70,276	3,326	1,09,656	1,00,831	52,914	49,556	3,12,957	111·8	5	7	1
Jubbulpore ...	1,74,512	15,982	2,31,972	2,25,378	1,17,279	1,12,604	6,87,233	175·4	808	317	267
Mandla ...	61,779	7,199	93,266	90,570	60,276	57,648	3,01,760	63·9	7	5	2
Seoni ...	67,104	5,245	1,06,804	1,06,349	61,121	60,459	3,34,733	103·1	12	3	7
Narsinghpur ...	79,765	3,346	1,22,722	1,18,570	63,913	59,968	3,65,173	190·0	11	39	5
Hoshungabad ...	1,02,863	9,658	1,69,546	1,56,892	82,947	79,402	4,88,787	110·2	154	96	68
1 Feudatory State ...	3,380	139	5,717	5,385	2,804	2,858	16,764	77·9	...	...	...
Nimar ...	48,592	5,666	82,904	73,328	38,104	37,005	2,31,341	69·3	188	6	86
Betul ...	58,603	5,122	97,129	93,209	57,207	57,180	3,04,905	78·1	4	3	5
Chhindwara ...	73,621	26,874	1,17,026	1,16,807	69,142	69,924	3,72,899	95·2	4	4	19
Wardha ...	85,044	7,189	1,35,680	1,29,746	59,884	61,911	3,87,221	161·3	11	15	7
Nagpur ...	1,45,593	15,053	2,42,663	2,36,215	1,09,093	1,09,385	6,97,356	184·2	1,003	383	630
Chanda ...	1,48,135	22,414	2,12,336	2,10,136	1,14,488	1,12,186	6,49,146	60·2	15	35	29
1 Feudatory State ...	33,271	...	70,328	61,483	32,718	31,719	1,96,248	15·	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	1,33,056	8,058	2,23,540	2,26,812	1,17,262	1,16,156	6,83,779	174·3	15	82	6
Balaghat ...	69,034	2,939	1,09,569	1,13,153	59,261	58,571	3,40,554	108·2	8	5	3
Raipur ...	4,46,651	13,655	4,27,766	4,48,054	2,68,476	2,60,875	14,05,171	118·2	15	31	21
4 Feudatory States ...	1,04,554	19,553	1,31,454	1,34,202	81,338	80,072	4,27,066	160·7	3	1	...
Bilaspur ...	2,81,580	8,719	3,11,228	3,23,905	1,92,818	1,89,376	10,17,327	130·5	5	2	...
2 Feudatory States ...	82,324	1,400	34,016	35,445	20,012	19,678	1,09,181	108·9	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,60,359	8,022	2,13,943	2,16,093	1,32,606	1,30,857	6,93,499	153·1	8	14	18
7 Feudatory States ...	1,96,754	...	3,03,867	2,87,489	1,85,403	1,83,702	9,60,461	80·7	3	2	4
Total Districts ...	23,36,976	1,93,769	32,07,321	31,67,311	17,52,144	17,12,045	98,38,791	116·6	2,768	1,112	1,226
16 Feudatory States...	3,75,283	21,092	5,45,382	5,21,004	3,22,305	3,18,029	17,09,720	59·3	6	3	4
Grand Total ..	27,12,259	2,14,861	37,52,703	36,91,315	20,74,449	20,30,074	1,15,48,511	101·9	2,774	1,115	1,230

Note.—The population is according
m denotes Marathi, h Hindi, t Telugu,

lation.

Classification of population.									Occupation.		
tians.											
Natives.	Indian Portuguese	Unspecified.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing language.
410	...	38	5,02,927	25,396	15	16,434	19,144	...	1,49,732	4,15,218	h
15	...	5	2,91,454	9,384	...	6,665	5,421	...	89,359	2,23,598	h
721	30	333	5,76,593	34,790	51	5,515	67,804	4	2,41,847	4,45,386	h
108	...	5	1,29,555	4,048	...	284	1,67,746	...	1,40,989	1,60,771	h g
73	3	1	1,80,337	13,442	3	1,408	1,39,444	...	1,41,944	1,92,789	h m g
31	4	13	3,05,562	13,425	3	2,170	43,910	...	1,15,530	2,49,643	h
337	33	100	3,94,035	22,355	41	1,725	69,840	8	1,44,278	3,44,509	h g k
...	...	...	11,708	849	...	...	4,207	...	3,538	13,226	...
309	53	92	1,99,454	24,426	97	1,247	5,282	46	84,312	1,47,029	hGuzerathi
22	..	...	1,82,394	5,032	...	942	1,16,503	...	1,24,702	1,80,203	h g m k
49	1	...	2,14,820	11,298	...	1,451	1,45,253	...	1,70,407	2,02,492	g h m k
47	7	9	3,28,621	14,200	71	2,356	41,933	8	1,70,849	2,16,372	m g h
2,303	66	405	6,06,223	39,765	178	3,569	42,750	16	2,09,568	4,87,788	*m h t g
191	4	15	5,00,569	10,987	...	737	1,36,561	...	2,53,228	3,95,918	m h t g
...	...	...	1,59,128	779	...	...	36,341	...	80,194	1,16,054	...
87	1	17	5,91,918	13,102	4	577	78,021	...	2,58,668	4,25,111	m h g
26	...	...	2,49,796	6,541	..	125	84,056	...	1,58,747	1,81,807	h m g
730	4	17	12,23,117	14,991	...	513	1,65,729	...	6,66,394	7,38,777	h u g m
...	...	10	3,16,657	3,885	...	193	1,06,317	...	1,90,967	2,36,099	..
28	...	...	8,50,103	9,625	...	17	1,57,547	...	4,05,067	6,12,260	h
...	...	...	80,943	2,082	...	...	26,156	...	45,587	63,594	...
70	...	...	6,43,771	2,966	...	...	46,652	...	2,52,419	4,41,080	u h k
1	...	...	9,10,835	2,319	...	...	47,297	...	2,30,171	7,30,290	...
5,557	206	1,050	79,71,254	2,75,773	399	45,735	15,33,599	82	37,78,040	60,60,751	
1	...	10	14,79,271	9,914	...	193	2,20,318	...	5,50,457	11,59,263	
5,558	206	1,060	94,50,525	2,85,687	399	45,928	17,53,917	82	43,28,497	72,20,014	

to the Census of 1881.
g Gondi, k Kol or Korku, u Uriya.

I. E.—Fiscal 1.

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.						
						Rs. a. p.			
7,633	28,024	55,206	...	...	...	45 4 2	...	...	

Includes survey of some portions of Feudatories.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in prepetuity ...	...	...	...	
„ for 30 years or upwards	28,198	46,15,120	30th June 1897	
„ for 10 years and under 30 ...	31,498	13,08,719	30th June 1888	
„ under 10 years ...	173	8,367	...	
In progress ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	59,869	59,32,206	...	Exculusive of Feudatories.
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights ...	...	...	...	
Do. without such record...	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year. Detailed ...	...	...	...	
Summary ...	...	...	...	

I. E.—Fiscal 2.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.								
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated	Total.	Grazing land.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.		
	By Government works	By private individuals.								Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sagar ...	...	4,328	8,80,426	8,84,754	2,28,336	3,01,415	3,07,845	17,22,350	4,39,801	0	7	11	0	4	11	0	4	1
Damoh ...	...	1,228	4,72,671	4,73,899	1,77,171	1,39,346	3,15,503	11,05,919	2,64,986	0	8	11	0	5	4	0	3	10
Jabalpur ...	...	3,824	8,63,190	8,67,014	4,198	5,24,141	5,00,551	18,95,904	5,53,630	0	10	3	0	6	4	0	4	8
Mandla ...	...	1,340	3,68,106	3,69,446	...	6,56,263	3,52,204	13,77,913	65,223	0	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	9
Seoni ...	..	15,769	5,22,594	5,38,363	...	3,26,281	3,59,562	12,24,206	1,46,663	0	4	4	0	2	8	0	1	11
Narsinghpur ...	...	6,301	5,95,016	6,01,317	...	1,29,018	3,31,732	10,62,087	4,18,581	0	11	2	0	9	1	0	6	3
Hoshangabad ...	..	2,664	9,50,138	9,52,802	8,200	2,41,366	2,57,093	14,59,461	4,28,673	0	7	2	0	5	8	0	4	8
Nimar ...	238	12,059	3,57,269	3,69,566	...	2,38,295	1,50,270	7,58,131	1,73,306	0	7	6	0	4	6	0	3	7
Betul ...	...	9,581	6,25,456	6,35,037	1,77,827	5,26,123	2,51,729	15,90,716	1,89,179	0	4	9	0	2	3	0	1	11
Chhindwara ...	...	8,115	6,18,191	6,26,309	2,86,025	2,32,436	2,70,744	14,15,514	2,22,085	0	5	8	0	3	1	0	2	6
Wardha ...	...	4,698	8,93,851	8,98,549	20,814	1,86,036	2,00,706	13,06,105	5,13,004	0	9	2	0	7	5	0	6	3
Nagpur ...	...	10,989	10,23,086	10,34,075	82,581	2,96,085	3,64,597	17,77,338	7,81,242	0	12	1	0	9	6	0	7	0
Chanda ...	...	1,55,453	5,50,595	7,06,048	3,12,983	27,35,130	10,63,689	48,17,850	2,68,082	0	6	1	0	1	7	0	0	11
Bhandara ...	...	2,43,230	5,32,048	7,75,278	30,845	6,69,033	6,36,199	21,11,405	4,02,080	0	8	3	0	4	4	0	3	0
Balaghat ...	...	4,734	3,93,343	3,98,077	27,170	1,66,768	2,01,949	7,93,964	1,55,443	0	6	3	0	4	1	0	3	1
Raipur ...	...	10,596	22,31,575	22,42,171	...	27,93,926	16,23,232	66,59,329	5,42,443	0	3	10	0	1	8	0	1	3
Bilaspur ...	...	1,96,161	8,73,261	10,69,422	...	11,80,529	22,44,796	44,94,747	2,63,861	0	3	11	0	1	10	0	0	11
Sambalpur ...	...	79,515	6,43,600	7,23,115	5,10,691	5,64,991	10,87,703	28,86,500	1,03,924	0	2	4	0	0	11	0	0	6
Total ...	238	7,70,585	1,33,94,419	1,41,65,242	18,66,841	1,19,07,232	10,520,124	3,84,59,439	59,32,206	0	6	8	0	3	4	0	2	4

I. E—Fiscal 3.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders and share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue ... Held by Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue ... Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue ... Under law of primogeniture ...	8	2,191	15	22,16,854	2,77,107	17,569	0 1 0	0 1 2
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue ... Under ordinary law ..	35	1,367	52	14,10,060	40,287	10,031	0 4 0	0 3 9
Small Zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities ...	14,961	22,809	40,787	2,96,13,501	1,979	329	0 2 8	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	2,448	629	2,892	3,46,460	142	32	0 3 8	0 3 4

Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100			29,011	8,120	34,795	62,01,337	214	19	0 1 5	0 1 4
Holders of revenue-free tenures	In perpetuity		3,281	870	3,590	5,22,022	159	23	0 2 4	0 5 6
	For life		3,871	535	4,931	2,84,328	73	12	0 2 6	0 5 3
„ of quit-rent tenures	In perpetuity		1,000	868	1,280	8,49,618	850	74	0 1 5	0 3 6
	For life		712	676	807	5,13,877	722	63	0 1 5	0 3 6
Under Kham management			15	15	...	14,289	953	169	0 2 10	0 0 6
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue			12	51	51	37,514	3,126	22	0 0 1	.....
Purchasers of waste lands			185	150	192	2,08,463	1,100	621	0 9 1	.....
	Total		55,539	38,281	89,392	42,213,318	...	...	.....	.....

I. E.—Fiscal 4.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots. — On permanent tenure ...	1,684	695	159 0 6	0 3 8
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots. — On farming leases ...	2,409	656	190 9 8	0 4 8
Ryots holding at fixed rates	1,85,125	18	13 15 10	0 12 9
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates ...	2,79,881	14	10 15 4	0 12 4
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights... ...	4,71,933	11	9 9 0	0 13 9
Holders of service grants	52,552	6	1 11 6	0 4 10

I. E.—Fiscal 5.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale or gift.	By inheritance.	
Great Zamindaris complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Large Zamindaris	...	...	7	...	...	11,694	
Shares in do.	...	...	7	...	...	460	
Small Zamindaris	144	72	778	902	999	999	
Shares in do.	438	101	1,150	277	417	304	
Villages owned by cultivating communities	25	5	74	1,212	697	931	
Shares in do do.	30	18	126	359	326	156	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	373	30	1,168	51	104	55	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	8	1	24	757	267	125	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	530	64	2,866	20	35	21	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	238	21	2,867	20	22	17	
Revenue-free tenures	10	2	366	10	16	315	
Quit-rent tenures	1	4	77	6	28	637	

I. E.—Fiscal 6.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ..	61,27,028	61,14,300	61,33,259	61,22,408						
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	10,128	10,128	10,720	10,720						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ...	10,139	...	8,278	...	6,35,031	55,96,252	3,138	...	...	Rs. 1,405 of these have been remitted; the actual balance is therefore Rs. 1,733.
Collection from Government estates ...	83,694	82,828	83,981	83,417						
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	...	...	...						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	12,067	11,993	14,739	14,738						
Total ...	62,22,778	62,19,249	62,34,421	62,31,283	...	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of in the year.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what state.

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Date, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

Judicial Statement No 1.—

Statement showing the number of Judicial divisions and the the Central Provinces on the last day

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.
1			2	3	4	5	6
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court	Civil and Revenue ...	84,963	8,201,519	4	18	53
		Criminal ...					
	Ditto not subject to the High Court ...	Civil and Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	* Total ...		84,963	8,201,519	4	18	53

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicia

The Civil grades are those described in Act XIV. of 1865. On

CIV

Naib-Tahsildars.		*Tahsildars.*		*Judges of Small Cause Courts.*		*Registrars of Small Cause Courts.*		Courts of	1st *Grade.*	
Euro.	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*		*Euro.*	*Natives*
0		38		6		0			0	3

CRIMI

High Court Judges.		Sessions Judges.		Magis-
Euro.	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	trates.
1	0	4	0	

* The totals of cols. 7 to 11 show the *actual number of individuals*, as required. As the same officer than the

(Civil and Criminal.)

number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction in of the year 1882 with the cost of Tribunals.

Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.					
					Original.		Appeals.			
Judges of Chief Court of provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Court of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellanous.	Regular.	Miscellanous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	4	18	36 41	97 117	100,510 25,978	7,332 1,453	5,185 1,166	252 28	8,05,793	11,17,418
...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	18	41	158	1,26,488	8,785	6,351	280	8,05,793	11,17,418

Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction.

the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates.

IL.

2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.		4th Grade.		5th Grade.		6th Grade.		7th Grade.		8th Grade.	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
0	48	2	1	2	17	4	10	18	0	4	0	1	0

NAL.

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Cantonment Magistrates.	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
28	35	4	83	1	21	4	0

has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure totals of cols 10 and 11 are higher totals shown.

Judicial Statement

Statement of Offences reported and persons tried, convicted and

Description of offence.				Number of offences reported.
1				2
Offences against the State. Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code			...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy	Chapter	VII.	...	...
Do. against the public tsanquility	do.	VIII.	...	200
Do. by or relating to public servants	do.	IX.	...	80
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	do.	X.	...	355
False evidence and offences against public justice	do.	XI.	...	376
Offences relating to coin and Govdrnment Stamps	do.	XII.	...	69
Do. relating to weights and measures	do.	XIII.	...	86
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	do.	XIV.	...	417
Do. relating to religion	do.	XV.	...	8
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life			...	401
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births			...	40
Hurt			...	3,212
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement			...	210
Criminal force and assault ...			...	5,935
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor			...	44
Rape			...	100
Unnatural offence... ...			...	28
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft			...	12,721
Extortion			...	117
Robbery and dacoity ...			...	108
Criminal misappropriation of property ...			...	194
Criminal breach of trust ...			...	392
Receiving of stolen property ...			...	393
Cheating			...	261
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property			...	5
Mischief			...	619
Criminal trespass			...	6,053
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks		Chapter XVIII.	...	32
Criminal breach of contracts of service ...		do. XIX.	...	7
Offences relating to marriage ...		do. XX.	...	527
Defamation		do. XXI.	...	625
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...		do. XXII.	...	679
Offences under special and local laws ...		...	...	7,825
		Total	...	41,519

acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
		Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
183	185	1,075	269	797	2	7	
74	77	103	43	57	1	2	
344	352	566	182	353	6	15	
352	362	490	168	305	9	8	
63	62	78	28	45	5	...	
83	85	97	20	76	1	...	
405	376	556	127	427	2	...	
7	6	10	4	6	...	...	
356	321	393	137	230	1	25	
32	27	31	12	19	...	*1	Accused in the Lunatic Asylum.
2,907	2,202	4,167	2,052	2,058	11	46	
152	122	238	149	84	2	3	
4,613	4,740	9,056	5,706	3,155	58	137	
27	22	32	13	16	1	2	
65	49	54	22	31	...	1	
25	15	22	8	14	...	...	
11,498	6,820	7,712	1,590	6,079	10	*38	Includes 5 persons who are in the Lunatic Asylum.
103	106	168	67	97	1	3	
64	46	93	44	46	3	...	
181	187	238	66	169	3	...	
331	290	344	141	190	7	6	
367	369	493	138	354	...	1	
200	704	282	147	117	7	11	
4	4	11	10	1	...	...	
477	334	472	280	187	2	3	
5,438	2,869	3,752	1,232	2,482	10	28	
29	29	56	34	17	2	3	
5	5	9	3	6	...	...	
406	411	495	369	100	15	11	
384	383	649	503	126	6	14	
499	501	770	419	347	2	2	
6,857	6,813	9,356	1,871	7,369	43	73	
36,583	28,374	41,858	15,854	25,360	210	440	

Judicial Statement B 3.—(Criminal).

Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces during 1882.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209	362	393	58	335	
2. Proceeding against witness under Chapter XXVI ...	5	5	...	5	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII ...	35	41	10	31	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414.	1	2	...	2	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII ...	13	13	...	13	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace.	39	172	64	108	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII ...	213	230	45	183	1 cases and 2 persons pending.
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX ...	260	316	109	203	2 cases and 4 persons pending.
9. Possession, Chapter XL ...	18	24	18	6	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI ...	523	523	357	156	10 cases and 10 persons pending.
Total ...	1,469	1,719	661	1,042	16 cases and 16 persons pending.

Judicial Statement B 4.—(Criminal).

Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.†					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	8,647	43	4,007	4,501	...	...	96	4,920	8·9	18,270	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..	29,124	125	10,226	14,098	4,405	175	275	18,632	6·7	73,162	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	841	...	400	37	403	...	1	575	10·1	1,461	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Sec. 46 C. P. C.* ...	113	...	13	1,010	...	...	...	78	7·2	358	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	2,960	42	1,131	977	765	88	46	1,851	10·3	8,438	
Courts of Sessions ...	286	...	90	174	...	...	22	117	51·5	1,338	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	41,858	210	15,854	19,787	5,573	263	‡440	26,095	7·5	1,02,669	‡ Includes 6 persons who are in the Lunatic Asylum.

* These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

† The persons shown as "committed for trial" in column 7 are not included in the totals of persons under trial by *Magistrates* in column 2, but are included in the total of persons tried by *Sessions Courts* in the same column.

Judicial Statement

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.		
				Rigorous.	Simple.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrates under Section 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	367	21	38	3,387	191	4	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	5,242	293	133	11,084	1,654	204	79
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	19	1	...	420	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates cases reforced under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code*	...	...	...	91	...	...	3	7	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	6	...	821	27	28	702	138	53	37
Courts of Session	24	41	...	107	1	...	1	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	47	...	7,056	343	199	15,594	1,983	261	116

* NOTE.—These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate

B. 5.—(Criminal.)

Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

Detail of punishments.

Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3,256	221	49	...	...	...	18,729	18,669	1,013	152	700	36	...	...	26	135	53	...
10,428	1,787	277	44	3	...	1,06,679	94,417	3,411	521	4,208	806	...	...	180	1,045	557	...
412	9	...	...	...	...	1,043	1,035	10	11	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	
6	5	...	1	..	...	399	53	...	6	18	66	1	..	..	3	4	
588	144	87	33	...	...	21,873	14,556	69	66	304	260	217	1	33	81	69	...
1	2	2	1	1	...	3,085	3,367	100	...	45	19	43	1	..	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14,685	2,163	415	78	4	..	1,51,709	1,32,038	5,238	750	5,266	1,121	260	2	239	1,261	679	..

Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

Judicial Statement 5 A (Criminal.)

(Prescribed by Government of India, Home Department No. $1\frac{13}{005}$ of 1882.)

SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishment.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under		6 to 10		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction	2nd or subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	19	...	150	...	411	3	370	6	178	14	137	1	1,295	
Section 380, „	5	...	26	...	73	...	83	5	48	1	42	..	283	
Section 381, „		...	12	...	31	...	46	1	33	...	18	...	144	
Section 382, „	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	
2. Extortion as defined in. Section 388, „	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Section 389. „	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in. Section 411, „	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	7	...	18	
Section 412, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „	..	...	3	...	13	..	21	..	3	...	12	..	52	
5. Lurking house-trespass, by night, as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	1	...	9	..	20	...	2	...	8	...	41	
6. House breaking, as defined in Section 445. „	...	...	3	...	4	..	8	...	4	...	4	...	23	
7. House-breaking, by night, as defined in Section 446. „	...	...	9	...	12	...	43	7	24	...	18	..	115	
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III. 1880.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1,072	

NOTE.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments. Section 3 and 4 Act VI 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	Number of stripes. 5 and under.	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)								
A.—SECTION 3.								
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	3	12	27	22	44	108	
Section 380, ,,	...	...	3	3	9	9	24	
Section 381, ,,	...	...	3	2	4	...	9	
Section 382, ,,	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, ,,	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Section 389, ,,	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, ,,	.	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Section 412, ,,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house trespass as defined in Section 443 ,,	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
5. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, ,,	..	.	2	1	...	...	3	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445, ,,	..	...	...	1	..	2	3	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, ,,	...	...	...	1	8	5	14	
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in ... Section 193, I. P. C.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 194, ,,	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	
Section 195, ,,	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Section 211 and 337 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, ,,	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, ,,	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, ,,	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
7. Dacoity as defined in Section 391, ,,	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, ,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
10. receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Section 466, ,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Section 467, ,,	...	..	1	...	..	...	1	
Section 468, ,,	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
Section 469, ,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, ,,	...	...	..	1	1	5	7	
13. Lurking house-trespass, by night, as defined in Section 444, ,,	...	..	...	4	..	1	5	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, ,,	...	..	...	...	1	1	2	
15. House breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 ,,	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	
						Total..	184	

NOTE.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I. and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Having counterfeit Queen's coin known to be such when it came into possession Sec. 240, I. P. C.	1	...	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	1
Voluntarily causing hurt Sec. 321, „	...	...	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	2
Do. do. Sec. 323, „	...	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	2
Act endangering life or the personal safety of others ... Sec. 336, „	...	...	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	1
Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation ... 352, „	...	...	....	....	1	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	3
Unnatural offence Section 377, „	...	...	....	..	1	..	2	...	1	....	....	..	4
Theft as defined in { Sec. 378, „ Sec. 380, „ Sec. 381, „	5	....	....	....	4	..	1	....	1	....	....	..	11
	.	....	....	..	2	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	2
	1	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Criminal breach of trust Sec. 406 „	...	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mischief Section 426, „	...	..	....	....	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	1
Lurking house trespass or house breaking by night as defined in Section 444, „	...	...	....	..	2	..	....	....	.	....	....	..	3
Forgery Section 467, „	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....		....	..	1
Word or gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman Section 509, „	...	...	...	....	....	....	2	....	....	.	....	....	2
Railway, Section 44, Act IV of 1879.	...	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	2
Act VII of 1878 ...	...	...	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	..	.	....	3
Act V of 1861 ...Section 34 ...	...	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
													*41

*Parts I and II include 18 juveniles who were punished under those heads.

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded*	2,179	
2. Total number of other punishments†	20,185	
Percentage of whippings ...	10·3	

* Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8, Part II.

† Not counting punishments of which whipping was a part, but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

Statement showing the result of Appeal and revision in

Number

Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected	Sentence or order confirmed.
1	2	3	5	5
Appeals.				
To Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	831	...	95	389
„ Courts of Session ...	686	...	159	289
Superior Court... { by persons convicted ...	239	...	108	31
Superior Court... { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,756	...	362	659
Revision.				
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ..	—	...	...	...
„ Courts of Session ...	...	...	...	..
„ Superior Courts ...	360	...	160	40
Total ...	360	...	160	40
Grand Total ...	2,116	...	522	699

ment B. 6.—(Criminal.)

Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

of persons.								
Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	13	211	4	10	17	12	10·1	
4	77	129	...	31	...	28	25·8	
2	15	58	2	4	...	23	67·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	226	398	6	45	17	63	16·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
8	40	64	11	11	...	37	20·5	
8	40	64	11	11	...	37	20·5	
33	266	462	17	56	17	100	16·0	

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits	
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
I.—Civil Courts.												
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals...	36,384	13,975	1,759	574	5,609	1,082	3,314	706	3,729	2,037	...	...
Small Cause Courts ...	6,182	1,761	523	121	2,304	247	226	199	153	280	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,793	659	321	63	294	39	209	63	367	229	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts ...	127	54	15	4	3	4	5	2	10	6	...	...
Total ...	46,486	16,449	2,618	762	8,210	1,372	3,754	970	4,259	2,552	...	...
II.—Revenue Courts.												
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,769	142
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	173
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,919	315
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVT.												
Presidency Small Cause Courts. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	46,486	16,449	2,618	762	8,210	1,372	3,754	970	4,259	2,552	5,919	315

B. 7.—(Civil).

in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.															
Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipt, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pattahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligation on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	435	2	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	69,624
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,996
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,387	164	78	355	34	28	4	96	18	297	10	...	4	...	...	1	...	34	10,547
...	...	...	...	...	...	182	8	2	10	...	11	1	12	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	481
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,004	174	84	368	39	39	5	108	18	316	12	...	4	...	...	1	...	44	92,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	31	841	8	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,009
1	...	2	25	118	9	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573
1	...	21	56	959	17	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,581
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	21	56	959	17	293	4,004	174	84	368	39	39	5	108	18	316	12	...	4	...	...	1	...	44	1,00,229

Judicial Statement B. 8—(Civil.)

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50	Ditto Rs. 100	Ditto Rs. 500	Ditto Rs. 1,000	Ditto Rs. 5,000	Ditto Rs. 10,000	Exceeding Rs. 10,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	20,290	37,424	8,339	3,572	...	...	...	...	...	22,23,318	
Small Cause Courts ...	3,765	5,866	1,324	964	77	...	...	...	...	4,61,014	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts —	1,217	2,565	2,069	3,910	656	367	14	10	...	23,80,097	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1	9	17	28	7	117	28	12	...	9,11,231	
Total ...	25,273	45,864	11,749	8,474	740	484	42	22	..	59,75,660	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	2,528	3,768	778	482	22	3	...	...	...	2,70,104	
Collector's Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,528	3,768	778	482	22	3	...	...	...	2,70,104	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	27,801	49,632	12,527	8,956	762	487	42	22	...	62,45,764	

Judicial Statement B. 9—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *exparte*.	Dismissed *exparte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	73,468	1	14,133	9,368	16,876	11,304	634	134	35	12,965	4,353	3,834	9	32·9	22·9	
Small Cause Courts	12,848	...	2,290	1,361	3,156	2,380	63	35	22	2,295	731	572	2	26·2	20·0	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	11,689	...	2,077	738	1,845	1,406	98	44	2	3,039	1,647	839	17	48·0	29·8	
Chief Courts of districts	250	...	21	12	18	23	2	3	3	89	44	41	9	92·0	39·8	
Total ...	98,255	1	18,521	11,479	21,895	15,113	797	216	62	18,388	6,775	5,286	37	36·8	24·5	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	7,300	...	1,336	822	1,377	809	50	5	2	1,892	668	346	...	39·9	26·0	
District Courts	633	...	146	45	36	35	4	...	...	217	104	46	2	66·9	39·0	
Total ...	7,933	...	1,482	867	1,413	844	54	5	2	2,109	772	392	2	42·6	26·8	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,06,188	1	20,003	12,346	23,308	15,957	851	221	64	20,497	7,547	5,678	39	37·4	23·3	

Judicial Statement B. 9—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	4,164	...	943	138	538	447	173	20	19	1,110	652	124	...	25·3	16·5	
Small Cause Courts ...	569	3	281	12	19	64	8	1	2	89	79	11	...	19·	9·2	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,633	...	435	42	161	196	72	5	8	426	259	29	...	32·4	23·0	
Chief Courts of districts ...	541	...	215	2	57	105	14	2	...	96	44	6	2	26·7	27·8	
Total ...	6,907	3	1,874	194	775	812	267	28	29	1,721	1,034	170	2	26·7	18·2	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	583	...	211	51	8	94	7	...	...	139	73	...	...	37·1	25·8	
District Courts ...	12	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	37·	46·1	
Total ...	595	...	213	51	9	97	8	...	..	143	74	...	...	36·8	26·1	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	7,502	3	2,087	245	784	909	275	28	29	1,864	1,108	170	2	27·5	19·0	

Judicial Statement B. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees																
A—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	383	...	90	41	9	6	4	2	102	30	49	15	35	...	30·0	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	3,352	...	254	190	112	27	73	60	1,355	230	490	217	344	15	33·7	18
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	587	...	9	21	11	5	4	1	216	38	76	62	144	22	62·1	12
Total	4,322	...	353	252	132	38	81	63	1,673	298	615	294	523	37	36·7	30
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collector's Appellate Courts	301	...	10	21	7	5	4	9	134	30	32	30	19	...	3	...
Commissioner's Appellate Courts	431	...	...	14	11	1	1	...	182	32	57	48	85	9	70·8	1
Total	732	...	10	35	18	6	5	9	316	62	89	78	104	9	55·1	5
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from appellate decree: Civil	589	...	243	7	6	1	12	4	71	20	68	29	128	34	101·9	...
Rev.	31	...	16	2	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	113·5	...
Total	620	...	259	9	7	1	13	4	75	20	70	29	133	34	102·4	...
Grand Total	5,674	...	622	296	157	45	99	76	2,064	380	774	401	760	80	45·6	35

NOTE.—The revenue appeals in the Commissioner's Courts have been shown under "B—Revenue Courts."

Judicial Statement B. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial.)

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objection under section 561 Act X. of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees —																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	19	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	20·1	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	135	...	3	16	14	...	6	6	36	2	29	11	12	...	23·2	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	56	...	...	5	5	...	7	...	10	...	17	3	9	...	47·5	...
Total ...	210	.	13	24	19	...	13	6	47	2	49	15	22	...	29·0	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collector's Appellate Courts ...	43	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	19	...	13	6	...	...	27·1	...
Commissioner's Appellate Courts ...	22	.	2	10	...	...	1	1	3	..	3	1	1	...	41·4	...
Total ...	65	...	2	11	1	...	4	1	22	...	16	7	1	...	42·7	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Appellate ditto.	31	...	13	...	1	...	1	..	3	...	2	1	10	6	71·0	...
Total ...	31	...	13	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	10	6	71·0	...
Grand Total ...	306	...	28	35	21	...	18	7	72	2	67	23	33	6	39·9	...

NOTE—The Revenue appeals in the Commissioner's Appellate Courts have been shewn under "B.—Revenue Courts."

Judicial Statement B. 11.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the result of proceedings on applications for theexecution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces, inthe year 1882.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.		Number of applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but realised without imprisonment.	On which movable property.		On which immoveable property.			On which possesser was given.		On which specific performance was enforced	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Secs. 305, 312 or 316, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Sec. 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	43,975	693	10,951	8,463	17,646	6,222	247	3,24,418	50,376	283	1,259	3,476	4,324	2,343	145	3,087	89	118	4	7	245
Small Cause Courts	8,541	916	1,856	1,758	3,446	565	60	47,243	1,536	178	363	516	330	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Districts Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	12,724	128	3,243	2,648	4,461	2,244	349	3,95,683	67,766	98	294	869	997	672	90	1,053	86	991	17	20	92
Chief Courts of districts ...	267	8	80	51	68	60	38	1,18,871	6,477	1	3	14	23	11	11	16	6	25	3	..	2
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	65,507	1,745	16,130	12,920	25,621	9,031	694	8,86,215	1,26,155	557	1,919	4,869	5,674	3,026	246	4,156	132	1,134	24	27	339
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other subordinate Courts ...	2,863	15	1,216	466	842	327	10	29,951	5,172	12	...	224	369	84	8	195	24	168	...	...	17
Districts Courts	495	1	241	86	101	66	11	13,928	3,203	3	9	26	26	9	1	28	...	74	...	...	7
Total ...	3,361	16	1,457	552	943	393	21	43,879	8,375	15	89	250	395	93	9	223	24	242	...	...	24
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	68,868	1,761	17,587	13,472	26,564	9,424	715	9,30,094	1,34,530	572	2,008	5,119	6,069	3,119	255	4,379	156	1,376	24	27	363

Judicial Statement B. 12.—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX., Act X. of 1877, in the Central Provinces, in the year 1882.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359, not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	131	48	10	21	31	1	...	20	6	7	7,196	20,989	15,953	21,459	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	45	23	4	11	4	...	...	3	..	1	2,017	11	16	11	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	176	71	14	32	35	1	...	23	6	8	9,213	21,000	15,969	21,470	

Judicial Statement 13—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or other specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors ...	Two assessors in each case. The prescribed qualification are education and good character.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C.	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...		...	114	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	27	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	27	

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

Districts.	Registration affecting											
									Compul			
	Number of Registration offices.		Instruments of gift (Section 17, clause a.)		Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses b and c.		Perpetual leases, Section 17, clause d.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Inspector General's Office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	7	7	77	70	638	614	1,181	1,258	49	29	29	29
Bhandara ...	4	4	7	8	49	70	265	281	8	9	8	10
Wardha ...	4	4	38	31	178	192	584	822	38	69	45	32
Chanda ...	6	7	11	19	28	37	157	171	1	4	1	3
Balaghat ...	3	3	3	3	30	23	70	57	2	4	...	1
Jubbulpore ...	4	4	53	59	241	313	618	716	65	36	36	29
Saugor ...	5	5	31	21	97	102	202	252	8	16	3	2
Narsinghpur ...	4	4	40	30	91	129	550	791	58	25	3	5
Hoshangabad ...	5	5	22	19	185	245	700	826	18	46	15	24
Seoni ...	3	3	2	2	60	47	171	142	7	8	...	...
Betul ...	3	3	9	9	77	79	177	259	4	14	15	8
Damoh ...	3	3	33	28	39	43	80	95	6	13	4	...
Mandla ...	3	3	3	1	20	32	56	98	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	3	3	12	18	139	145	370	419	85	83	41	70
Nimar ...	4	4	24	16	227	218	542	605	14	7	9	12
Raipur ...	5	5	12	25	54	87	155	165		3	...	...
Bilaspur ...	4	4	4	5	39	38	60	59	2	1	1	1
Sambalpur ...	3	3	2	3	16	21	79	64	...	5	1	...
Total ...	73	74	383	367	2,308	2,535	6,017	7,040	365	372	211	227

tration.

districts of the Central Provinces, for the year 1882-83.

immoveable property, Book I.

sory.						Optional.							
All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause *f*.		Total of compulsory registrations.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.		Leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause *c*) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	
8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
149	155	2,123	2,155	4,088 4 0	4,090 0 0	1,137	1,058	809	729	18	19	2	2
19	66	356	444	789 8 0	933 4 0	48	52	119	118	...	3	...	...
386	575	1,269	1,721	2,586 12 0	3,211 0 0	85	87	192	170	8	3	4	5
39	31	237	265	457 4 0	425 4 0	16	36	75	80	...	1	...	...
28	34	133	122	410 12 0	389 4 0	10	7	14	9	...	...	...	...
292	741	1,305	1,894	2,828 0 0	3,809 0 0	139	134	123	146	1	9	31	152
101	292	442	686	1,054 12 0	1,112 4 0	35	55	35	44	1	2	...	163
395	180	1,077	1,160	2,611 4 0	2,705 4 0	112	108	197	258	4	2	4	11
209	258	1,149	1,418	3,400 4 0	3,905 8 0	53	81	59	61	...	3	22	26
266	113	506	312	914 4 0	725 12 0	15	6	23	19	3	3	...	.
22	14	304	383	573 4 0	754 4 0	37	33	61	75	10	5	...	...
68	147	230	326	503 12 0	530 4 0	42	26	27	25	1	5	..	8
0	10	85	141	256 8 0	289 12 0	11	12	41	46	1	...	..	.
53	291	700	1,026	1,378 4 0	1,482 4 0	116	111	19	159	10	7	361	184
140	164	1,056	1,082	1,858 8 0	1,703 0 0	144	113	67	69	3	...	2	3
21	19	245	299	804 0 0	1,228 4 0	25	23	25	27	...	1	..	3
46	42	152	146	365 12 0	894 4 0	9	11	11	6	...	1	.	
14	20	112	113	307 0 0	263 12 0	12	16	50	30	3	2	...	3
2,197	3,152	11,481	13,695	25,189 0 0	28,012 4 0	2,046	1,969	2,125	2,071	63	60	426	560

Districts.	Registration affecting									
	Optional.—Contd.									
	Awards (Section 18 clause f).		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
	15		16		17		18		19	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Inspector General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Nagpur	2	..	21	17	7	7	1,996	1,832	850 8 0	702 12 0
Bhandara	...	...	1	...	...	...	168	173	74 4 0	67 8 0
Wardha	..	...	3	5	...	...	292	270	120 0 0	106 0 0
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	117	38 0 0	46 12 0
Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	10 12 0	6 4 0
Jubbulpore	1	2	...	...	..	...	295	443	121 4 0	159 0 0
Saugor	1	...	...	...	..	.	72	261	35 0 0	61 0 0
Narsinghpur	...	7	2	3	...	...	319	389	132 0 0	274 4 0
Hoshangabad	...	1	59	56	10	6	203	234	351 4 0	389 8 0
Seoni	...	...	2	...	..	...	43	28	28 0 0	11 0 0
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	113	42 0 0	41 12 0
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	64	29 8 0	25 4 0
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	58	23 4 0	17 8 0
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	1	2	678	463	192 4 0	137 8 0
Nimar	...	...	1	1	...	...	217	186	102 12 0	76 0 0
Raipur	2	1	2	11	...	3	51	69	39 0 0	63 12 0
Bilaspur	..	...	...	...	..	.	20	18	9 8 0	7 4 0
Sambalpur	1	...	...	...	1	...	73	51	37 4 0	18 12 0
Total	7	11	91	93	19	18	4,774	4,788	2,242 8 0	2,202 12 0

tration—(Continued.)

immoveable property, Book 1.		Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.							
Total value of immoveable property transferred.		Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, (Section 18, Clause *e*.)		Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*.)		All other documents registered under Section 18, Clauses *d*. and *f*.		Total of registrations in Book IV.	
20		21		22		23		24	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,57,352 2 4	10,51,893 7 11	345	301	40	46	493	465	878	812
1,94,811 1 9	2,42,678 14 10	36	22	6	13	193	147	235	182
5,14,095 2 10	7,09,860 15 9	30	50	27	25	159	17	216	258
91,582 5 10	89,274 8 8	21	22	47	64	57	51	125	137
2,52,645 4 11	1,65,775 1 0	2	2	10	7	50	35	62	44
7,79,467 8 1	11,94,756 9 5	8	15	17	34	181	206	206	255
3,17,978 7 11	2,72,813 13 9	5	11	18	20	126	126	149	162
7,35,747 7 6	9,51,896 1 5	24	25	121	116	132	166	277	307
11,29,471 15 3	11,42,292 6 10	91	77	21	18	388	383	500	478
2,39,100 2 8	1,87,920 7 2	4	5	12	13	95	114	111	132
1,31,181 0 7	1,99,565 7 4	15	16	3	4	67	65	85	85
1,35,302 10 10	1,40,085 4 1	1	1	15	20	52	58	68	79
78,749 0 3	63,675 5 2	...	1	5	4	15	18	20	23
2,65,608 2 1	2,99,967 10 6	35	42	7	9	134	133	176	184
3,48,609 14 4	3,47,070 7 8	53	44	30	24	178	163	261	231
2,39,633 4 8	3,50,777 5 3	6	3	28	38	128	118	162	159
93,639 7 6	82,036 0 0	...	2	1	8	89	94	90	104
99,233 12 6	72,574 15 1	2	1	7	7	35	39	44	47
67,04,208 15 10	75 64,901 13 10	678	640	415	475	2,572	2,558	3,665	3,673

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property Book IV.—Contd. Ordinary fees paid for the same.				Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.		Number of wills registered in Book III, Section 18, Clause *c*.		Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.		Number of registrations under Section 24.		Number of registrations under Section 34.		Number of refusals to register.		Number of powers of Attorney attested.	
	25				26		27		28		29		30		31		32	
	1881-82.			1882-83.														
					1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Inspector General's Office	.....			.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	1,103	12	0	1,110	8	0	1	1	38	29	3	2	9	15	27	18	49	46	243	245
Bhandara ...	324	8	0	308	8	0	...	...	2	5	...	..	1	...	3	1	5	2	91	57
Wardha ...	327	4	0	380	0	0	.	...	11	8	2	2	3	7	5	1	15	19	86	92
Chanda ...	170	12	0	185	0	0	..	...	1	2	.	...	..		..		4	4	48	50
Balaghat ...	109	4	0	82	12	0	..	...	...	1	..	...	6	...	1	.	3	2	47	35
Jubbulpore ...	408	4	0	598	4	0		...	11	15	...	...	4	5	13	2	16	12	103	110
Saugor ...	320	8	0	336	0	0	1	...	19	28	...	...	6	3	6	...	12	12	48	49
Narsinghpur ...	459	12	0	602	4	0	..	...	4	2	..	...	.	...	...	1	5	8	85	83
Hoshangabad ...	864	4	0	919	0	0	..	...	5	12	..	.	4	5	5	2	8	6	100	107
Seoni ...	189	12	0	250	12	0	.	..	6	10	...	...	...	...	1	..	3	3	47	65
Betul ...	157	12	0	133	12	0	...	...	5	1	.	..	.		...	.	6	..	65	54
Damoh ...	141	0	0	137	8	0	..	...	...	1	..	.	...	...	...	1	5	9	38	47
Mandla ...	45	8	0	42	4	0	4	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	27	22
Chhindwara ...	248	0	0	257	4	0	..	...	5	8	..	20	2	22	3	6	11	50	51	
Nimar ...	401	12	0	381	0	0	..	...	9	17	2	.	1	4	22	17	6	9	52	68
Raipur ...	327	8	0	297	12	0	...	...	3	4	..	...	2	1	2	...	6	8	56	65
Bilaspur ...	188	0	0	225	4	0	..	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	32	33
Sambalpur ...	67	0	0	80	0	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	.	.	3	4	23	29
Total	5,854	8	0	6,326	12	0	6	3	121	146	7	4	57	42	107	46	152	159	1,241	1,262

tration.—(Continued.)

Number of searches or applications for copies.		Total ordinary fees including the entries in Columns 10, 19 and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 27 and 28.		Total ordinary fees.		Total expenditure.	
33		34		35		36	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,527 3 10	9,957 12 7
281	343	6,126 8 0	5,965 4 0	6,441 11 0	7,025 6 5	3,728 15 4	3,848 14 5
72	83	1,192 4 0	1,379 4 0	1,511 11 8	1,625 8 3	970 2 0	1,036 11 4
146	234	3,066 0 0	3,717 0 0	3,154 5 0	3,981 11 0	1,431 2 11	1,722 11 0
25	26	668 0 0	661 0 0	820 10 4	817 0 5	476 11 1	442 12 4
28	16	530 12 0	480 4 0	504 4 3	363 7 6	290 5 3	274 14 8
154	157	3,379 8 0	4,587 4 0	2,586 2 9	3,256 6 3	1,364 6 4	1,598 9 10
84	87	1,448 4 0	1,565 4 0	1,228 11 2	1,287 1 9	893 8 11	983 15 5
140	127	3,211 0 0	3,585 12 0	1,889 5 3	2,039 1 9	1,568 12 9	1,611 14 7
302	299	4,625 12 0	5,238 0 0	2,621 7 9	2,860 6 6	1,676 13 11	1,772 4 2
34	32	1,144 0 0	1,007 8 0	1,054 2 0	897 0 3	555 10 7	586 1 7
60	56	783 0 0	930 12 0	819 11 3	870 5 0	726 11 11	769 3 8
48	31	674 4 0	695 0 0	555 13 4	751 13 5	666 5 5	686 2 5
6	10	325 4 0	349 8 0	213 15 6	301 5 3	78 2 5	124 4 8
45	73	1,828 8 0	1,893 0 0	1,574 12 6	1,495 9 1	869 5 1	928 0 6
69	48	2,385 0 0	2,194 0 0	1,774 3 3	2,024 14 0	1,217 10 7	1,288 10 10
37	64	1,176 8 0	1,601 12 0	962 12 0	1,178 8 0	581 12 11	615 3 1
38	29	567 4 0	632 12 0	531 10 6	459 15 0	393 14 9	455 13 6
27	5	411 4 0	362 8 0	574 10 2	427 0 3	431 3 3	389 3 3
1,596	1,720	33,543 0 0	36,845 12 0	28,819 15 8	31,662 8 7	28,118 15 3	29,123 3 10

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	*Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.†			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nagpur ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts .. Under trial .. Civil ...	892 9 15	52 ... 1	944 9 16	930 350 112	80 33 19	1,070 383 131	1,882 359 127	132 33 20	2,014 392 147
Jubbulpore ...	,, ...	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	979 16 5	75	1,054 16 5	894 298 77	99 16 3	993 314 80	1,873 314 80	174 16 3	2,047 330 83
Raipur ...	,, ...	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	660 11 ...	33	693 11 ...	1,095 273 31	156 25 1	1,251 298 32	1,755 284 31	189 25 1	1,944 309 32
Saugor ...	Distril Jail, 1st class.	Convicts .. Under trial... Civil ...	185	20	205	497 221 22	94 22 3	591 243 25	682 221 22	114 22 3	796 243 25
Bhandara ...	,, 2nd class.	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	59 8 2	5 1 ...	64 9 2	391 22 21	48 33 ...	442 258 21	450 2.. ..	53 34 ...	506 267 23
Chanda ...	,, ...	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	82 1 ...	8 2 1	90 3 1	298 130 33	84 4 ...	382 134 33	380 131 33	92 6 1	473 137 34
Wardha ...	,, ...	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	45 12 6	4 1 ...	49 13 6	217 91 52	19 4 1	236 9[illegible] 5[illegible]	262 10[illegible] 5[illegible]	23 6 1	285 108 59
Balaghat ...	,, ...	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	81 1 2	7	91 1 2	227 151 10	2[illegible] 10 1	247 16[illegible] 11	[illegible] 1[illegible] 1[illegible]	27 10 1	336 165 13
Sironcha ...	,, ...	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	5 5 ...	... .	5 5 ...	15 52 1	4	19 52 1	20 37 1	[illegible]4	24 37 1
Damoh ...	,, ...	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	37 3 ...	7	44 3 ...	187 [illegible]19 2	37 18 1	224 167 3	224 152 2	44 18 1	268 [illegible]70 3
Seoni ...	,, ...	Convicts ... Under trial... Civil ...	48 3 ...	11 . ..	59 3 ...	228 155 8	27 13 ...	255 168 8	276 1[illegible] 8	38 1[illegible] ...	314 171 8

Summary

jails and lock-ups of the Central Provinces during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
918	83	1,001	961	49	1,013	899·68	54·07	953·75			
351	33	384	8	...	8	7·74	0·80	8·54			
111	19	130	16	1	17	9·08	1·08	10·16			
									916·50	55·95	972·45
891	107	1,001	979	67	1,046	974·40	69·38	1043·78			
308	15	323	6	1	7	8·38	0·58	8·96			
77	3	80	3	...	3	3·16	0·06	3·22			
									985·94	70·02	1055·96
1,05[illegible]	150	1,202	70[illegible]	39	742	658·52	48·89	707·41			
28[illegible]	21	306	2	1	3	9·60	1·00	10·60			
29	1	30	2	...	2	2·45	0·03	2·46			
									670·55	49·92	720·47
645	9[illegible]	643	137	16	153	173·80	16·27	190 11			
218	21	239	3	1	4	6 01	0·61	6·62			
21	3	24	1	...	1	0·71	0·09	0·80			
									180·5	16·95	197·53
371	44	415	82	9	91	68 31	6 8	75·20			
229	34	263	4	...	4	8·45	2 01	10 46			
21	...	21	2	...	2	1·11	...	1·11			
									77·00	8·87	86·77
[illegible]	79	425	34	13	47	69·35	10 09	79 44			
12[illegible]	6	131	6	1	6	3·87	0 37	4 24			
[illegible]	1	30	4	...	4	3·0	...	3·[illegible]			
									76·52	10·43	86·98
213	21	234	49	2	51	45·87	3·10	48 9			
94	5	99	9	...	9	2·71	0·27	2·98			
56	1	57	2	...	2	4 [illegible]	0·01	4·[illegible]			
									52·[illegible]	3·41	56·04
265	25	290	44	2	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
154	10	164	1	...	1	3·19	0·51	1·[illegible]			
12	1	13	...	...	...	0·45	...	0 [illegible]			
									58·[illegible]	3·[illegible]	62·59
17	3	20	3	1	4	4 88	1·05	[illegible]			
37	...	37	...	...	...	0 [illegible]	...	0 [illegible]			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·20			
									5 51	1·05	6·56
183	38	221	41	6	47	5[illegible]	6 7	15 87			
146	15	161	6	...	6	4·[illegible]	0·71	5· 5			
2	...	2	...	1	1	[illegible]	0·0[illegible]	0·10			
									43·[illegible]	[illegible]	51 10
218	82	245	63	6	69	50 12	[illegible]	[illegible]			
148	13	161	10	...	10	5 20	[illegible]	5 32			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0 [illegible]	..	0 [illegible]			
									55 81	5 [illegible]	[illegible]

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.†			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	*Classes of prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mandla ...	District Jail, 2nd class.	Convicts ...	56	5	61	181	43	224	237	48	285
		Under trial...	...	...	...	87	6	93	87	6	93
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
Chhindwara ...	" ...	Convicts ...	58	2	60	219	30	249	277	32	309
		Under trial...	1	...	1	117	11	128	118	11	129
		Civil ...	5	...	5	37	...	37	42	...	42
Betul ...	" ...	Convicts ...	43	2	45	227	25	252	270	27	297
		Under trial ..	3	...	3	53	2	55	56	2	58
		Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13
Hoshangabad ...	" ...	Convicts ...	99	10	109	402	34	436	501	44	545
		Under trial ..	5	...	5	135	9	144	140	9	149
		Civil ...	2	..	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
Narsinghpur ...	" ...	Convicts ...	78	6	84	313	39	352	391	45	436
		Under trial...	5	1	6	201	10	211	206	11	217
		Civil ...	3	...	3	33	1	34	36	1	37
Nimar ...	" ...	Convicts ...	47	2	49	334	33	367	381	35	416
		Under trial ..	9	2	11	128	9	137	137	11	148
		Civil ...	4	...	4	28	2	30	32	2	34
Sambalpur ...	" ...	Convicts ...	125	18	143	396	47	443	521	65	586
		Under trial...	5	1	6	190	14	204	195	15	210
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	1	16	16	1	17
Bilaspur ...	" ...	Convicts ...	79	16	95	465	73	538	544	89	633
		Under trial...	2	...	2	289	33	322	291	33	324
		Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
	Total ...	Convicts ...	3,661	283	3,944	7,677	992	8,669	11,238	1,275	12,513
		Under trial...	99	8	107	3,278	272	3,550	3,377	280	3,657
		Civil ...	44	2	46	550	33	583	594	35	629
		Grand Total .	3,804	293	4,097	11,405	1,297	12,702	15,209	1,590	16,799

*Whether a Central Prison.

† Column 5 should include the totals of

2.—(Judicial.)

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the close of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
189	41	230	48	7	55	59 42	8·13	67·55			
87	6	93	...	...	...	1·62	0·05	1·67			
6	...	6	2	...	2	0 60	...	0 60			
									61·64	8·18	69·82
234	26	260	43	6	49	69·62	4·95	74·57			
117	11	128	1	...	1	3·22	0·46	3·68			
40	...	40	2	...	2	3 15	...	3·15			
									75·99	5·41	81·40
219	25	244	51	2	53	55·22	4·39	59·61			
55	2	57	1	...	1	1·99	0·24	2·23			
13	...	13	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·54			
									57·75	4·63	62·38
373	34	407	128	10	138	110·45	8 05	118·50			
133	9	142	7	...	7	7·40	0·24	7·64			
22	...	22	2	...	2	0·87	...	0·87			
									118·72	8 29	127·01
305	41	346	86	4	90	80·67	7·28	87·95			
204	11	215	2	...	2	5·76	0·21	5·97			
34	1	35	2	...	2	1·60	0·01	1·61			
									88 03	7 50	95·53
298	30	328	83	5	88	63·28	5·55	68·83			
131	11	142	6	...	6	3·80	0·24	4 04			
32	1	33	...	1	1	1·70	0·09	1·79			
									68·78	5 88	74·66
425	56	481	96	9	105	140·90	14·34	155·24			
194	15	209	1	...	1	5·63	0·34	5·97			
14	1	15	2	...	2	0 98	0·10	1·08			
									147·51	14·78	162·29
462	74	536	82	15	97	98·19	14·85	113·04			
289	33	322	2	...	2	9 27	1·11	10·38			
26	...	26	...	...	...	1·39	...	1·39			
									108·85	15·96	124 81
7,522	1,007	8,529	3,716	268	3,984	3716·58	292·41	4008 99			
3,303	276	3,579	74	4	78	98·81	9·90	108·71			
554	32	586	40	3	43	35·86	1·55	37·41			
									3851·25	303.86	4155·11
11,379	1,315	12,694	3,830	275	4,105	...	...	...			

District Jail or Lock up.
column 4 in Statement Nos. I. XX., XXI.

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

1		3		4		5		6				7			8			
								Received from other jails.							Transferred to other jails.			
								A.		B.					A.		B.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	892	5	563	66	1,455	118	297	11	130	3	1,882	132	2,014	5	.	27	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	979	7	601	80	1,58	155	256	15	37	4	1,873	174	2,047	13	...	27	...
	Total ...	1,871	127	1,164	146	3,03	273	553	26	167	7	3,755	306	4,061	18	...	54	1
3	Raipur ...	660	33	577	142	1,237	175	321	14	197	.	1,755	189	1,944	5	...	119	1
4	Saugor ...	185	20	481	94	666	114	10	...	...	...	682	114	796	81	4	2	...
5	Bhandara ..	59	5	394	48	453	52	...	...	..	...	452	53	506	54	1	6	...
6	Chanda ...	92	8	298	84	380	92	...	...	...	...	380	92	472	86	4	1	1
7	Wardha ...	45	4	217	19	262	23	...	...	..	..	26	23	285	51	2	...	1
8	Balaghat ..	84	7	224	20	308	27	1	..	...	...	309	27	336	54	2	...	...
9	Sironcha ...	5	...	15	4	20	4	...	...	...	...	20	4	24	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	37	7	181	37	218	44	6	...	...	...	224	44	268	30	1	...	1
11	Seoni ...	48	11	223	27	271	38	5	..	...	...	276	38	314	42	1	...	...
12	Mandla ...	56	5	180	43	236	48	...	...	1	...	237	48	285	30	4	1	1
13	Chhindwara ...	58	2	219	30	277	32	...	...	...	..	277	32	309	35	2	1	...
14	Betul ...	43	2	226	25	269	27	1	...	...	...	270	27	297	19	...	1	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	99	10	367	32	466	42	35	2	...	...	501	44	545	42	2	3	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	78	6	311	39	389	45	1	...	1	...	391	45	436	32	2	...	1
17	Nimar ...	47	2	332	33	379	35	2	..	...	...	381	35	416	22	...	3	..
18	Sambalpur ...	125	18	394	47	519	65	2	..	...	...	521	65	586	90	7	...	...
19	Bilaspur ..	79	16	462	73	541	89	3	...	...	...	544	89	633	142	13	2	...
	Total ...	945	103	4,043	561	4,988	664	56	2	2	..	5,046	666	5,712	729	41	18	6
	Grand Total ...	3,661	283	6,165	948	9,926	1,226	946	42	366	7	11,238	1,275	12,513	833	45	193	8

1.—(Judicial)

subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1882.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Released during the year.																									
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						A.		B.																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
22	...	763	79	23	1	1	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	61	2	961	49	899·68	54·07	953·75	1
27	..	778	96	16	..	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	3	...	26	10	979	67	974·40	69·38	1043 78	2
49	..	1,541	175	39	1	1	...	16	1	...	...	1	..	2	...	4	...	87	12	1,943	116	1874·08	123·45	1997·53	
11	...	758	149	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	148	..	703	39	658·52	48·89	707·41	3
36	1	422	93	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	137	16	173·86	16·25	190·11	4
6	1	301	42	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	..	...	2	..	2	...	82	9	68·34	6·86	75·20	5
12	1	244	73	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	84	13	69·35	10·09	79 44	6
11	1	150	17	...	..	1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	49	2	45·87	3·10	48·97	7
11	...	200	22	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	1	...	...	..	...	..	41	2	54·68	3·43	58 11	8
...	...	17	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4·88	1·05	5·93	9
12	2	136	34	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	41	6	39·13	6·72	45·85	10
17	...	150	31	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	1	...	3	..	1	...	63	6	50·12	5·03	55·15	11
6	4	146	32	...	..	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	3	..	48	7	59·42	8·13	67·55	12
8	1	181	23	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	43	6	69 62	4·95	74·57	13
9	..	182	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	.	5	...	51	2	55·22	4·39	59·61	14
26	..	294	31	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	128	10	110 45	8·05	118·50	15
37	1	234	36	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	86	4	80 67	7·28	87·95	16
9	..	262	30	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		...	1	83	5	63·28	5·55	68·83	17
17	4	306	44	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	1	..	96	9	140 90	14·34	155·24	18
12	...	292	61	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	82	15	98·19	14·85	113·04	19
193	15	3,098	504	...	..	3	...	..	...	...	...	3	..	10	...	19	..	40	3	933	97	1010·12	103·82	1113·94	
289	16	5,819	921	40	1	13	...	16	1	...	...	4	...	12	...	24	..	279	15	3,716	268	3716·58	292·41	4008·99	

C.—Prisons

Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	1	2	3												4			
		Religion.														Age			
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B	
		Christians.																	
		A.		B.		C.													
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur	...	...	2	...	4	..	142	7	610	35	...	...	206	7	20	...	825	45
2	Jubbulpore	...	2	...	1	...	1	121	3	699	57	...	...	155	7	11	3	763	43
	Total	...	2	...	3	...	5	263	10	1,309	92	...	...	361	14	31	3	1,588	93
3	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	256	20	...	...	415	18	1	1	546	23
4	Sangor	...	..	...	...	...	...	18	...	101	15	...	...	18	1	4	2	122	14
5	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	76	9	..	...	4	...	...	..	76	9
6	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	25	13	...	...	5	...	2	...	80	12
7	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	45	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	42	2
8	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	23	1	...	..	10	1	...	1	42	1
9	Sironcha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	..	3	...
10	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	27	4	...	...	10	2	1	...	34	5
11	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	32	5	...	...	22	1	3	...	50	6
12	Mandla	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	2	...	...	32	3	...	...	44	7
13	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	23	4	...	...	13	1	..	..	36	4
14	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	2	..	...	29	...	...	...	45	2
15	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	102	6	1	...	5	3	3	...	113	10
16	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	64	4	...	...	14	...	2	..	68	4
17	Nimar	..	...	...	...	4	...	39	...	30	...	...	...	10	5	1	...	76	5
18	Sambalpur	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	84	7	..	..	6	2	4	...	86	8
19	Bilaspur	...	..	...	..	...	...	5	1	75	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	71	12
	Total	...	...	...	...	4	...	125	4	637	75	1	...	166	18	16	1	816	88
	Grand Total	...	2	...	3	...	10	437	15	2,303	202	1	...	960	51	52	7	3,072	218

2.—(Judicial.)

Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, on 31st December 1882.

C		D		5											6			
				Previous occupation.														
				Males.							Females.							
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A	B	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	TOTAL.			Serial Number.
M	F	M	F	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c. &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
106	4	13	...	60	...	104	382	147	87	184	32	1	15	1	964	49	1,013	1
165	15	41	1	56	...	145	399	93	89	197	42	2	23	...	979	67	1,046	2
270	19	54	1	116	...	249	781	240	176	381	74	3	38	1	1,943	116	2,059	
142	15	14	..	39	...	54	483	29	69	29	24	...	15	...	703	39	742	3
11	...	...	...	4	27	27	36	3	...	40	12	2	2	...	137	16	153	4
4	...	2	..	1	...	25	25	1	22	8	8	...	1	...	82	9	91	5
1	1	1	...	...	...	2	18	..	9	5	6	1	6	...	34	13	47	6
7	...	...	...	3	2	2	24	2	14	2	1	...	1	...	49	2	51	7
2	...	...	..	4	10	9	19	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	44	2	46	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	9
4	1	2	...	1	...	22	10	...	7	1	3	..	3	...	41	6	47	10
9	...	1	...	1	...	3	26	1	11	21	5	1	...	...	63	6	69	11
4	...	...	...	4	...	1	39	2	2	...	5	...	2	...	48	7	55	12
7	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	10	2	16	6	..	...	...	43	6	49	13
6	...	...	..	5	..	...	25	1	14	3	2	...	...	2	51	2	53	14
11	...	1	...	1	...	23	72	11	18	3	8	...	1	...	125	10	138	15
16	...	...	...	1	...	30	31	5	2	17	3	...	2	...	86	4	90	16
6	...	...	...	11	...	...	18	6	...	45	3	...	...	...	83	5	88	17
8	1	...	...	7	...	11	69	1	...	8	7	2	7	...	96	9	105	18
10	2	1	...	1	...	6	55	...	...	20	8	...	...	...	82	15	97	19
93	8	8	...	47	12	136	450	40	101	154	67	4	26	...	933	97	1,030	
516	42	76	1	199	39	466	1,750	312	346	604	177	9	81		3,716	268	3,984	

C.—Prisons

Showing the convicts in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces

1	2	3									
		Numbers according to									
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	7	...	27	7	101	2	149	5	207	2
2	Jubbulpore ...	11	...	35	2	66	5	76	9	220	18
	Total ...	18	...	62	9	167	7	225	14	427	21
3	Raipur ...	18	4	27	3	66	2	85	9	151	13
4	Saugor ...	9	5	24	5	55	3	26	1	17	1
5	Bhandara ...	10	1	32	1	30	3	8	2	2	2
6	Chanda ...	6	2	7	10	14	1	5	...	...	...
7	Wardha ...	1	...	15	1	22	1	9	...	2	...
8	Balaghat ...	5	1	22	1	8	...	1	...	2	...
9	Seroncha ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
10	Damoh ...	1	1	10	2	20	3	6	...	4	...
11	Seoni ...	6	2	5	1	26	1	19	1	6	...
12	Mandla ...	1	...	11	1	24	1	6	...	2	...
13	Chhindwara ...	12	1	7	2	10	3	1	...	9	...
14	Betul ...	5	...	3	..	27	1	7	...	4	1
15	Hoshangabad ..	7	2	18	...	39	6	41	2	18	...
16	Narsinghpur ...	4	...	21	2	19	2	18	...	15	...
17	Nimar ...	4	2	13	...	37	2	15	1	9	...
18	Sambalpur ...	3	...	21	4	19	...	31	3	16	2
19	Bilaspur ...	8	..	11	9	52	6	3	...	1	...
	Total ..	75	12	196	40	347	31	175	9	91	5
	Grand Total ...	120	21	309	57	685	43	511	33	686	39

3.—(Judicial.)

on the 31st December 1882, according to the nature and length of sentences.

4												5			
length of sentences.															
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total			
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					Serial Number.
						A.		B.							
						For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
225	10	110	16	32	...	59	1	57	...	...	...	964	49	1,013	1
330	22	180	8	18	...	28	5	15	3	...	...	979	67	1,046	2
555	32	290	24	40	...	87	6	72	3	...	...	1,943	116	2,059	
219	7	79	...	6	1	14	1	37	...	1	...	703	39	742	3
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	137	16	153	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	9	91	5
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	13	47	6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	2	51	7
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	46	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	6	47	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	6	69	11
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	7	55	12
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	43	6	49	13
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	53	14
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	10	138	15
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	4	90	16
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	83	5	88	17
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	96	9	105	18
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	15	97	19
37	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	933	97	1,030	
816	40	375	24	47	1	102	7	112	3	3	...	3,716	268	3,984	

C.—Prisons

Showing the convicts admitted in the Jails and subsidiary

1	2	3			4			
Serial Number	Jails.	Number admitted during the year			Number			
					A Once.		B Twice.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Nagpur	563	66	629	57	6	20	1
2	Jubbulpore	601	80	681	44	4	14	1
	Total ...	1,164	146	1,310	101	10	34	2
3	Raipur	577	142	719	44	5	13	...
4	Saugor	481	94	575	59	2	22	2
5	Bhandara	394	48	442	13	2	3	...
6	Chanda	298	84	382	41	2	7	...
7	Wardha	217	19	236	12	1	5	...
8	Balaghat	224	20	244	18	...	4	...
9	Seroncha	15	4	19	2	2	1	...
10	Damoh	181	37	218	1	4	4	...
11	Seoni	223	27	250	30	2	5	...
12	Mandla	180	43	223	17	...	4	...
13	Chhindwara	219	30	249	19	1	6	1
14	Betul	226	25	251	28	3	2	...
15	Hoshangabad	367	32	399	27	...	17	...
16	Narsinghpur	311	39	350	26	...	8	1
17	Nimar	332	53	365	30	...	6	...
18	Sambalpur	394	47	441	19	4	8	...
19	Bilaspur	462	73	535	33	3	5	...
	Total ...	4,043	561	4,604	326	24	85	2
	Grand Total ...	6,265	943	7,208	530	41	154	6

4.—(Judicial.)

Jails during the year 1882 who had been previously convicted.

previously convicted.					5			6						
C.		D.			Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						
								A.			B.			
More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Serial Number.
23	...	100	7	107	17·76	10·60	17·01	24	3	27	11	...	11	1
17	...	75	5	80	12·48	6·25	11·74	18	9	27	2	2	4	2
40	...	175	12	187	15·08	8·21	14·27	42	12	54	13	2	15	
7	4	64	9	73	11·09	6·34	10·15	8	...	8	...	...	...	3
14	...	95	4	99	19·75	4·25	17·21	6	4	10	...	...	...	4
3	1	19	3	22	4·82	6·25	4·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4	...	53	2	54	17·45	2·38	14·13	10	4	14	3	1	4	6
3	...	20	1	21	9·21	5·25	8·89	1	1	2	...	...	...	7
4	...	26	...	26	11·60	...	10·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	3	2	5	20·00	25·00	26·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	15	4	19	8·28	10·81	8·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
9	...	44	2	46	19·73	7·40	18·40	3	...	3	...	1	1	11
7	...	28	...	28	15·55	...	12·56	1	...	1	...	...	...	12
9	...	34	2	36	15·52	6·66	14·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1	1	31	4	35	14·60	16·00	13·94	3	2	5	...	...	...	14
10	...	54	...	54	14·71	...	13·53	5	...	5	...	...	...	15
13	...	47	1	48	15·11	2·56	13·71	7	...	7	...	...	...	16
5	...	41	...	41	12·35	...	12·24	2	...	2	...	...	...	17
2	...	29	4	33	7·86	8·51	7·46	6	...	6	...	...	...	18
8	1	46	4	50	9·96	5·48	9·35	1	1	2	...	...	...	19
73	3	489	29	518	12·09	5·17	11·25	39	8	47	3	2	5	
139	7	823	54	877	13·13	5·72	12·15	90	24	114	16	4	20	

C.—Prisons

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them

1	2	3		4		5					
						Breaches of Jail rules.					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	899·68	54·07	...	...	31	...	568	...	114	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	974·40	69·38	8	...	123	7	579	4	398	26
	Total ..	1,874·08	123·45	8	...	154	7	1,147	4	512	27
3	Raipur ..	658·52	48·89	1	1	13	...	289	43	27	...
4	Saugor ...	173·86	16·25	1	1	27	...	51	...	81	...
5	Bhandara ...	68·34	6 86	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...
6	Chanda ...	69·35	10·09	...	...	4	...	19	...	16	8
7	Wardha ...	45·87	3·10	2	...	2	...	18	...	1	...
8	Balaghat ...	54·68	3·43	...	...	4	...	26	4	22	3
9	Seroncha ...	4·98	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	Damoh ...	39·13	6·72	1	..	...	...	23	...	21	6
11	Seoni ...	50·12	5·05	2	...	9	...	9	1	9	5
12	Mandla ...	59 12	8·13	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
13	Chhindwara ...	69 62	4·95	...	...	...	...	11	2	10	...
14	Betul ...	55 27	4·39	2	...	1	...	26	...	2	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	110·45	8·05	...	...	6	...	52	12	47	...
16	Narsinghpur ...	80·67	7·28	2	...	...	..	24	...	9	...
17	Nimar ...	63·28	5·55	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
18	Sambalpur ...	140·90	14·34	2	...	36	...	61	11	45	8
19	Bilaspur ...	98·19	14 85	...	...	1	...	21	...	1	4
	Total ..	1,010·12	103·82	11	...	60	...	298	30	191	29
	Grand Total ...	3,716·58	292·41	21	2	254	7	1,785	77	811	56

6.—(Judicial.)

in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1882.

6													
Punishments inflicted.													
A.		B.—By Jail officers.									C.	Ratio of column C. to column 3.	Serial Number.
		a.		b.		c.		d.	e.				
By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
1	...	2	1	202	...	50	...	244	214	...	714	74·86	1
8	...	32	1	141	22	103	...	116	708	14	1,145	109·69	2
9	...	34	2	343	22	153	...	360	922	14	1,859	93·06	
1	1	...	...	...	43	222	...	104	3	...	374	52·57	3
1	1	33	...	1	...	1	...	16	108	...	161	85·21	4
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	7·97	5
...	...	22	8	1	...	...	...	12	4	...	47	59·16	6
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	23	46·96	7
4	...	2	...	29	4	1	3	9	7	...	59	101·53	8
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	16·86	9
1	...	...	...	3	4	28	2	13	...	...	51	111·23	10
2	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	35	63·45	11
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	7·40	12
...	...	...	...	9	2	1	...	11	...	...	23	30·84	13
2	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	20	...	...	31	52·04	14
...	...	9	2	32	10	11	...	38	15	...	117	98·73	15
2	...	2	...	28	...	3	...	...	...	...	35	39·79	16
...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	11·62	17
2	...	...	...	100	10	15	3	13	8	...	151	97·26	18
...	..	...	...	22	4	...	...	1	...	...	27	23·89	19
17	...	62	16	237	35	61	4	143	40	...	619	64·66	
23	2	129	18	581	100	437	8	623	1,073	14	3,013	75·15	

Criminal offences committed should be noted on the back of this return.

Showing the state of Education of the convicts imprisoned in and released

1	2	3		4						5	
				Of those in column 3 there were							
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	563	66	536	66	1	...	26	...	809·68	54·07
2	Jubbulpore ...	601	80	527	80	30		44	...	974·40	69·38
	Total ...	1,164	146	1,063	146	31	...	70	...	1874·08	123·45
3	Raipur ...	677	142	562	142	2	...	13	...	658·52	48·89
4	Saugor ...	481	94	433	93	39	1	9	...	173·86	16·25
5	Bhandara ...	394	48	392	48	2	...	...	...	68·34	6·80
6	Chanda ...	298	84	288	84	5	...	5	...	69·35	10·09
7	Wardha ...	217	19	211	19	4	...	2	.	45·87	3·10
8	Balaghat ...	224	20	210	20	3	...	11	...	54 68	3·43
9	Seroncha ...	15	4	14	4	1	...	...	...	4·88	1·05
10	Damoh ...	161	37	168	37	5	...	8	...	39·13	6·72
11	Seoni ...	223	27	209	27	7	..	7	...	50·12	5·03
12	Mandla ...	180	43	176	43	4	...	...	...	59·42	8·13
13	Chhindwara ...	219	30	208	30	4	...	7	...	69·62	4·95
14	Betul ...	226	25	212	25	10	...	4	...	55·22	4·89
15	Hoshangabad ...	367	32	338	32	24	...	5	...	110·45	8·05
16	Narsinghpur ...	311	39	278	39	17	.	16	...	80·67	7·28
17	Nimar ...	332	33	331	33	...	...	1	...	63 28	5·55
18	Sambalpur ...	394	47	390	47	4	...	..	...	140·90	14·34
19	Bilaspur ...	462	73	456	73	8	...	3	...	98·19	14·85
	Total ...	4,043	561	3,881	561	93	.	69	...	1010·19	103·82
	Grand Total ...	5,265	943	5,939	942	165	1	161	...	8716·68	292·41

7.—(Judicial.)

from the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, for the year 1882.

6		7		8						9						Serial Number.
Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail.						
				Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12·91	...	15	2	6	2	7	...	2	...	5	2	6	...	4	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
12·91	...	15	2	6	2	7	...	2	...	5	2	6	...	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	9
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
12·91	...	15	2	6	2	7	...	2	...	5	2	6	...	4	..	

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails the cost of building new Jails, of

1	2	3				4		5		6
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.
							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur	953·75	8·54	10·16	972·45	16,176	16 12 11	20,541	21 2 0	4,119
2	Jubbulpore	1043·78	8·96	3·22	1055·96	23,481	22 5 0	11,985	11 5 7	6,261
	Total	1997·53	17·50	13·38	2028·41	39,657	19 10 10	32,526	16 0 6	10,380
3	Raipur	707·41	10·60	2·46	720·47	7,077	9 13 8	8,801	12 3 5	1,548
4	Saugor	190·11	6·62	0·80	197·53	2,588	13 2 2	3,856	19 9 2	1,128
5	Bhandara	75·20	10·46	1·11	86·77	689	8 9 8	1,447	16 10 9	1,111
6	Chanda	79·44	4·24	3·30	86·98	1,486	17 13 0	2,708	31 3 7	660
7	Wardha	48·97	2·98	4·09	56·04	748	14 6 4	1,925	34 5 7	576
8	Balaghat	58·11	4·03	0·45	62·59	710	11 6 3	1,359	21 11 4	834
9	Seroncha	5·93	0·23	0·20	6·36	118	19 2 5	408	64 2 4	...
10	Damoh	45·65	5·15	0·10	51·10	586	11 7 10	2,318	45 5 9	576
11	Seoni	55·15	5·32	0·49	60·96	630	10 6 4	2,379	39 0 5	760
12	Mandla	67·55	1·67	0·60	69·82	1,054	15 3 8	1,882	26 15 3	584
13	Chhindwara	74·57	3·68	3·15	81·40	766	9 12 7	1,863	22 14 3	730
14	Betul	59·61	2·23	0·54	62·38	1,080	17 7 5	1,875	30 0 11	816
15	Hoshangabad	118·50	7·64	0·87	127·01	2,020	16 0 2	2,600	21 1 7	819
16	Narsinghpur	87·95	5·97	1·61	95·53	1,429	15 3 5	1,917	20 1 8	807
17	Nimar	68·83	4·04	1·79	74·66	1,400	19 3 4	2,145	28 11 8	672
18	Sambalpur	155·24	5·97	1·08	162·29	2,220	13 12 2	2,701	16 10 3	720
19	Bilaspur	113·04	10·38	1·39	124·81	442	3 9 3	1,882	15 1 3	477
	Total	1,113·94	73·99	20·77	1208·40	15,378	12 15 10	29,489	24 6 5	10,140
	Grand Total	4,008·99	108·71	37·41	4155·11	64,700	15 11 4	74,672	17 15 6	23,196

and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1882, excluding additions, alterations or repairs.

	7			8		9		10	11	
guard.	Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
4 3 9	2,570	2 10 4	44 0 3	4,755	4 14 3	3,420	3 8 3	51,581	53 0 8	1
5 14 10	926	0 14 1	37 4 5	3,382	3 8 5	3,892	3 10 10	49,927	47 4 6	2
5 1 10	3,496	1 11 6	.....	8,137	4 0 1	7,312	3 9 8	1,01,508	50 0 8	
2 2 5	1,392	1 15 6	27 4 0	2,440	3 3 11	1,833	3 6 2	23,091	32 0 9	3
5 11 7	422	2 2 3	53 15 5	2,054	10 6 4	1,022	5 2 9	11,070	56 0 8	4
12 12 10	114	1 5 0	175 6 2	369	4 4 0	286	3 4 8	4,016	46 4 1	5
7 9 9	104	1 3 11	28 2 11	172	2 2 8	365	4 3 4	5,495	63 5 9	6
10 4 5	83	1 7 8	102 7 6	213	3 12 9	416	7 6 9	3,961	70 10 10	7
18 4 7	41	0 10 5	22 2 7	268	4 4 6	430	6 10 8	3,640	58 2 6	8
.....	58	9 1 10	828 9 1	49	7 11 3	65	10 3 2	698	109 12 0	9
11 4 4	76	1 8 0	67 13 9	42	0 13 2	305	5 15 1	3,903	76 6 0	10
12 7 6	56	0 14 8	16 13 1	...	.....	315	5 2 8	4,140	67 14 7	11
8 5 9	59	0 13 6	131 1 9	303	4 5 5	197	2 10 10	4,069	58 4 8	12
8 15 5	28	0 5 6	18 4 9	296	8 10 2	276	3 4 3	3,959	48 12 0	13
13 1 3	52	0 13 4	26 0 0	241	3 13 9	375	6 0 2	4,439	71 3 0	14
6 7 2	80	0 10 1	30 6 8	504	3 15 5	937	7 6 0	7,040	55 6 10	15
8 7 1	51	0 8 6	43 9 5	46	0 7 10	251	2 10 0	4,501	47 1 10	16
9 0 0	15	0 3 2	41 10 6	344	4 9 8	509	6 13 0	5,085	68 1 8	17
4 6 11	456	2 12 11	73 3 1	768	4 11 8	1,083	6 10 9	7,948	48 15 7	18
3 13 2	28	0 3 7	12 6 3	70	0 9 11	250	2 0 0	3,149	25 3 8	19
8 6 3	1,301	1 1 2	38 0 3	3,685	3 0 9	6,050	5 0 1	66,043	54 10 5	
5 9 4	6,611	1 9 5	39 0 11	16,316	3 14 9	16,217	3 14 5	01,7 212	48 8 8	

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

1	2		3			5		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospitals and other observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	1,028	102	1,130	899·68	54·07	953·75
		Under trial	20	...	20	7·74	0·80	8·54
		Civil prisoners	18	...	18	9·08	1·08	10·16
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,120	88	1,208	974·40	69·38	1043·78
		Under trial	16	...	16	8·38	0·58	8·96
		Civil prisoners	16	...	16	3·16	0·06	3·22
3	Raipur	Convicts	774	45	819	658·52	48·89	707·41
		Under trial	22	...	22	9·60	1·00	10·60
		Civil prisoners	26	...	26	2·43	0·03	2·46
4	Saugor	Convicts	215	32	247	173·86	16·25	190·11
		Under trial	21	...	21	6·01	0·61	6·62
		Civil prisoners	21	...	21	0·71	0·09	0·80
5	Bhandara	Convicts	57	12	69	68·34	6·86	75·20
		Under trial	11	...	11	8·45	2·01	10·46
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1·11	...	1·11
6	Chanda	Convicts	76	9	85	69·35	10·09	79·44
		Under trial	...	...	...	3·87	0·37	4·24
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	3·30	..	3·30
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	45·87	3·10	48·97
		Under trial	...	...	...	2·71	0·27	2·98
		Civil prisoners	8	...	8	4·05	0·04	4·09
8	Balaghat	Convicts	54	9	63	54·68	3·43	58·11
		Under trial	9	...	9	3·49	0·54	4·03
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	0·45	...	0·45
9	Sironcha	Convicts	36	6	42	4·88	1·05	5·93
		Under trial	11	...	11	0·23	...	0·23
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·20	..	0·20
10	Damoh	Convicts	76	16	92	39·13	6·72	45·85
		Under trial	15	...	15	4·44	0·71	5·15
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	0·05	0·05	0·10
11	Seoni	Convicts	114	16	130	50·12	5·03	55·15
		Under trial	18	...	18	5·20	0·12	5·32
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·49	...	0·49
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	59·42	8·13	67·55
		Under trial	8	...	8	1·62	0·05	1·67
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·69	...	0·69
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	108	12	120	69·62	4·95	74·57
		Under trial	14	...	14	3·22	0·46	3·68
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	3·15	...	3·15
14	Betul	Convicts	113	17	130	55·22	4·39	59·61
		Under trial	17	..	17	1·99	0·24	2·23
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·54	...	0·54
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	142	20	162	110·45	8·05	118·50
		Under trial	9	...	9	7·40	0·24	7·64
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	0·87	...	0·87
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	90	16	106	80·67	7·28	87·95
		Under trial	8	...	8	5·76	0·21	5·97
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	1·60	0·01	1·61
17	Nimar	Convicts	85	16	101	63·28	5·55	68·83
		Under trial	18	..	18	3·80	0·24	4·04
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	1·70	0·09	1·79
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	93	12	105	140·90	14·31	155·24
		Under trial	6	...	6	5·63	0·34	5·97
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	0·99	0·10	1·08
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	72	16	88	98·19	14·85	113·04
		Under trial	...	...	...	9·27	1·11	10·38
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1·39	...	1·39
	Total	Convicts	4,367	460	4,827	3716·58	292·41	4008·99
		Under trial	223	...	223	98·81	9·90	108·71
		Civil prisoners	159	...	159	35·86	1·55	37·41

Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1882.

5			6			7			8			9			10			
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1,000	49	1,049	1,267	55	1,322	56·57	1·73	58·30	61	2	63	3	...	3	33	...	33	
10	...	10	5	1	6	0·04	0·05	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
1,015	67	1,082	460	52	512	23·67	2·16	24·83	26	10	36	4	2	6	8	2	10	
7	2	9	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	2
4	...	4	2	...	2	0 04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
783	51	834	924	37	961	49·04	2·04	51·08	148	...	148	2	...	2	102	..	102	
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
186	19	205	284	34	318	7·04	0·78	7 82	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	
18	2	20	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	4
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
114	5	119	21	...	21	0·65	...	0·65	2	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	
8	3	11	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96	17	113	94	10	104	2·95	0·34	3·29	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	3	18	5	...	5	0·40	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59	6	65	22	...	22	0·81	...	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	2	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
83	8	91	43	1	44	1·38	0·26	1·64	...	1	1	..	1	1	...	..	..	
5	...	5	...	1	1	...	0 21	0·21	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	2	10	3	...	3	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	10	70	15	4	19	0·92	0·14	1·06	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
11	2	13	1	1	2	0·04	0·02	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	9	84	132	9	141	3 04	0·29	3·33	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
77	11	88	13	...	13	0·45	...	0·45	5	..	5	1	...	1	2	..	2	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73	10	83	42	3	45	1·46	00·5	1·51	5	..	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
16	3	19	2	...	2	0·02	...	0 02	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
70	6	76	48	4	52	1·88	0·12	2·00	2	...	2	1	..	1	1	...	1	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
138	8	146	91	...	91	2·58	...	2 58	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
23	1	24	3	...	3	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
4	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
91	11	102	32	6	38	0·80	0·25	1 05	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	2	15	5	1	6	0·12	...	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	8	92	14	...	14	0·36	...	0·36	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	17
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
165	25	190	127	14	141	5·60	0·62	6·22	10	1	11	1	1	2	5	...	...	5
15	0	19	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
186	25	163	97	7	104	1·84	0·36	2·20	10	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
20	6	86	2	1	2	0·04	0·02	0·06	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
6	..	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
4,215	347	4,662	3,729	236	3,965	160·11	9·14	169·25	279	15	294	14	4	18	160	8	169	
217	33	250	26	6	32	0·73	0 30	1·03	1	..	1	.	.	...	.	.	...	
83	4	87	2	.	2	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	..	..	.	...	.	..	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.		11			Ratio A.		
			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	...	...	...	140·83	101·72	138·61
		Under trial	...	...	...	64 60	125·00	70·26
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	...	..	...	47·22	74·95	49·05
		Under trial	...	...	...	11·93	..	11·16
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	63·29	...	62·11
3	Raipur	Convicts	...	1	...	1	140·37	75·68	135·85
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	...	...	...	163·34	209·23	167·27
		Under trial	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	...	...	...	30·73	...	27·92
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	135·55	99·10	130·92
		Under trial	...	...	...	137 74	...	125·31
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	...	...	...	47·96	...	44·92
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	...	...	...	78·65	29·15	75·71
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	185·18	24·81
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Seroncha	Convicts	...	..	...	61·17	...	60 59
		Under trial	...	...	...	434·78	...	434·78
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	...	...	...	38·33	59 52	41·44
		Under trial	...	...	...	22·52	140·84	33·83
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	...	3	...	3	263 36	178·92	255·66
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	...	...	...	21·87	...	19·24
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	..	...	...	60·33	60·60	60·34
		Under trial	...	...	...	62·01	...	54·08
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	...	...	...	86 92	91·11	87 23
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	..	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	...	...	...	82·39	...	76 79
		Under trial	...	...	...	40·54	...	29 26
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	..
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	...	...	...	89·66	82·34	48·26
		Under trial	...	...	...	86·80	476·19	100·50
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	...	...	...	22·12	...	20 34
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	..	...	...	90·13	97·62	90·82
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	...	3	..	3	98·79	47·14	92·06
		Under trial	..	1	...	1	21·57	90·09	28 90
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	...	7	...	7	100·33	80·70	98·99
		Under trial	...	1	...	1	26·31	60·60	29·52
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	5·57	...	5·34

12

per cent of average strength.

B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
6·29	3·20	6·11	...	...	...	6·78	3·70	6·61	6·78	3·70	6·61	
0·52	6·25	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2·32	3·11	2·38	...	...	...	1·91	2·65	3·45	2·65	14·27	3·45	
0·12	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
1·27	...	1·24	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
7·45	4·17	7·22	0·15	...	0·14	22·32	...	20·78	22·47	...	20·92	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4·05	4·80	4·11	...	...	...	2·30	...	2·10	2·30	...	2·10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0·95	...	0·86	...	...	...	2·92	...	2 66	2·92	...	2·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
4·25	3·37	4·14	...	...	...	1·44	...	1 26	1·44	...	1·26	
11·02	...	10·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1·76	...	1·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2·52	7·58	2·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29·15	1·72	
...	38·88	5·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1·43	...	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2·35	2 03	2·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	2·18	
0·90	2·82	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6·06	5·76	6·04	5·93	...	5·44	...	...	...	5·98	...	5·44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0·75	...	0·66	...	...	...	8·41	...	7·40	8·41	...	7·40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2·09	1·01	2·02	...	...	...	7·18	...	6·70	7·18	...	6·70	
0·06	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3·40	2·73	3·35	...	...	...	3·71	...	3·35	3·71	...	3·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2·33	...	2 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0·67	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0·99	3 43	1·19	...	...	...	...	13·73	1·13	...	13·73	1·13	
2·08	..	2·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0·56	...	0·52	...	...	...	1·58	...	1·45	1·58	...	1·45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3·97	4·32	4·00	...	...	...	7·09	6·67	7·08	7·09	6·97	7·08	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0·87	2·42	1·95	3·05	...	2·65	7·18	...	6·19	10·13	...	8·84	
0·43	1·80	0·68	10·79	...	9·63	...	...	...	10·79	...	9·63	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4·30	3·12	4·22	0·18	...	0·17	7·32	5·12	7·16	7·50	0·17	7·33	
0·73	3·03	0·94	1·01	...	0·92	...	...	...	1·01	...	0·92	
0·11	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	

Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the

1	2	3											
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Nagpur	...	...	211	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	39	10
2	Jubbulpore	..	...	200	...	29	6	1	...	...	...	11	5
	Total ...	...	...	411	1	33	8	1	...	1	..	50	15
3	Raipur	...	...	192	...	5	2	1	1	2	2	83	20
4	Saugor	...	...	80	...	3	1	..	...	1	...	2	...
5	Bhandara	...	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
6	Chanda	..	...	29	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
7	Wardha	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	3	...
8	Balaghat	...	...	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...
9	Seronoha	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	..	...	40	...	1	...	5	3	..	..	3	...
12	Mandla	...	...	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	..	...	5	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
14	Betul	..	...	9	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
15	Hoshangabad	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	1	...
16	Narsinghpur	...	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
17	Nimar	...	.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	...	...	43	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
19	Bilaspur	...	...	18	...	...	..	3	3	...	...	4	3
	Total ...	...	...	226	2	14	4	8	6	...	...	24	4
	Grand Total ..	...	...	909	3	55	15	10	7	4	2	159	39

15.—(Vital)

Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1882.

G.		H.		I.		K.		4 Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent of average strength from								Serial Number.
Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and Boils.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
49	8	342	30	1	...	134	...	22·12	0·10	0·42	0·21	...	..	35·86	3·14	1
20	4	126	10	5	1	21	1	19·16	...	2·78	0·57	0·09	...	12·07	0·96	2
69	12	468	40	6	1	155	1	20·87	0·05	1·65	0·40	0·05	...	23·42	2·00	
16	4	215	82	...	...	151	13	27 14	...	0·71	0·28	0·14	0·14	30·39	11·59	3
2	1	24	1	...	...	110	...	42·08	...	1·57	0·52	...	...	12·62	0·52	4
...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	3·99	...	1·33	...	...	...	.	...	5
1	1	31	...	...	...	3	...	36·51	...	3·77	...	...	...	39·02	...	6
...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	6·12	..	...	...	...	...	8·16	...	7
..	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	61·95	1·72	...	...	...	...	1·72	...	8
...	..	2	...	...	...	..	...	16·86	..	...	...	...	...	33·72	...	9
..	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	10·90	2·18	..	...	...	...	8·72	...	10
...	...	28	.	...	...	13	...	72·53	...	1·81	...	9·06	5·41	50 77	...	11
1	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2·96	1·48	...	..	5·92	2·96	12
7	2	8	2	1	...	3	...	10·72	...	1·34		...	...	10·72	2·68	14
2	...	3	1	1	...	14	...	15·09	..	3·85	1·67	...	...	5·03	1·67	14
9	...	21	...	...	...	7	..	16·03	..	0·84	..	...	...	17·72	..	15
2	...	12	1	...	...	3	..	7·95	...	..	...	...	...	13·64	1·13	16
2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	5·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	11
5	...	41	5	1	1	11	.	27·69	...	1·93	1·29	..	...	26·41	3 22	18
1	...	54	5	...	...	2	...	15·92	...	...	...	2·65	2·65	47·77	4·42	19
30	4	213	16	4	1	71	...	20·28	0·17	1·25	0·34	0·71	0·53	19·12	1·43	
117	21	920	139	10	2	487	14	22·67	0·07	1·37	0·37	0·24	0·17	22 94	2·46	

C.—Prisons

Showing the state of health of the prisoners admitted into, and

Serial Number.	Jails.	State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	State of health of column 4 on admission.			State of health of column 4 on release.			State of weight of column 4 prisoners on admission.			
												Who gained weight during imprisonment.		Who lost weight.	
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Number.	lbs.	Number.	lbs.
1	Nagpur ...	792	201	19	1,094	890	188	16	756	137	9	551	82	258	98
2	Jubbulpore ...	615	300	80	1,066	696	273	97	925	114	27	673	105	120	107
	Total ...	1,407	501	99	2,160	1,586	461	113	1,681	251	36	1,224	...	378	...
3	Raipur ...	787	177	53	1,078	944	108	26	958	92	28	520	98	400	106
4	Saugor ...	757	56	5	671	623	45	3	614	54	3	419	230	101	236
5	Bhandara ..	686	12	2	484	470	12	2	484	...	..	261	96	91	95
6	Chanda ..	483	30	3	391	373	14	4	379	8	4	211	92	160	103
7	Wardha ...	299	12	20	223	149	57	17	182	29	12	131	101	81	104
8	Balaghat ..	356	23	29	329	285	2	2	286	2	1	203	99	56	90
9	Seroncha ...	50	1	..	35	34	1	..	34	1	..	25	103	10	104
10	Damoh ...	277	85	23	262	196	49	17	224	31	7	194	102	68	109
11	Seoni ...	378	31	9	264	229	28	7	246	15	3	164	99	100	105
12	Mandla ...	307	5	4	229	222	4	3	229	...	.	103	100	23	85
13	Chhindwara ...	350	9	18	267	247	13	7	266	...	1	186	100	30	106
14	Betul ...	271	18	17	248	231	4	8	236	2	5	85	101	60	109
15	Hoshungabad ..	419	108	16	419	265	111	43	387	32	...	338	105	81	112
16	Narsinghpur ...	471	43	47	396	336	37	23	379	11	6	223	96	47	86
17	Nimar ...	380	67	55	379	286	54	39	344	25	10	181	202	60	212
18	Sambalpur ...	640	2	3	482	472	8	2	481	...	1	322	99	107	101
19	Bilaspur ...	844	3	10	520	514	2	4	519	...	1	160	98	141	104
	Total ...	6,211	449	256	4,923	4,309	396	178	4,676	156	51	2,786	...	1,124	...
	Grand Total ...	9,162	1,183	413	8,832	7,462	1,010	320	7,929	553	118	4,949	...	2,003	...

C.—Prisons

Showing the working of the mark

discharged from the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1882

8				9			10
State of weight of column 4 prisoners on release.				State of health on admission into jail of those who died during the year.			
Who gained weight during imprisonment.		Who lost weight.					Remarks.
Number.	lbs.	Number.	lbs.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
551	89	258	92	42	12	9	93 prisoners neither gained nor lost. 192 under-trials were not weighed.
673	112	120	103	17	10	9	
1,224	...	378	...	59	22	18	
520	113	400	98	63	28	57	140 prisoners neither gained nor lost. 18 under trial prisoners having been directly released from Magistrates' Court house were not weighed.
419	242	101	224	1	1	2	23 under-trials neither gained nor lost weight. 9 females were not weighed.
							N. B.—109 convicts including 4 males (who died) and females who were not weighed on release have not therefore been accounted for in columns 7 and 8 of this Statement.
260	101	94	92	1	1	...	32 under trial and 66 females who not were weighed have not been accounted for in columns 7 and 8. 32 prisoners neither gained nor lost in weight, 32 under trial prisoners released direct from Court house and who did not come to the jail.
211	95	160	99	1	...	...	8 convicts neither gained nor lost. 12 under-trials neither gained nor lost.
131	105	84	101	..	...	...	
203	102	56	97	...	...	1	30 prisoners neither gained nor lost in weight. 40 under trial prisoners not weighed on release.
25	105	10	100	...	...	...	
194	104	68	106	..	...	1	
164	102	100	101	3	...	...	
108	109	93	83	2	...	3	36 convicts and 27 under trial prisoners neither gained nor lost in weight ; females were not weighed.
186	112	80	104	...	5	...	Under trial prisoners were not weighed regularly, hence they have not been shown in columns 7 and 8.
85	109	60	106	1	...	1	98 prisoners neither gained nor lost in weight.
338	110	81	108	..	...	...	
225	103	47	82	1	...	...	126 neither gained nor lost in weight,
181	216	60	195	...	..	1	
322	103	107	98	9	...	2	53 prisoners could not be weighed on account of the machine being out of order at the time when these prisoners came in and discharged from the jail.
160	103	141	99	9	1	1	61 convict females and 155 under trial prisoners who were not weighed on release have not been accounted for in columns 7 and 8. 1 under trial prisoner died from cholera during the year.
2,786	..	1,124	..	27	7	10	
4,949		2,003	...	150	58	87	

21.—(Under Trial.)

system during the year 1882, is blank.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Per									
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					Died, escaped or transferred before trial	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	
					By Police see mouth.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.*																		
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 471,	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	62	1	69	...	...	40	3	...	3	74	...	4	16	53	9	..
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	6	...	7	...	...	4	...	..	...	10	...	1	1	8	3	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	102	1	100	...	...	76	2	1	3	91	...	7	10	79	1	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	5	..	46	4	1	36	88	...	88	295	80	..	38	418	91	...
6	143, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	22	...	23	...	...	19	2	...	2	30	...	...	6	26	3	...
		Total ..	244	2	245	4	1	175	95	1	96	503	80	12	71	584	107	..
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																		
8		Murder by thugs ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		„ by dacoits .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
10		„ by robbers	18	...	19	...	...	4	1	...	1	27	...	7	9	12	1	5
		„ by poison for sake of robbery	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	...	2	...	..	..
11	302, 303, 396	Murder by poison from other motives	6	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	..	6	...	...	1	3	...	2
		other murders from motives connected with women	18	...	18	...	...	10	10	...	10	27	..	...	6	23	4	7
12		other murders from other motives ...	61	1	70	...	...	21	13	..	13	83	...	2	27	50	6	12
13	307	Attempts at murder	16	..	17	...	..	7	3	...	3	11	...	1	5	7	...	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	11	..	22	...	..	14	1	...	1	38	...	1	13	26	4	7
14A	304A	causing death by rash or negligent act ...	4	..	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	4	1	
15	376	Rape ...	67	3	94	2	..	27	1	..	1	58	...	1	2	36	6	
16	377	Unnatural offences .	23	..	28	...	...	12	...	..	...	26	...		6	19	4	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	29	..	37	...	...	15	...	...	...	28	..	...	9	19	2	..

lice 1.

detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1882.

ABLE CRIME.

ons.						Property.						Cases.						
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in these cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	No. of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	No. of cases expunged.	No. of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	No. of cases of attempt and abetments.	Persons discharged or acquitted in expunged cases.	Cases of other districts disposed of in the Province.
		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.													
		In custody of Police.	On bail.															
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	1	..	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	6	...	...	5	...
5	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1
78	...	1	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	87	4	12	3	5	6
327	..	7	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	10	11	...	19	...
23	..	..	.	..		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	..	1	..
177	..	9	...	3		.	...	...	...	...	...	1	219	21	29	3	30	7
	..	..	.	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	..	.	..		1	1	21	19	20	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6	..	...	..	..		17	8	1,442	631	1,43-	631	...	16	...	..	...	...	
...	..	...	..	..		1	...	16	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	..	2	..			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	..	.	...
12	..	..	...	1		1	...	14	...	1	...	..	13	...	...	3	...	...
31	..	..	...	3		1	2	113	145	115	147	...	54	5	...	...	2	2
7	..	2	..	1		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13	2	1	...	1	...
14	..	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	...	1	8	1
3	...	...	...	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	2	...
29	..	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	40	3	1	13	1
16	...	1	..	.		...	...	...	..	...	...	..	20	5	...	...	2	...
17	..	.	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9	1	...	8	...

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Per									
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial	
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	305, 306, 309.	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	196	4	232	...	...	148	...	..	...	204	...	1	37	165	16	...
19	329, 331, 333.	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
20	325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	162	2	173	...	...	118	11	...	11	268	16	1	57	225	30	6
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	7	...	16	..	...	4	1	...	1	9	...	...	4	5	1	...
22	327, 330, 332.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	13	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	..	15	...	...	4	11	3	...
23	343 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	107	1	115	...	...	67	1	...	1	118	...	...	19	97	14	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	12	..	17	...	...	8	..	...	..	19	...	1	6	11	3	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	..	8	2	...	...
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	239	4	256	1	...	111	3	...	3	244	3	...	55	192	23	...
29	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	4	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...
		Total ...	906	13	1,157	4	..	583	45	2	47	1,218	19	22	295	919	116	46
		Class III—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.																
30	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ..	Dacoity ...	6	1	17	...	...	5	5	...	5	34	...	6	15	18	5	...
		Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

lice 1.—(Continued.)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1882

sons.						Property.						Cases.						
Finally convicted (including persons to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	*Number of cases included in columns 6, 7, and 8 in which arrests were made.*	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Number of cases of attempt and abetments.	Persons discharged or acquitted in expunged cases.	Cases of other districts disposed of in the Province.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
149	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	38	5	8	21	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
189	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	12	4	...	16	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	90	...	90	...	...	8	9	...	...	4	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	4	...	...	...
83	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	11	4	...	6	...
8	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	1	...	6	1
2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	48	34	...	25	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...
756	1	14	1	18	15	22	11	1,687	795	1,687	795	...	870	200	58	13	123	7
18	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	936	554	936	554	...	12	5	...	...	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Number arrested.								Per	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial	
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
32	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	..
		Robbery with hurt. By other means	14	...	17	...	...	3	3	...	3	11	..	5	3	5	2	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery. In dwelling house	11	1	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	8	3	...
		Robbery. On the highway between sunset and sunrise	6	1	14	...	...	11	...	...	...	16	...	1	7	8	4	...
		Robbery. Other robberies	21	...	40	2	...	34	1	...	1	30	...	1	8	21	5	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and coguate offences...	221	3	252	1	...	1,145	44	4	48	106	...	...	32	70	23	...
35	454, 455, 457, 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	3,701	48	3,824	...	...	25	...	...	...	1,877	2	37	291	1,541	130	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	51	...	53	1	...	2	...	...	2	72	...	...	9	61	24	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	..	...	27	2	..	2	51	...	...	12	40	12	...
37½	428, 429, ...	Malicious offences...	68	...	77	...	...	1,255	57	4	61	2,208	2	50	381	1,773	208	..
		Total ...	4,102	54	4,813	4	...											
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	31	...	28	...	...	19	...	...	...	32	...	...	1	31	7	.
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	124	...	84	8	...	29	3	...	3	79	1	...	17	66	24	...
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	28	...	31	...	...	16	...	...	...	25	3	...	1	27	5	..
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour.	4	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...
42	323 ...	Hurt ...	1,177	10	830	31	...	572	12	...	12	1,044	50	2	133	959	122	..
		Total ...	1,364	10	971	40	...	639	15	...	15	1,183	55	2	153	1,086	158	

lice 1.—(Continued.)

detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1882.

sons.						Property.						Cases.						
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	No. of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	No. of cases expunged.	No. of cases taken up direct by the Magis. trate.	No. of cases of attempt and abetments.	Persons discharged or acquitted in expunged cases.	Cases of other districts disposed of in the Province.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	..	...	...	...	...	3	2	299	222	299	222	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	14	5	396	564	396	564	...	7	1	...	...	...	2
5	..	...	..	...	...	9	2	398	63	398	63	...	5	4	...	...	3	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	342	40	342	40	...	6	6	...	...	8	1
16	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	807	152	307	152	...	15	20	...	1	5	1
47	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	35	6	3	10	...
1,411	...	28	...	28	2	3,072	1,515	1,93,055	48,354	1,92,180	47,882	157	1,433	228	20	382	66	24
67	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	4	...	6	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...					
28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	16	7	...	8	...
1,565	...	36	..	29	2	3,129	1,543	1,95,733	49,949	1,94,858	49,427	157	1,634	322	37	386	108	33
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	8	...	...	..
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	26	58	...	8	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	3	...
3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..
887	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	372	9	831	..	30	...
928	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	768	101	897	...	40	...

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested. Received by transfer.	Number arrested. Total.	Number arrested. Within the year. By Police.	Number arrested. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Per
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	17	16	17	18	19	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																	
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking ...	367	4	337	...	...	185	3	..	3	260	...	..	47	212	18	..	
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of Cattle...	806	25	995	...	...	551	18	14	32	1,030	1	79	119	844	61	...	
		{ Ordinary..	10,104	96	10,932		12	8,929	117	7	124	6,685	9	53	955	5,658	586	...	
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	262	5	237		1	104	2	...	2	163	3	5	23	134	20	...	
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	358	11	396	...	...	275	2	...	2	498	2	8	89	405	62	2	
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass ...	923	2	738		17	310	11	...	11	667	3	2	128	542	109	...	
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking close receptable ...	19	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	1	..	
		Total ..	12,839	143	13,700		30	5,355	153	21	174	9,257	18	147	1,363	7,795	857	2	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
48	311, 400, 401,	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves .	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	40	...	..	19	22	...	...	
49	Chapter XIX D. P. ...	Vagrancy and bad character ..	188	...	227	...	...	183	10	...	10	239	...	1	37	203	20	...	
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	5	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	86	...	88	...	...	71	28	...	28	569	...	...	70	508	40	...	
52		Excise Laws ...	936	1	894		1	680	7	...	7	1,141	6	8	145	999	123	...	
53		Railways Laws ...	39	...	19	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	
54		Salt & Custom Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55		Stage Carriage Act..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56		Stamp Act ...	37	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861,	Public and local nuisances ...	1,622	...	1,644		1	1,500	2	...	2	1,838	...	...	84	1,749	92	...	
58	And any other municipal or local laws ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	1,1[illegible]	1	461	...	...	383	7	...	7	582	...	...	37	551	43	...	
		Total ...	4,1[illegible]	2	3,339		2	2,839	55	...	55	4,432	6	4	392	4,055	318	...	
		Grand Total ...	74,6[illegible]	227	23,725		84	10,846	420	28	44	18,801	180	237	2,655	16,212	1,764	42	

lice 1.—(Continued).

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1882.

sons.						Property.						Cases.						
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c. after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in column 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Number of cases of attempt and abetments.	Persons discharged or acquitted in expunged cases.	Cases of other districts disposed of in the Province.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
194	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	243	34	14	10	15	...
783	...	11	1	9	...	764	725	21,535	23,417	21,441	23,417	5	76	92	18	2	44	95
5,072	...	51	...	51	...	9,838	5,255	1,42,982	52,032	1,42,546	51,963	268	4,974	1,085	110	144	434	37
114	...	2	...	4	...	198	107	5,886	2,399	5,876	2,399	2	143	32	59	...	13	...
339	...	1	...	1	...	3	22	6	729	6	729	...	893	28	6	...	32	5
433	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	43	172	340	2	81	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	26	9	26	9	5	4	1	...	...	1	...
6,936	...	73	2	69	...	10,809	6,112	1,70,435	78,586	1,69,895	78,517	286	6,893	1,444	547	158	620	137
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
183	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	39	...	...	39	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
468	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	3	1	...	9	...
876	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	60	103	...	53	1
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
1,657	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	65	42	...	77	
508	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	20	758	...	16	...
8,737	...	9	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,258	187	957	...	194	1
14,399	1	141	32	135	17	13,960	7,666	3,67,865	1,29,330	3,66,440	1,28,739	1,011	13,631	2,275	2 549	660	1 11	185

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in property during

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
1	2	3	4
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.*		
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	3
1	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...
2	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by masters of ship ...	...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213. 215, 227, 288 ...	Offences against public justice ...	65
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	11
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	24
6	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .	1
7	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	13
8	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	22
		Total ...	139
	CLASS II —*Serious offences against the person.*		
10	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...
11	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...
		Total ..	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*		
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	31
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against person.*		
13	323 ...	Hurt ...	...
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ...	...
15	352, 355, 359 ...	Criminal force ...	57
		Total ...	57
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*		
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	21
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	101
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c ...	16
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	20
		Total ...	161
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
20	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	13
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	2
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	13
24	504, 506, to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	5
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	32
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters XXIII, XXIV and XXII., C. P. C. ...	...
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Public ..	360
		Total ...	417
		Grand Total ...	805

lice 1.—(Continued).

— the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen
the year 1882.

ABLE CRIME.

Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
5	6	7	8	9
5	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
75	16	59	...	...
15	5	10	...	...
31	8	23	...	...
3	2	1	...	...
20	1	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
74	...	74	...	...
223	36	187	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
47	16	31	1	1
...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...
125	56	69	...	...
125	56	69	...	...
28	4	24	805	639
136	25	111	429	361
16	4	12	31	31
26	4	22	2	2
206	37	169	1,267	1,033
17	11	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	...	...
24	2	22	...	...
5	3	2	...	...
72	11	61	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
443	71	372	...	...
564	100	464	...	...
1,105	245	920	1,268	1,034

Comparative Statement of cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.).		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*				
1A	115, 117, to 119 ...	Substantive abetments	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	55	69	76	78
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	3	7	...	67
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	99	100	92	96
5	143 to 153, 157, 156 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	60	51	88	90
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	30	23	83	86
		Total	247	250	87	88
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		„ dacoits	...	1	...	...
10		„ robbers	17	19	100	50
11		„ poison ... { For sake of robbery ...	...	1	...	...
		{ From other motives ...	2	6	100	100
12		Other murders ... { From motives connected with women...	27	18	70	77
		{ From other motives ...	61	70	68	67
13	307	Attempts at murder	22	17	62	87
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	31	22	72	87
14½	304 A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	2	7	100	75
15	376	Rape	123	96	58	75
16	377	Unnatural offences	37	28	70	80
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	37	37	76	71
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	195	233	84	88
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	2	100	100
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	188	173	95	87
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	16	75	80
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	10	10	71	75
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	137	115	84	88
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	19	17	78	75
25	340, to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	8	7	50	100
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	4	100	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	232	257	81	82
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	12	5	100	100
		Total	1,206	1,101	84	88

lice 2.

result of Police operations, for the year 1882.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer, and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1881.	1882.	1881	1882	1881.	1882	1881.	1882.	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	74	2	3	78	77	46	53	46	57	78	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	10	...	...	3	10	1	8	..	50	.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	94	6	3	103	97	85	79	78	80	95	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
439	375	...	88	439	463	283	418	60	71	93	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	30	1	2	33	32	27	26	67	72	81	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
647	583	9	96	656	679	442	584	61	70	91	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	20	...	19	...	95
30	27	3	1	33	28	17	12	39	21	76	50	606	1,442	196	631	32	44
..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
4	6	...	..	4	6	4	3	75	17	75	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	27	1	10	32	37	14	23	37	32	86	52	...	14	...	145	60	Excess
79	83	20	13	99	96	60	50	29	32	48	63	15	115	9			
23	14	6	3	29	17	21	7	38	41	52	100	10	...	16	...	100	...
52	38	3	1	55	39	40	25	45	36	62	56	..	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	...	...	2	8	1	4	50	87	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	58	...	1	59	59	25	36	30	49	72	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	26	...	...	27	26	20	19	59	58	80	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	28	1	...	36	28	24	16	58	61	87	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	204	...	...	148	204	112	165	69	73	91	90	...	...	..	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	4	4	2	4	50	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	284	6	11	240	295	204	225	72	64	85	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	9	1	1	8	10	5	5	37	40	60	50	...	90	...	...	...	...
13	15	2	...	15	15	9	11	60	53	100	73	..	...	...	...	...	...
120	118	3	1	123	119	92	97	70	70	95	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	19	...	..	34	19	12	11	29	42	83	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	10	1	...	10	10	1	2	10	20	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	247	2	3	299	250	202	192	56	68	82	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	4	1	..	20	4	16	3	70	75	87	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,229	1,237	50	47	1,279	1,284	883	919	56	59	81	82	639	1,697	221	795	84	47

Comparative Statement of Cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1881	1882	1881	1882
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	24	17	100	82
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	100	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs..	1	3	100	100
		{ By other means	23	17	83	75
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { In dwelling houses	20	16	...	60
		{ On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	19	14	67	17
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	{ Other robberies	40	42	89	92
35	154, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	253	253	84	61
36	449, to 452 ...	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3,891	3,824	90	92
37	412, 413 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	83	54	82	78
37½	428, 429	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	5	...	100	...
		Malicious offences	78	77	80	77
		Total ...	4,438	4,317	8[illegible]	90
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	36	28	97	90
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	166	92	73	74
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	67	31	81	89
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour	5	4	67	75
41½	323 ...	Hurt	1,065	861	89	91
		Total ...	1,339	1,011	88	90
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	403	387	81	89
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { Of cattle	1,046	995	87	94
44	406 t 408 ...	{ Ordinary	11,743	10,944	88	89
45	111, 414 ..	Criminal breach of trust... ...	308	238	83	86
46	147, 418 ...	Receiving stolen property	403	396	83	84
47	461, 462 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	1,194	755	82	84
		Breaking close receptacle	5	15	...	100
		Total ...	15,102	13,730	87	89

lice 2.—(Continued.)

result of Police operations, for the year 1882.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
8	9	9	A	9	B	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
63	34	1	5	64	39	27	18	37	33	89	72	17,174	936	3,379	554	19	59
6	...	...	..	6	...	6	...	100	...	100	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	100	50	100	100	22	299	22	222	100	74
21	11	1	3	22	14	11	5	45	21	91	60	2,939	396	476	564	16	Excess
8	9	..	...	3	9	...	8	...	55	...	62	390	398	28	63	7	16
30	16	1	..	21	16	19	8	61	25	68	50	1,602	342	512	40	32	12
34	30	...	...	34	30	20	21	35	53	60	76	633	307	116	152	18	50
91	106	1	1	92	107	52	79	49	44	86	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,752	1,879	40	48	1,792	1.927	1,427	1,541	73	73	92	92	1,99,312	1,93,055	61,883	48,354	31	25
80	72	2	...	82	72	59	61	61	51	85	61	43	...	28	...	65	...
14	...	..	2	14	2	1	...	7	...	100	...	...	...	73	...	...	..
60	51	3	2	63	53	49	40	65	53	85	70	55	...	25	...	46	...
2,145	2,210	49	61	2,194	2,271	1,672	1,773	69	69	90	88	2,22,671	1,95,633	66,541	49,949	29	26
56	32	...	...	56	32	55	31	82	75	84	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	80	5	3	211	83	173	66	62	51	76	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	28	1	...	49	28	40	27	69	79	85	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	1	...	6	4	5	3	67	75	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,286	1,094	24	12	1,310	1,106	1,006	959	76	76	91	87	.	...	...	...	...	...
1,601	1,238	31	15	1,632	1,253	1,379	1,086	75	74	88	85	..	..	...	...	...	...
280	260	3	3	283	263	214	212	67	74	89	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,031	1,031	31	32	1,062	1,063	819	844	71	74	92	94	28,902	21,595	22,201	28,417	93	Excess
6,878	6,644	143	124	7,021	6,768	5,793	5,658	74	75	90	90	1,51,772	1,42,982	62,722	52,038	41	36
219	166	4	2	223	168	174	134	67	68	86	85	8,171	5,886	4,646	2,399	58	41
495	500	14	2	509	502	411	403	68	68	84	86	1	6	659	729	...	Excess
1,087	670	16	11	1,103	681	859	542	65	64	83	80	...	26	...	9	14	35
...	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	25	...	50	7	...	1	...	...	...
9,990	9,275	211	174	10,201	9,449	8,270	7,795	72	73	89	89	1,83,953	1,70,435	90,329	78,686	49	46

Comparative Statement of Cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1881	1882	1881	1882
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS VI.— *Other offences not specified above.*				
48	311, 400, 401					
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C. ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves...	6	2	67	50
50	295 to 297 ...	Vagrancy and bad character	250	227	84	91
51	...	Offences against religion	15	4	92	100
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	85	88	95	92
53		Excise Laws ...	1,149	895	88	88
54		Railway Laws ...	27	19	100	100
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...
56		Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...
		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,052	1,645	96	95
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	493	461	97	92
		Total ...	4,077	3,341	93	92
		Grand Total ...	26,439	23,810	89	90.

lice 2.—(Continued.)

result of Police operations, for the year 1882.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1881	1882	1882	1881	1882
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
26	40	...	1	26	41	11	22	23	54	55	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
260	239	11	10	271	249	210	203	68	73	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	5	..	...	24	5	23	5	91	100	96	100	...	..	...	...	...	...
506	569	...	28	506	597	471	508	83	78	89	92	...	..	...	...	...	...
1,443	1,147	34	7	1,476	1,154	1,216	999	75	76	89	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	18	...	...	31	18	30	18	93	100	96	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,208	1,838	13	2	2,221	1,840	2,142	1,749	89	90	93	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
702	582	10	7	712	589	646	551	87	86	96	92	...		...	...	...	...
5,199	4,438	68	55	5,267	4,493	4,779	4,055	83	83	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,811	18,981	418	448	21,229	19,429	17,435	16,312	79	74	89	89	4,07,163	3,67,865	1,56,991	1,29,230	38	35

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land ...	...	4	3	1	25	9	9	2	7	...	16
Dacoity on water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) with murder ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
(*b*) without murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes *viz*:—											
Kidnapping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Cattle theft ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

lice 3.

Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes for the year 1882.

Comparative Return.

Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	9	1	3	9	1	3	2	680	..	899	585	...	436	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and

PART

Additional Police collected for the protection of

Districts.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor ...	Ramjhiria ...	1 day.	1,500	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Pulhar ...	1 „	15,000	3	7	3	7	...	...	...	...
	Rangir ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhakota ...	20 „	40,000	3	16	3	16	...	...	...	...
	Garpehra ...	4 „	12,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Dhanusjeegot Rehli...	10 „	1,00,000	6	20	6	20	1	12	...	56
Damoh ...	Bandukpur ...	8 „	20,000	4	20	4	20	...	...	...	...
	Gysabad ...	6 „	1,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chopra ...	1 week.	1,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Pundwa ...	1 „	5,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore...	Tiwaraghat ...	3 days.	81,105	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...
	Bheraghat ...	7 „	1,76,076	...	...	8	40	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	Hirdeynugur ...	20 „	1,100	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...
	Purwa ...	15 „	7,000	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...
	Madpuri ...	22 „	9,000	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	Chapara ...	1 month.	5,800	2	12	2	6	...	...	...	...
	Mundara ...	1 week.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	Singaji ...	8 days.	35,000	...	...	6	27	...	...	...	...
	Utkar Mandhata ...	15 „	35,000	...	...	5	22	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur.	Jurmun ...	14 „	67,557	16	83	*11	†50	...	...	...	...
	Burchha ...	7 „	12,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Sunkal ...	5 „	25,000	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad...	Bindrabun ...	1 week.	10,000	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	Malajpur ...	1 month.	20,000	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...
	Salbardi ...	12 days.	9,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara. ...		...	...	...	...	...	Nil.		...	...	...
Nagpur ...		...	...	...	...	...	Nil.		...	...	...
Wardha ...	Potti ...	1 month.	10,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Shesti ...	15 days.	6,000	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
	Deolwara ...	1 month.	30,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Chimur ...	21 days.	44,108	3	20	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Markundi ...	23 „	26,481	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Vithal Rukmai ...	8 „	1,700	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chanda (Mahankali)..	1 month	3,09,825	1	6	5	25	...	...	...	...
	Marha ...	15 days.	875	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	Partabgarh ...	5 „	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Sukri ...	15 „	1,500	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Rampaili ...	1 month.	50,000	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...
	Gaemukh ...	15 days.	16,000	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...		...	...	...	...	...	Nil.		...	...	...
Raipur ...	Rajim ...	1 month.	21,000	4	16	3	12	...	...	...	...
	Kalari ...	1 day.	6,000	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Mahadeo Ghat ...	„	26,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...		...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...		...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...

lice 4.

property, or quartered as a punitive measure for the year 1882.

I. Protection of persons and property.								PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.							Strength of additional Police.					Remarks.
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.			Recovered.			Number of cases.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional Police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	
13	14	15			16			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	0	1	0	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dispersed on account of the appearance of cholera.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	0	3	0	0	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cholera having appeared assembly dispersed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	2	7	8	0	2	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	4	At Garachat.
1	1	18	1	0	18	1	0	1	1	4	459	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	125	...		At Belkhara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	14	0	1	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	2	10	8	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	111	6	0	1	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	* † 6 officers and 34 men detached from other districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	6	14	0	6	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	257	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	10	74	14	0	82	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	3	0	0	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	..	...	..	...	.	.	.	2	1	...	...	...	
		...	..		...	..		..						

Sub Inspector

Showing strength, cost, distribu

No.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police.								
		Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Railway Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment Police, paid from other than Imperial revenues.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs 100 and upwards (1.)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1.)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Boy Orderlies.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					90	...	...	...	...	...
1	Inspector General ...	1	...	3	64	14	569	6	6	85
2	Saugor ...	...	1	1	104	7	309	4	...	...
3	Damoh ...	...	2	2	52	14	364	6	8	20
4	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	1	46	5	247	4	...	...
5	Mandla ...	...	1	1	68	8	257	4	...	...
6	Seoni ...	...	1	2	55	9	344	4	...	...
7	Nimar ...	...	1	1	82	5	294	4	...	...
8	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	3	53	10	444	4	1	6
9	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	2	53	5	276	4	...	...
10	Betul ...	...	1	...	141	5	325	4	...	...
11	Chhindwara ...	...	2	5	69	40	803	12	2	3
12	Nagpur ...	...	1	2	91	12	348	4	...	...
13	Wardha ...	...	1	...	63	14	505	6	...	...
14	Chanda ...	...	1	1	39	7	360	4	...	...
15	Bhandara ...	...	1	...	76	5	186	2	...	...
16	Balaghat ...	...	1	2	48	13	424	6	...	...
17	Raipur ...	...	1	2	56	8	260	4	...	...
18	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	...	10	294	4	...	...
19	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Travelling allowance									
	Clothing for District, Excise and Municipal Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arms and Accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Petty construction and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Extra Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Payment from Remount Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	20	28	1,250	191	6,808	86	15	63
	G. I. P. Railway Police ...	...	6	3	14	...	125	...	...	...
	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Police ...	...	...	1	8	...	63	...	...	...
	Holkar and Scindia Neemuch State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
	Bhopal State Railway Police.	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	26	32	1,275	191	7,004	86	15	63

lice 5.

tion and employment of Police of the Central Provinces for 1882.

Cost of Police.								
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 11) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Columns 3) (2).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes Columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13 and 14.	Average pay of	
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
34,293	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	7,200	...	2,256	23,652	47,340	4,812		
...	6,000	...	1,956	14,068	24,262	2,520		
...	18,684	...	1,980	26,804	45,420	4,872		
...	6,000	...	1,956	10,716	18,888	1,824		
...	8,400	...	1,956	11,448	19,632	2,580		
...	7,200	...	2,136	16,068	31,452	3,132		
...	7,200	...	2,136	12,000	22,404	2,016		
...	8,400	...	2,136	20,664	34,164	3,612		
...	8,400	...	1,956	12,300	21,564	1,920	21-12-0	6-1-4
...	6,000	...	1,956	11,592	25,248	2,268		
...	14,400	...	2,136	38,520	61,380	9,612		
...	7,200	...	2,016	14,604	27,660	3,540		
...	7,800	...	2,136	21,264	38,676	4,488		
...	6,000	...	2,136	13,440	28,176	2,520		
...	12,000	...	1,956	8,340	14,688	1,740		
...	13,000	...	2,136	18,156	33,612	4,320		
...	6,000	...	1,956	12,612	20,700	2,928		
...	6,000	...	2,136	10,896	23,460	2,844		
...	...	20,000	1,000	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34,,292	1,54,284	20,000	38,032	2,96,604	5,38,716	61,548		
...	3,600	...	...	10,332	12,000	4,260	...	8
...	...	...	...	2,496	6,048	660	...	8
...	...	...	...	144	336	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	864	884	360	...	8
34,292	1,57,884	20,000	38,032	3,10,440	5,57,484	66,828	...	...

Showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment

No.	District.	Cost of Police.—(Contd.)				Distribution.			
		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In dis			
						Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lockups and Treasuries or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
						Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Inspector General ...	4,492	38,784	38,784		...	...	...	...
2	Saugor ...	3,370	88,630	84,862	...	2	19	14	36
3	Damoh ...	2,264	51,020	51,020	3,766	...	...	4	24
4	Jubbulpore ...	4,904	1,02,164	99,586	...	...	...	6	28
5	Mandla ...	1,978	41,362	41,362	2,628	...	...	3	13
6	Seoni ...	2,664	46,680	46,680	..	1	6	1	9
7	Nimar ...	5,272	65,260	65,260	...	1	6	2	8
8	Narsinghpur ...	2,538	48,294	48,294	...	...	...	4	19
9	Hoshangabad ...	3,910	72,886	71,950	...	1	8	1	7
10	Betul ...	1,872	48,012	48,012	936	1	9	6	43
11	Chhindwara ...	2,000	49,164	49,164	...	1	9	2	10
12	Nagpur ...	6,974	1,38,022	1,32,590	...	4	45	17	86
13	Wardha ...	2,928	57,948	57,948	432	1	6	1	6
14	Chanda ...	3,328	76,992	76,992	...	1	9	4	23
15	Bhandara ...	2,608	54,880	54,880	...	1	8	4	18
16	Balaghat ...	1,674	40,398	40,398	...	1	6	2	8
17	Raipur ...	2,804	78,028	78,028	...	...	...	4	15
18	Bilaspur ...	2,028	46,224	46,224	...	1	6	2	18
19	Sambalpur ...	1,872	47,208	47,208	...	...	...	2	16
	Travelling allowance ...	...	21,000	21,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Clothing for District, Excise and Municipal Police ..	41,675	41,675	41,282	458	...	...	...	...
	Arms and Accoutrements...	6,500	6,500	6,500	...	...	...	...	...
	Petty construction and repairs ...	40,000	40,000	40,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	12,91,121			...	...	...	...
	Extra Police ...	...	7,000	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
	Payment from Remount Fund ...	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,47,645	13,03,121	12,82,904	20,217	16	127	79	487
	G. I. P. Railway Police...	1,628	31,820	7,888	23,982	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Police ...	426	9,630	9,630	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Scindia Nemuch State Railway Police ...	30	510	510	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhopal State Railway Police	80	1,688	1,688	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,49,759	13,46,719	13,02,570	44,149	16	127	79	487

lice 5.—(Concluded).

of the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1882.

of Force.						Proportion of Police Officers and Men.					
tricts.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of districts exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns.
Officers.	Men.										
28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	383	118	41	4,005	5,64,950	5·53	7·1	...	780	880	449·
55	233	19	...	2,795	3,12,957	7·24	7·7	0 6	811	814	789·
37	455	130	26	3,918	6,87,233	5·46	6·80	0·19	957	1036·77	577·26
49	235	9	...	4.719	3,01,760	15·22	15·71	...	973	1,002	525·
44	238	20	...	3 053	3,34,733	9·63	9·84	4·	1,056	1085·40	510·15
63	320	66	3	3,340	2,31,341	7·80	9·3	9·3	541	521	679·
51	264	22	...	1,916	3,65,173	5·32	6·	4·	1,014	1,024	454·
80	434	69	14	4,422	4,88,787	8 3	8 4	6·	887	87·9	5·31
46	221	13	...	3,309	3,04,905	9·70	11·8	1·	894	73·5	939·
45	289	32	...	3,916	3,72,899	10·9	10·2	24·	961	968	572·
80	493	254	118	3,786	6,97,356	3·76	5·10	10·	693	699	512·
66	313	51	...	2,392	3,87,221	5 49	5·9	...	888	809	5 9·3
86	467	27	...	10,786	6,49,146	17·48	21·6	2·	1,052	1,241·3	1,006·6
53	294	43	...	3,922	6,83,779	9·	9·1	3·	1,568	1,246	726·
35	161	11	..	3,141	3,40,554	13·48	14 21	...	1,462	135·3	...
74	418	52	...	11,885	14,05,171	22·77	26·4	...	2,602	2,659	479·
51	253	...	...	7,798	10,17,327	24·14	23·	1·	3,150	3,033	40·
55	290	...	...	4,407	6,93,499	12·7	12·	...	1,900	1,877	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,083	5,764	946	202	83,516	98,38,791	9·87	11·23	5·36	1,163	1066·13	550 68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,083	5,764	946	202	83,516	98,38,791	9·87	11 23	5·36	1,163	1066·13	550 68

RETURN showing enquipment, discipline, and general internal management

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.		
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saugor	102	627	320	243	159
Damoh	66	320	166	33	182
Jubbulpore	117	620	133	37	562
Mandla	54	256	132	13	160
Seoni	49	271	135	19	166
Nimar	85	404	137	27	323
Narsinghpur	58	320	157	17	196
Hoshangabad	95	522	238	32	342
Betul	56	285	134	16	187
Chhindwara	54	334	132	18	237
Nagpur	163	934	316	70	699
Wardha	75	379	119	27	274
Chanda	93	524	299	36	282
Bhandara	70	434	184	20	260
Balaghat	40	193	97	5	130
Raipur	81	441	204	34	278
Bilaspur	54	281	140	23	168
Sambalpur	58	305	167	21	174
Total ...	1,370	7,440	3,240	691	4,779

lice 6.

of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces, for the year 1882.

Punishments.										
Punishment by their own Departmental Officers.										
Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of fines.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs. a. p.
...	2	12	...	15	10	...	11	27	23	24 8 0
1	6	6	3	13	...	...	10	20	29	23 0 9
1	6	16	...	20	6	...	4	37	16	22 6 0
1	7	9	17	11	2	1	17	22	43	90 8 10
...	3	3	2	3	1	...	7	6	13	26 8 0
...	9	11	31	14	12	1	34	26	86	44 10 7
...	...	...	...	18	1	...	6	18	7	.....
1	5	...	...	3	...	...	9	4	14	.....
...	3	5	14	...	...	...	2	5	19	39 9 10
...	7	...	7	2	1	...	16	2	31	4 1 4
...	7	12	2	14	8	3	3	29	20	91 10 9
1	...	3	...	7	...	...	6	11	6	3 12 0
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	.....
...	3	11	2	5	3	1	17	17	25	57 5 9
1	2	14	1	6	3	...	...	21	6	54 0 0
1	14	21	1	8	1	2	40	32	56	73 0 0
...	5	24	5	7	2	3	26	34	38	67 11 7
1	16	12	5	9	...	2	12	24	33	35 8 0
10	96	159	90	155	50	18	220	337	456	658 4 8

RETURN showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the

District.	Punishments.—Contd.								Rewards	
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. Penal Code.		Other offences.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Saugor	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	39	78
Damoh	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	23	21
Jubbulpore	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	98	36
Mandla	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	6	58	8
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	4
Nimar	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	48	6
Narsingbpur	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	38	3
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	1	19	...
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	22	2
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	14
Nagpur	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	6	55	7
Wardha	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	36
Chanda	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	75
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	46	10
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	8	22	...
Raipur	...	10	1	1	...	...	3	3	28	29
Bilaspur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	4
Sambalpur	..	5	...	...	...	...	1	9	28	...
Total ...	2	28	1	6	1	1	12	79	666	333

lice 6.—(Concluded).

Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1882.

Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.									
Number of Police who can read and write:		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years's service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
100	471	...	24	51	361	306	7	1	7	2	12	...	17	25·	2·33	6·86
56	101	...	18	40	163	175	8	2	3	7	...	3	7	39·37	1·81	10·10
90	68	4	35	99	382	249	10	...	17	7	5	2	18	50·47	2·44	7·19
49	79	2	169	48	182	75	8	4	9	8	2	...	6	62	1·94	20 97
44	55	...	35	63	103	152	7	7	11	3	14	1	12	100·	3·75	6·25
67	141	...	25	80	220	188	5	2	35	9	22	...	8	76·94	1·64	22·90
56	113	...	55	45	150	172	3	2	10	...	2	1	6	6·	1·59	6·61
92	355	2	227	38	176	398	5	2	7	6	7	...	10	16·7	1·62	2·92
56	77	...	28	50	113	177	8	1	8	3	...	...	15	39·4	4·40	7·4
45	58	...	42	25	193	162	8	...	7	7	1	...	9	56·5	2·32	8·51
163	489	...	290	117	111	885	14	3	19	7	3	7	15	35·	1·37	4·47
57	128	...	...	50	273	168	10	3	11	1	18	4	4	22·3	0·88	3·74
92	264	...	50	30	409	208	3	5	2	3	7	...	10	40·68	1·62	0·49
84	93	10	182	84	267	189	...	..	9	3	6	1	5	44·17	1·1	8·50
29	50	2	55	29	162	37	8	3	...	3	...	3	6	45·	2·57	11·58
78	120	...	129	33	305	170	5	...	11	15	...	4	7	43·7	1·34	19·96
46	80	8	197	52	152	127	10	1	4	5	12	2	10	64·	2·98	21·79
42	131	15	107	56	184	109	6	1	10	17	12	...	2	58·	0·55	15·75
1,216	2,773	43	1,663	940	3,905	3,947	125	37	180	106	123	28	167	45·72	1·00	9·0

D. -

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed

District.	Race.										Religion									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.			Officers.									
													Hindus.							
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	District or Assistant District Superintendents, Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Mahantis.	Seikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	97	618	3	34	36	8	...	2	8	2	...	7
Damoh ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	62	316	2	28	17	6	...	...	5	...	1	5
Jubbulpore ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	110	619	5	42	33	10	...	...	10	...	4	11
Mandla ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	248	2	22	19	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
Seoni ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	45	271	2	13	13	5	...	4	4	...	1	5
Mimar ...	...	1	2	2	...	...	..	...	74	384	5	24	25	15	...	...	2	2	1	5
Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	309	2	22	20	4	...	...	5	...	1	
Hoshangabad ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	89	518	6	44	18	12	...	...	6	1	4	
Betul ...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	54	283	2	18	20	3	...	...	7	2	1	
Chhindwara ...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	328	2	21	17	1	...	...	5	3	...	5
Nagpur ...	1	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	154	929	9	52	46	9	...	-	...	17	1	28
Wardha ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	72	365	3	32	29	4	...	1	...	9	...	7
Chanda ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	90	523	5	30	21	12	...	2	3	7	2	13
Bhandara ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	66	419	2	28	18	12	...	2	2	1	1	2
Balaghat ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	193	2	15	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	16
Raipur ...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	76	428	2	33	13	13	-	...	2	9	1	5
Bilaspur ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	277	2	15	17	6	...	...	10	1	...	3
Sambalpur ...	--	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	56	287	2	5	4	7	27	...	...	...	...	11
Total ...	3	14	11	6	1	15	6	1	1,293	7,315	58	468	370	131	27	12	72	54	19	138

lice 7.

in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1882.

er caste.

Men.														
Other Religion.				Hindus.										Grand Total of officers and men.
Parsees.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Seikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other castes.	Urias.	Mahantis.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	239	147	77	...	6	22	...	7	120	...	...	718
...	...	...	131	78	27	...	...	12	8	7	53	...	...	380
...	...	...	236	182	78	...	...	36	4	7	76	...	...	734
...	...	...	62	69	30	...	...	14	21	...	52	...	...	300
...	...	...	69	83	28	...	4	22	4	8	53	...	...	318
...	...	2	94	130	68	...	...	30	...	6	54	...	...	463
...	...	...	92	72	37	...	...	17	6	4	81	...	...	367
...	...	...	182	146	70	...	2	22	...	4	92	...	...	618
...	...	1	70	76	24	...	...	2	29	19	62	...	...	349
...	...	...	113	78	35	..	...	12	11	25	54	...	...	323
1	...	4	323	277	61	...	...	31	13	108	112	...	...	1,093
...	...	...	105	56	58	...	...	11	3	33	99	...	...	440
...	...	4	213	55	47	...	3	18	27	32	124	...	...	617
...	...	...	162	89	49	...	..	10	...	24	85	...	...	487
...	...	1	40	22	32	1	1	3	12	2	79	...	...	233
...	...	...	142	74	70	...	...	23	6	65	48	...	...	508
...	...	...	74	111	21	...	...	4	4	13	50	...	...	331
...	...	...	23	13	15	...	...	29	16	...	122	29	40	345
1	...	12	2,870	1,758	827	1	16	318	164	364	1,416	29	40	8,605

E.—Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of force at the end of year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp followers and non-combatants.	Commissioned European Officer.	Commissioned Native Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
Europeans. Cavalry	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery	161	18	..	1	1	14	10	154	1 Battery ...	6	6	...	26	122	170	4,520	...	505	235	80	90,426
Infantry	1,822	287	..	15	15	38	176	1,880	2 Battalions & 1 Co....	..	59	...	154	1,667	173	7,098	...	592	199	74	9,44,475
Total	1,983	305	..	16	16	52	186	2,034	1 Batt. 2 Batns. & 1 C.	6	65	...	180	1,789	343	6,860	...	579	201	77	1,034,901
Natives. Cavalry	856	62	.	2	2	14	29	873	2 Regiments ...	...	18	24	103	728	520	9,387	1,411	354	253	62	4,89,547
Sappers	125	...	...	1	1	1	..	123	1 Company ...	...	1	2	6	114	6	5,709	780	331	132	112	25,040
Artillery	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	3,864	460	..	52	52	146	34	4,097	6½ Regiments ..	...	55	86	444	3,512	417	9,847	1,193	249	113	104	12,00,112
Total	4,850	522		55	55	16	63	5,093	8½ Regts. 1 Co. ..	...	74	112	553	4,354	943	9,677	1,232	262	137	81	17,14,699
Grand Total	6,833	827		71	71	213	249	7,127	1 Batt. 2 Batns. & 1 Co. 8½ Regts. & 1 Co. ...	6	139	112	733	6,143	1,286	8,359	1,232	340	156	80	27,49,600

E.—Military 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1882.

	Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c, on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps, or Company, not on duty.	On furlough.			
Europeans.	Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	1	..	13	145	...	...	...	29	336	...	3	558	10
	Infantry.	...	3	2	57	795	10	76	...	34	237	84	15	864	198
Natives.	Cavalry	...	2	...	75	351	....	...	...	77	231	57	7	225	92
	Sappers	...	1	...	11	107	...	...	...	88	45	3	2	35	...
	Artillery	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantary	2 Regts. & 2 Cos.	8	56	77	723	44	79	212	69	276	37	36	1,095	142

E--Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1882.

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average.					General physiognomy and characteristic of each race and caste.
		Age.		Height.		Weight.	
		Ys.	ms.	Ft.	ins.	lbs.	
According to religion.	Mohammandans	32	6	5	6	124	
	Hindus	29	10	5	6	126	
	Seikhs	35	8	5	7½	129	
	Christians	28	6	5	7¼	121	
	Parsis	...		...		...	
	Others	27	4	5	6½	127	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	33	1	5	7	126	
	Punjabees	35	3	5	7¾	126	
	Afghans	29	0	5	6¾	128	
	Beloochees	...		...		...	
	From Western Himalayas	...		...		...	
	„ Eastern „	...		...		...	
	Bengalees	...		...		...	
	From Maratha countries	44	0	5	7½	96	
	Telingas	30	11	5	5¼	124	
	Canarese	33	6	5	4¼	132	
	Tamils	30	0	5	6¾	128	
	Malabars	38	0	5	6	114	
	Others	33	5	5	6¼	116	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	29	3	5	5¾	126	
	Rajputs	28	5	5	5	131	
	Other castes	31	0	5	5	134	

F.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Provinces of in the year

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.								Average annual pay and allowance of each.					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.							

F.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing the Religion and Races and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A—Finance I.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1882-83.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against the income.				Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges for collecting, including cost of opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments, including—Territorial and Political Pensions payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs..	Rs.	
Land Revenue	30,97,291	10,756	...	4,98,296	...	5,09,052	25,88,239	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	1,08,800	.. ...	...	...	...	...	1,08,800	
Forest	4,88,823	403	2,05,720	...	..	2,06,123	2,82,700	
Total Territorial ...	36,94,914	11,159	2,05,720	4,98,296	...	7,15,175	29,79,739	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	10,90,973	1,871	28,676	...	...	30,547	10,60,426	
Assessed Taxes	1,27,442	3,794	248	...	...	4,042	1,23,400	
Opium	2,16 851	.....	...	...	...	...	2,16,351	
Stamps	6,12,383	5,832	16,386	..	...	22,218	5,90,165	
Registration	34,268	98	...	...	...	98	34,170	

Interest	...	...	10,756	.....	...	...	...	10,756
Miscellaneous	...	...	389	.....	...	...	...	389
Gain by Exchange	...	...	447	.....	...	...	...	447
Total Imperial		...	57,87,923	22,754	2,51,030	4,98,296	...	7,72,080	50,15,843
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	...	...	30,00,303	10,419	6,35,031	.....	...	6,45,450	23,54,853
Forest	...	...	4,88,824	404	2,05,721	.....	...	2,06,125	2,82,699
Excise on Spirits and Drugs		...	10,90,973	1,870	28,675	.....	...	30,545	10,60,428
Assessed Taxes	...	...	1,27,441	3,795	247	.....	..	4,042	1,23,399
Provincial Rates	...	...	2,93,402	103	.....	.....	...	103	2,93,299
Stamps	...	...	6,12,383	5,832	16,387	.....	...	22,219	5,90,164
Registration	...	...	34,269	98	.....	.....	...	98	34,171
Minor Departments	...	...	4,666	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4,666
Law and Justice	...	...	5,84,968	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5,84,968
Police	...	...	36,552	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	36,552
Education	...	...	1,02,663	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,02,663
Medical	...	...	3,158	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3,158
Stationery and Printing	...	..	25,886	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	25,886
Receipts in aid of Superannuations		...	3,488	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3,488
Miscellaneous	...	...	31,829	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	31,829
Other Public Works	...	...	48,274	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	48,274
Total Provincial		...	64,89,079	22,521	8,86,061	.....	...	9,08,582	55,80,497
LOCAL.								
Provincial Rates								
Minor Departments	...	...	2,52,555	1,990	.....	.....	...	1,990	2,50,565
Police	...	...	12,605	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12,605
Medical	...	...	1,53,825	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,53,825
Miscellaneous	...	...	63	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	63
Other Public Works	...	...	86,862	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	86,862
	...	...	74,288	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	74,288
Total Local		...	5,80,198	1,990	.....	.....	...	1,990	5,78,208

A.—Finance 1—(Contd.)

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against the income.			Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collecting, including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments including—Territorial and Political Pensions payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cantonment Fund	66,099	.....	...	...	...	...	66,099	
Police Remount Fund	4,574	.....	...	...	...	...	4,574	
Police Butchut Fund	281	.....	...	...	...	...	281	
Dispensary Fund	53,892	.....	...	...	...	...	53,892	
Museum Fund	1,770	.....	...	...	...	...	1,770	
Total Excluded Local Funds ...	1,26,616	.....	...	...	...	...	1,26,616	
Gross Receipts ...	1,29,83,816	47,265	11,37,091	4,98,296	...	16,82,652	1,13,01,164	

A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1882-83.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase and decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishments ...	2,97,398	99,170	
Civil Contingencies ...	95,426	29,862	
Interest on funded and unfunded Debt ...	...	3,215	
Interest on Service funds and other accounts ...	19,687	19,685	
Registration	...	14,605	
Superannuation	1,48,898	...	
Miscellaneous	5,289	3 693	
Allotment from Imperial to Provincial ...	13,99,776	...	
Special contribution from Imperial to Provincial	5,00,000	...	
Total Imperial ...	24,66,424	1,70,230	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishments	3,03,116	3,15,270	
Civil Contingencies	61,146	70,415	
Judicial charges, Courts, &c.	6,79,652	7,30,546	
Interest on funded and unfunded Debt ...	2,69,048	3,14,988	
Registration	27,997	14,605	
Post Office	43,535	44,233	
Law and Justice—Jails	5,50,435	6,20,761	
Police	11,39,925	12,57,832	
Education	5,65,272	5,72,352	
Medical Services	1,20,458	2,78,608	
Stationery and Printing	1,21,147	1,52,242	
Superannuation	...	1,50,484	
Miscellaneous	27,995	36,655	
Other Public Works	8,94,403	6,495	
Total Provincial ...	43,04,179	45,96,486	

A.—Finance 2.—(Contd.)

Head of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase and decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
LOCAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	1,23,403	1,17,235	
Administration	2,400	2,400	
Minor Departments	50,104	54,135	
Police	46,508	49,478	
Education	2,385	2,334	
Medical Services	24,996	26,627	
Superannuation	455	682	
Miscellaneous	22,813	21,151	
Other Public Works	3,79,982	2,84,789	
Total Local ...	6,53,046	5,58,831	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds	59,172	66,208	
Police Remount Fund	3,586	5,456	
Police Butchut Fund	320	258	
Dispensary Fund	50,762	55,217	
Museum Fund	1,126	2,661	
Total Excluded Local Funds ...	1,14,966	1,29,800	
Grand Total ...	80,38,615	54,54,347	
Surplus ...	...	58,46,817	
Deficit ...	...	...	

A.—Finance 3.

Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year 1882-83.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ...	56,47,177	IMPERIAL.	
IMPERIAL.		Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ...	1,70,230
Net Revenues as per Statement No. 1 ...	50,15,843	PROVINCIAL.	
PROVINCIAL.		Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ...	45,95,486
Revenues as per Statement No. 1 ...	55,80,499	LOCAL.	
LOCAL.		Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ...	5,58,831
Revenues as per Statement No. 1 ...	5,78,208	EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		Expenditure as per Statement No. 2. ...	1,29,800
Revenues as per Statement No. 1 ...	1,26,616	Government of India Stock Notes ...	...
Government of India Stock Notes ...	1,46,175	Savings Bank deposits ...	2,43,728
Savings Bank deposits ...	2,56,476	Civil deposits	27,66,456
Civil deposits	27,77,853	Municipal Funds	13,74,322
Municipal Funds	12,51,559	Miscellaneous Debt accounts ...	9,22,923
Miscellaneous Debt accounts ...	9,17,338	Coinage accounts	...
Coinage accounts	2,000	Departmental accounts ...	3,799
Departmental accounts ...	1,690	Loans to Municipalities, Native States &c. ...	...
Loans to Municipalities, Native States &c. ...	23,376	Cash Remittances and Adjustments ...	73,43,879
Cash Remittances and Adjustments ...	69,94,201	Settlement account before 1865-66 ...	720
Settlement account before 1865-66 ...	4,702	Remittances by Bills ... { Local ...	13,68,326
Remittances by Bills ... { Local ...	13,79,014	Foreign ...	9,27,047
Foreign ...	9,76,762	Other Governments ...	9,84,215
Other Governments ...	8,64,801	Civil ... { Miscellaneous...	12,27,823
Civil ... { Service Funds ...	64,891	Military Department... ...	34,47,889
Miscellaneous...	6,85,796	Public Works Department... { Ordinary Branches	24,49,621
Military Department ...	2,01,699	Railway do.	23,51,394
Public Works Department... { Ordinary Branches	11,06,524	Post Office Department ...	1,62,512
Railway do.	20,85,954	Telegraph Department ...	1,23,328
Post Office Department ...	22,23,997	Guaranteed Railway Suspense accounts, P. W. D.	5,67,664
Telegraph Department ...	37,384	Foreign Remittances ...	17,06,902
Guaranteed Railways Suspense account, P. W. D.	2,79,214	Unadjusted balances ...	...
Foreign Remittances... ...	2,51,050	Account between India and England ...	...
Unadjusted balances... ...	3,60,698		
Account between India and England ...	...		
Grand Total	3,98,41,495	Grand Total ...	3,34,27,195
Disbursements	3,34,27,195		
Cash at end of year ...	64,14,300		

B.—Public Works I.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure incurred on Imperial and Provincial Services in the Public Works Department during the year 1882-83.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Kamptee ...	86,637	12,282	98,919	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Chhindwara ...	580	54	634	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Asirgarh ...	560	2,647	3,207	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Nagpur ...	48	752	800	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Jubbulpore ...	3,408	9,379	12,787	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Khandwa ...	1,761	3,628	5,389	92,994	28,742	1,21,736
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops at Raipur ...	2,265	861	3,126	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Sambalpur ...	2,946	442	3,388	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Kamptee ...	2,713	3,958	6,671	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Asirgarh ...	...	1,047	1,047	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Hoshangabad ...	6	669	675	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Sironcha ...	118	431	549	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Nagpur ...	207	552	759	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Chanda ...	276	323	599	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto Jubbulpore ...	43	1,558	1,601	8,574	9,841	18,415
Ordnance Works	...	...	...	18	866	884
Commissariat	...	...	...	3,141	5,228	8,369
Staff and Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	2,265	4,335	6,600
General Cantonment Works	...	...	...	2,866	2,163	5,029
Cantonment Roads	...	...	...	...	7,159	7,159
Fortifications	...	...	...	29,948	451	30,399
Road and Hill Stations...	...	...	...	14,402	...	14,402
Total Works and Repairs ...	...	...	...	1,54,208	58,785	2,12,993

Establishment										47,585
Tools and Plant										—711
Profit and Loss										
Total										2,59,867
Decrease in Suspense Balances										—13,674
Total Military										2,46,193
BARRACK DEPARTMENT.										
New Supplies										3,507
Repairs and Carriage										2,997
Establishment										7,057
Total Barrack Department										13,561
Total Military Works										2,59,754
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.										
Buildings for Postal Department								8,801	3,152	11,953
Do. Telegraph Department								1,516	496	2,012
Total Works and Repairs								10,317	3,648	13,965
Establishment										2,291
Tools and Plant										23,893
Total Civil Buildings, Roads and Services										40,149
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary										2,99,903

B.—Public Works I.—(Contd.)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings.						
Imperial Services. — Administration	...	...	...	...	13,528	6,491	20,019
Imperial Services. — Minor Department	...	...	...	...	9,109	185	9,294
Imperial Services. — Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	14,992	8,226	23,218
Imperial Services. — Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	14,768	2,911	17,679
Provincial Services. — Jails	...	...	...	...	49,447	14,934	64,381
Provincial Services. — Police	...	...	...	...	4,384	5,472	9,856
Provincial Services. — Educational	...	...	...	...	1,616	1,289	2,905
Provincial Services. — Medical	...	...	...	...	4,777	1,216	5,993
Provincial Services. — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	8,723	2,545	11,268
Total Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,21,344	43,269	1,64,613
COMMUNICATIONS.							
Jubbulpore and Damoh Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,817
Saugor and Damoh Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,948
Jubbulpore and Mandla Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,423
Great Northern Road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,443
Eastern Road from Nagpur to Bhandara and thence to Raipur Eastward	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,328
North-west Road from Nagpur, Kamptee to Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,604
Balaghat Feeder Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,138
Pachmarhi and Chhindwara Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Betul and Dhar Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,885

Itarsi and Betul Road ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8,228	10,686	18,914
Badnur and Chichinda Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,018	9,189	11,207
Saugor and Jhansi Road...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,109	10,071	57,180
Do. Kareli Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734	48,599	49,333
Bilaspur Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,111	...	5,111
Itarsi and Dhar Road ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1,601	...	1,601
Pagara and Singanama Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,841	...	2,841
Singanama and Pachmarhi Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	14,749	15,749
Mhow Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	15,625	16,937
Nagpur and Betul Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,662	...	3,662
Raipur and Sambalpur Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,903	3,070	15,973
Other Roads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113	7,008	8,121
Jubbulpore and Mirzapur Road	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20,490	20,490
Itarsi and Hoshangabad Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,829	5,829
Southern Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,545	11,545
Total Communications				...	...	...	...	2,49,926	3,48,493	5,98,419
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.										
Coal Boring operations in the Betul-Shapur Coal Fields			...	..	4,454	...	4,454	...	...	...
Coke experiments of Chhindwara and Warora Coal ...			...	...	608	...	608	...	...	...
Constructing a Weir on the Banganga nulla at Pachmarhi			...	...	3,671	...	3,671	...	...	...
Coal Explorations in the Jubbulpore District			...	...	183	...	183	...	...	...
Hinganghat Water works ...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...
Petty works and Repairs ,,	...	...	...	...	449	105	554	14,365	105	14,470
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements				...	...	...	...	14,365	105	14,470
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,384
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,515
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	10,04,401
Decrease in Suspense Balances				...	...	...	...	...	...	—3,482
Net outlay, Provincial Services				...	...	...	...	...	...	10,00,919

B.—Public Works I.—(Contd.)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	2,947	...	2,947
Communications	...	...	...	33,566	2,402	35,968
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...
						38,915
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,865
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	280
Grand Total Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	41,060
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	8,119	...	8,119
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...
						8,119
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	183
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	28
Grand Total Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,330

B—Public Works 2 (State Railway).

STATEMENT showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive works in the Central Provinces, for the year 1882-83.

Names of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end 1882-83.	Total income realized during 1882-83.	Deduct charges, 1882-83.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	60,97,829	6,72,872	4,54,424	2,40,611	6,95,035	−22,163	This is for the combined undertaking Railway and Colliery.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway ...	93,00,665	8,58,905	4,91,344	3,50,780	8,42,124	+16,781	Line first opened for traffic on 6th April 1880.

C.—Railway.

Name of work.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolie or 4th Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	Nil	47	506	563	2,253	1,17,872	1,21,194	36,562	1,69,659	4,66,651	6,72,872	4,54,424	2,18,448	18	382	60,97,829
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Sate Railway ...	51	149	2,518	14,795	17,009	5,91,609	6,26,931	1,57,125	6,95,533	6,247	8,58,905	4,91,344	3,67,561	127	1,280	93,00,665

D.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of in the year 188 .

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No of officers.	No of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sea-Going Vessels.						
River Going Vessels.						
All other Craft, Boats &c.						

After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

D.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of in the year 188 .

*Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.					
DOCK-YARD ESTABLISHMENT.					
PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.					
Government salaried ...					
Government free ...					
Licensed ...					
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.					

*When necessary the description of Establishments here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

III.—E. Agriculture 1 Crops cultivated in acres (actual or approximate.)

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.
Saugor ...	12,397	502,977	256,737	64,970	3,218	31,627	...	51	2,060	751	...	...	2,500	2,754	
Damoh ...	57,107	242,668	157,391	49,051	600	14,357	...	7	584	585	...	...	831	1,632	
Jubbulpore ...	125,168	365,374	409,916	113,962	1,980	23,595	...	...	1,186	955	...	...	2,522	299	
Mandla ...	78,709	54,155	211,304	24,734	783	530	...	...	2,097	291	...	...	201	41	
Seoni ...	107,071	241,124	231,414	54,870	864	8,540	...	...	2,947	29	...	...	458	94	
Narsinghpur ...	21,914	294,023	245,544	24,687	2,228	41,685	...	16	898	597	...	..	2,847	1,249	
Hoshangabad ...	11,369	592,837	268,902	58,216	649	12,885	...	...	726	1,344	...	...	2,280	5,444	
Nimar ...	13,429	26,664	294,324	51,602	200	46,321	...	11	2,172	208	...	...	1,176	890	
Betul ...	16,652	149,579	373,594	81,028	6,412	1,910	...	...	3,645	111	...	...	2,066	169	
Chhindwara ...	11,520	105,794	549,068	85,581	4,432	45,448	...	...	486	921	...	...	2,423	...	
Wardha ...	1,732	212,201	315,132	159,552	494	224,778	...	...	1,307	1,556	...	...	579	5,815	
Nagpur ...	37,825	326,255	521,784	219,711	1,140	93,217	...	...	2,564	1,950	...	...	5,395	10,590	
Chanda ...	249,836	124,472	309,315	122,653	5,334	23,930	...	...	827	2,126	...	...	2,755	...	
Bhandara ...	505,079	94,306	347,936	61,824	6,256	...	...	...	1,019	194	...	...	3,774	367	
Balaghat ...	274,124	17,707	115,980	34,223	1,803	..	...	...	34	1,041	..	...	1,184	100	
Raipur ...	13,63,396	215,484	643,954	263,265	2,349	15,699	...	...	1,800	5,491	...	...	5,778	4,641	
Bilaspur ...	940,735	54,084	300,131	95,733	10,196	18,155	...	...	1,108	4,716	...	...	3,297	...	
Sambalpur ...	587,991	...	65,748	34,563	5,000	10,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,416,054	3,619,704	5,618,174	1,600,225	53,938	612,687	...	85	25,460	22,866	...	...	47,066	34,085	

III.—E. 2 Stock.

Districts.	Cows, bullocks and buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Camels.	Remarks.
Saugor ...	289,379	4,635	14,024	3,086	29,897	5,502	20,037	56,049	23	...	
Damoh ...	248,922	417	4,523	3,203	37,099	6,715	4,727	38,257	53	...	
Jubbulpore ...	362,550	1,063	8,688	1,856	46,382	11,951	2,513	65,606	20	...	
Mandla ...	251,437	84	2,180	88	23,692	5,300	359	27,327	348	...	
Seoni ...	273,803	280	7,198	311	22,347	12,693	9,557	32,233	45	...	
Narsinghpur ...	194,115	1,106	5,284	2,528	25,114	4,382	30,044	82,063	145	...	
Hoshangabad ...	336,133	894	7,329	2,822	21,705	2,176	21,678	31,959	104	...	
Nimar ...	185,448	232	3,170	1,284	19,349	120	10,938	22,746	28	...	
Betul ...	233,057	128	6,315	478	25,751	3,943	6,391	34,894	2		4
Chhindwara ...	244,465	170	9,025	998	30,795	9,948	7,435	51,290	11		55
Wardha ...	212,944	362	2,441	3,732	47,045	1,287	28,533	17,259	70	...	
Nagpur ...	206,998	1,270	1,774	2,648	57,879	6,180	19,154	44,670	92	...	
Chanda ...	598,421	594	504	700	141,475	7,620	37,261	52,780	592	...	
Bhandara ...	354,347	136	1,225	284	50,995	31,064	34,716	61,237	432	...	
Balaghat ...	136,427	145	1,035	65	18,415	3,473	18,718	41,202	105	...	
Raipur ...	709,764	796	9,825	554	124,583	6,858	39,790	120,384	186	...	
Bilaspur ...	305,497	280	4,169	67	67,944	3,163	8,950	80,352	114	...	
Sambalpur ...	212,770	743	1,805	6	38,225	1,064	12,836	32,511	541	...	
Total ...	5,356,477	13,385	90,514	24,660	828,592	123,439	3,13,637	892,769	2,911	59	

III.—E. 3 Rates of Rent and Produce.

| Districts. | Average rent per acre of land suited for | | |

III F.—Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.—*I. Produce.*

| District. | Price of produce per maund of 82 lbs. | | |

III F. 2.—*Labour.*

District.	Wages per diem,		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sagar	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 10 6	0 6 0	3 14 0	1 0 0
Damoh	0 5 6	0 2 6	0 9 0	0 6 0	1 6 6	.....
Jabalpur	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 12 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
Mandla	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	2 8 0	0 4 0
Seoni	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	.....
Narsinghpur	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Hoshangabad	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
Nimar	0 10 0	0 3 6	0 12 0	0 7 0	4 0 0	1 12 0
Betul	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 8 0	0 6 6	5 0 0	.....
Chhindwara	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	.....
Wardha	0 11 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	.....	0 10 0	.....
Nagpur	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 11 6	1 4 0	3 0 0	0 8 0
Chanda	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 8 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
Bhandara	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	5 0 0	20 0 0
Balaghat	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 8 0
Raipur	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Bilaspur	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 6	.....	1 0 0
Sambalpur	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	2 0 0

III. G.—Mines and Quarries.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Sagar ...	Amarmau, Tigora, Hirapur, Ujneti, Odeypura and others ...	Iron ore and stone ...	18	
Damoh ...	.....	.....	...	
Jabalpur ...	Jubbulpore, Sihora, and Murwara	Do. do. ...	199	
Mandla ...	Tahsils Mandla and Ramgarh	Iron ore and limestone ...	47	
Seoni ...	Dhutra, Khumeria, Jatama, and 9 others	Iron ore, millstones, and white ochre ...	16	
Narsinghpur ...	Mohpani, Sihora and Setarewa	Coal ...	3	*Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.
	Tendukhera, Umarrkheri, Umerpani, Kishanpur, Latgaon, Nandia and Jhirri	Iron ore ...	38	
	Khariri, Bamhori and Bichua	Limestone ...	3	
	Nagwara, Bagaspur, Pitehra, Barehta, Bhainsa, Imjhiri, Khairi, Kishanpur, Chargaon, Bachai, and Kachuaghat...	Sandstone ...	47	
Hoshangabad ...	Tahsils Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Seoni, and Harda ...	Building stone ...	18	
Nimar ...	Chandgarh, Uchaea, Changukheri, Monesai, Sinod ...	Stone and limestone ...	23	
Betul ...	Sonada, Kotmi, Mardanpur, Pandra and Dhori ...	Coal ...	5	
	Chicklar, Kanji talao ...	White Ochre ...	2	
Chhindwara ...	Barkoi, Senda, and 38 other places	Coal, iron, and slate ..	40	
Wardha ...	Saonji, Injarpur and Nandgaon	Building stone ...	4	
Nagpur ...	Tahsils Nagpur, Ramtek and Katol	Building stone ...	28	
Chanda ...	Tahsil Chanda, Bastar and Sironcha taluq	Iron ore, coal, building stone, red and yellow ochre ...	447	

III. G.—Mines and Quarries—(Contd.)

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mine.	Remarks.
Bhandara ...	Tahsils Sakoli and Tirora	Iron ore and various kinds of stones ...	204	
Balaghat ...	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatta, Badra, Kenhi, Parsewara, Bhanpur and Saletekri	Iron ore ...	27	
Raipur ...	Kondkasar, Bhindo, Lahora, Dalli, Sambarsingha, and Magarkand	Iron ...	5	
	Mahadeo Ghat	Blue limestone ...	1	Worked by D. P. W.
	Gandia and Murum	Red ochre ...	2	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chicholi	Galena or sulphate of lead.	1	
Bilaspur ...	Lapha, Pendra, Keda, Korba, Uprora and Kawarda Zamindari	Iron ...	9	
	Bilaspur and Seorinarain	Building stone ...	3	Not regularly worked.
	Korba	Coal ...	1	
Sambalpur ...	Lohera, Behra, Magurgura, and 6 other places ...	Iron ...	8	About 240 maunds iron produced annually.

H.—Manufactures.

	Class of manufactures.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Silver and gold.	Pottery.	Leather.
Number of mills and large manufactories ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works ..	4,127	1,43,801	5,146	7,597	41	10,184	10,557	4,119	10,045	3,275	2,559	7,891
Number of workmen in large works ... Male ..	...	2,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... Female ...	...	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	8,421	1,61,087	8,891	11,188	56	17,543	21,539	6,390	11,400	5,233	4,053	15,986
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. ...	...	*22,50,000*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated out-turn of all works. Value Rs. ...	3,91,676	85,82,189	6,18,813	2,66,500	16,246	12,59,064	16,36,451	9,17,085	4,91,691	10,49,308	1,41,648	2,01,776

Railway Traffic transacted by Stations in the Central Provinces with Stations outside the Provinces, during the year 1882-83.

A.—IMPORTS.

DESCRIPTION.		To E. I. Railway in Jubbulpore district.	To G. I. P. Stations.							To Rajputana-Malwa Railway Stations.	To Wardha State Railway.	To Chhattisgarh State Railway.	Total.	
			In Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts.	In Hoshangabad district.	In Nimar district.	In Nagpur and Wardha districts.	Total.	Less Imports from E. I. Railway Stations in Central Provinces.	Net Total Imports.				Weight.	Value.
													Mds.	Rs.
Animals living—											(a).			
1.—Horses, ponies and mules	No.	113	22	47	426	73	568	...	568	...	...	... } No.	681	1,36,200
2.—Cattle	,,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... }	4	120
3.—Sheep and goats	,,	16	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	18	36
4.—Other kinds	,,	119	46	14	188	87	309	...	309	...	...	...	428	428
Borax	Mds.	49	47	15	28	...	90	...	90	...	10	23	172	3,440
Canes and rattans	,,	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	251	2,510
Coal and Coke—														
1.—Company's		1,64,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	6,494	1,71,835	51,551
2.—Public	,,	1,88,094	...	23	2,68,060	596	2,68,679	..	2,68,679	...	2,268	314	4,53,355	1,37,807
Cotton, raw	,,	932	...	48	644	12,284	12,973	2	12,971	...	1,614	548	16,065	2,73,105
Cotton, manufactured—														
1.—Twist and yarn (European)		4,900	782	1,070	2,372	7,039	11,243	14	11,229	...	911	5,284	22,384	15,66,880
2.—Ditto ditto (Indian)	,,	3,764	1,886	2,255	2,056	4,648	10,845	60	10,785	28	274	7,490	22,341	6,70,230
3.—Piece-goods (European)	,,	29,484	11,788	16,897	8,045	14,591	51,321	730	50,541	...	2,619	12,063	94,707	80,50,095
4.—Ditto (Indian)	,,	8,274	2,913	1,608	1,388	2,625	8,434	234	8,200	60	1,686	4,128	22,348	11,17,400
Drugs and Medicines—	,,													
1.—Asafœtida		169	91	7	3	21	122	...	122	...	...	...	291	34,920
2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	,,	1,760	1,494	959	522	1,397	4,372	224	4,148	...	359	1,001	7,268	72,680
3.—Pan or betel leaves	,,	11	24	11	7	107	149	...	149	4	...	..	164	4,920
4.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)—	,,													
a.—Ganja	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
b.—Bhang	,,	437	147	...	...	...	147	...	147	...	23	84	691	82,920
c.—Charas	,,	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	119
Dyeing materials—	,,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120
Indigo		408	267	242	114	95	718	31	687	...	92	17	1,204	1,92,640
2.—Madder	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Safflower	,,	77	26	78	133	8	245	43	202	...	...	...	279	4,464
4.—Turmeric	,,	1,412	164	128	667	193	1,152	...	1,152	52	69	51	2,736	12,312
5.—Al	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Other kinds	,,	1,611	990	1,040	2,499	1,966	6,495	1,421	5,074	43	540	673	7,971	79,710
Fibrous Products—														
1.—Fibres, raw	,,	431	13	4	165	2	184	...	184	...	4	...	619	1,238
2.—Do. manufactured (excluding bags)	,,	...	261	290	330	192	1,073	...	1,073	32	33	50	1,188	4,752
3.—Gunny bags	,,	25,995	26,687	32,584	3,987	20,291	83,549	617	82,932	185	8,062	31,559	1,48,724	17,84,688
Fruits, vegetables and nuts—														
1.—Cocoanuts	No.	11,82,720	26,94,600	23,07,600	11,14,320	14,89,920	76,06,440	...	76,06,440	...	2,99,640	5,12,640	96,01,440	9,60,144
2.—Potatoes	Mds.	1,219	5,703	1,261	1,538	5,468	13,960	...	13,960	1,098	...	...	16,277	48,831
3.—All other kinds	,,	2,510	4,055	4,277	8,504	4,632	21,468	1,778	19,690	57	4,437	6,333	33,027	4,95,405
Grains—														
1.—Wheat	,,	2,828	...	674	59,261	38	59,973	4,176	55,797	4,869	78	100	63,672	1,48,262
2.—Gram and pulse	,,	1,353	...	731	1,978	119	2,828	...	2,828	1,312	807	4,133	10,435	14,348
3.—Other spring crops	,,	...	324	5,345	6,612	221	12,502	6,958	5,544	1,027	...	...	6,571	9,445
4.—Rice, husked	,,	2,755	118	30,067	6,629	12,649	49,463	46,330	3,133	67	23,260	2	29,217	1,02,259
5.—Do. unhusked	,,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	23

6.—Other rain crops	,,	640	609	5,725	975	48	7,357	7,035	322	552	16	...	1,830	2,516
Gums and Resins	,,	402	12	44	101	249	406	400	6	10	42	123	583	5,247
Hides and Skins—														
1.—Hides of cattle	,,	102	21	38	33	467	554	49	505	29	2	166	804	12,060
2.—Skins of sheep and small animals	,,	599	86	2	71	28	187	180	7	73	...	119	798	11,970
Horns	,,	6	...	9	17	136	162	...	162	9	...	8	180	1,440
Kunker	,,	23	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	29	6
Lac—														
1.—Dye	,,	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	4	...	17	187
2.—Shell	,,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	68
3.—Stick and other kinds	,,	1,343	5	5	119	2	131	59	72	...	...	...	1,415	18,395
Leather—														
1.—Unmanufactured	,,	93	2	28	16	58	104	...	104	...	80	5	282	9,870
2.—Manufactured	,,	1,696	43	65	6	19	133	1	132	...	22	20	1,870	1,68,300
Lime	,,	1,102	...	1,722	143	4	1,869	...	1,869	130	...	...	3,101	620
Liquors	,,	4,632	3,620	...	2,694	3,850	10,164	...	10,164	...	449	1,862	17,107	8,55,350
Metals, and manufactures of metal—														
1.—Brass and copper	,,	5,655	7,096	3,807	1,214	6,144	18,261	4	18,257	931	817	2,740	28,400	9,65,600
2.—Iron	,,	4,133	66,233	42,882	59,928	77,024	2,46,067	39	2,46,028	332	5,269	13,186	2,68,948	15,29,641
3.—Other metals	,,	1,408	1,965	851	888	1,441	5,145	...	5,145	57	240	1,185	8,035	1,76,770
Oils	,,	1,612	4,081	6,494	4,748	12,840	28,163	38	28,125	1,298	806	2,002	33,343	3,38,430
Oilcake	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	,,	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	...	3	1,143	3,31,470
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—														
1.—Ghee	,,	1,696	190	1,085	945	82	2,302	348	1,954	154	27	223	4,054	99,523
2.—Other kinds	,,	2,900	478	248	394	544	1,664	10	1,654	44	155	1,374	6,127	61,270
Railway materials	,,	1,76,271	261	1,803	2,269	421	4,754	...	4,754	5,660	...	2,066	1,88,751	6,60,628
Salt	,,	13,444	2,35,448	1,45,988	56,214	1,47,677	5,85,327	114	5,85,213	227	1,22,759	2,83,466	10,05,109	36,43,519
Saltpetre—														
1.—Saltpetre	,,	...	362	525	373	...	1,260	...	1,260	...	8	71	1,339	10,712
2.—Other saline substances	,,	20,803	1,646	1,073	1,419	1,037	5,175	12	5,163	...	...	...	25,986	51,932
Seeds—														
a.—Linseed	,,	127	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	167	...	...	317	934
b.—Mustard and rape	,,	947	6	426	...	...	432	45	387	12	...	...	1,346	3,533
c.—Til or gingelly	,,	402	...	22	14,351	145	14,518	1,599	12,919	...	...	34	13,355	45,907
d.—Other oilseeds	,,	2,925	83	9	226	88	356	...	356	80	...	786	4,147	11,663
e.—Indigo seeds	,,	...	...	86	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	...	86	301
f.—Other kinds	,,	1,980	259	12,547	2,447	7,905	23,158	169	22,989	165	828	1,932	27,894	54,788
Silk—														
1.—Raw	,,	143	28	1	20	...	49	...	49	...	2	...	194	97,000
2.—Manufactured	,,	63	26	35	166	17	244	...	244	...	185	41	823	5,28,000
Spices	,,	1,594	1,695	1,736	1,423	1,079	5,938	69	5,767	...	1,396	1,742	10,403	1,66,544
Betelnuts	,,	11,730	4,545	5,022	2,008	10,987	22,562	29	22,533	...	...	...	34,263	4,11,156
Stationery	,,	1,482	1,044	568	473	3,786	5,871	12	5,859	...	...	...	7,341	1,17,456
Stone	,,	449	89	199	447	359	1,094	1,090	4	83	129	10	675	1,350
Sugar—														
1.—Refined above Rs. 7 per maund	,,	37,596	26,584	34,151	18,008	5,497	84,240	...	84,240	27	2,785	6,417	1,31,065	18,34,910
2.—Unrefined below Rs. 7 per maund	,,	1,15,077	52,204	64,939	50,703	958	1,68,804	923	1,67,881	5	750	2,170	2,85,883	14,29,415
Tea—														
1.—Indian	,,	127	6	3	14	4	27	1	26	...	1	106	260	20,800
2.—Foreign	,,	73	7	13	13	4	37	...	37	...	6	57	173	20,760
Tobacco	,,	55,799	3,986	7,270	14,618	1,773	27,647	72	27,575	17	118	3,817	87,326	10,47,912
Wood—														
1.—Timber	,,	3,692	753	632	2,364	272	4,021	328	3,693	1,624	2,176	1,318	12,503	15,629
2.—Firewood	,,	11,972	303	4	...	...	307	300	7	2,058	117	...	14,154	3,538
Wool—														
1.—Raw	,,	249	12	...	...	369	381	...	381	...	...	6	630	10,176
2.—Manufactured piece-goods	,,	549	232	134	58	223	647	...	647	...	10	527	1,733	90,116
All other articles of Merchandise	,,	80,294	14,054	8,390	11,891	23,465	57,800	6,421	50,879	3,237	6,435	22,051	1,21,896	4,26,636
Total	...	9,68,548	4,85,694	4,48,196	6,26,875	3,98,064	19,58,829	82,015	18,76,814	26,393	1,93,517	4,29,967	34,95,239	3,18,47,850

(a) These imports include (1) traffic with Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway.
Ditto (2) do. Central Provinces Stations on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Railway traffic transacted by Stations in the Central Provinces with Stations outside the Provinces, during the year 1882-83.

B.—EXPORTS.

Description.		From E. I. Railway in Jubbulpore district.	From G. I. P. Railway Stations.						From R. M Railway Stations.	From Wardha State Railway.	From Chhattisgarh State Railway.	Total.	
			In Jubbulpore and Narsingpur districts.	In Hoshangabad district.	In Nimar district.	In Nagpur and Wardha districts.	Total.	Less exports to E. I. Railway Stations in Central Provinces.	Net total exports.				Weight.	Value.
													Mds.	Rs.
Animals, livings—											(a)			
1.—Horses, ponies and mules	No.	91	990	17	167	18	1,192	3	1,189	...	...	...	1,280	2,56,000
2.—Cattle	"	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	90
3.—Sheep and goats	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... No.	...	...
4.—Other kinds	"	89	47	19	92	52	210	1	209	...	...	...	298	298
Borax	Mds.	53	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	56	1,120
Canes and rattans	"	6,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	11	6,856	68,560
Coal and coke—														
1.—Company's	"	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,873	270	...	2,01,579	60,474
2.—Public	"	...	...	1,350	389	...	1,739	...	1,739	...	5,24,009	...	5,25,748	1,57,724
Cotton, raw	"	7,475	30,624	8,494	11,383	61,115	1,11,616	...	1,11,616	2,818	31,308	29	1,53,246	26,05,182
Cotton, manufactured—														
1.—Twist and yarn (European)	"	...	1	6	12	...	19	...	19	62	...	55	136	9,520
2.— Ditto (Indian)	"	40	72	24	28	4,200	4,324	47	4,277	468	8,041	...	12,826	3,84,780
3.—Piece-goods (European)	"	720	...	226	8	...	234	...	234	27	...	...	981	83,385
4.— Ditto (Indian)	"	2,358	1,443	279	1,098	9,564	12,384	...	12,384	703	2,764	3,650	21,859	10,92,950
Drugs and medicines—														
1.—Asafœtida	"	8	35	4	...	...	39	...	39	...	...	...	47	5,640
2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	"	558	273	942	172	980	2,367	...	2,367	...	771	...	3,696	36,960
3.—Pan or betel leaves	"	3,784	9	...	...	143	152	...	152	...	...	1,082	5,018	1,50,540
4.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)	"													
a.— Ganja	"	15	...	50	1,124	...	1,174	457	717	141	...	...	873	1,04,760
b.— Bhang	"		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c.—Charas	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials—														
1.—Indigo	"	21	32	16	63	67	178	12	166	1,079	...	...	1,266	2,02,560
2.—Madder or manjit	"		...	6	...	...	6	...	6	932	...	...	938	6,566
3.—Safflower	"	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	70	1,120
4.—Turmeric	"	45	72	270	18	1,969	2,329	186	2,143	1,215	144	494	4,445	20,003
5.—Al	"	449	...	...	61	12	73	...	73	610	...	...	887	4,879
6.—Other kinds	"	204	88,413	51,087	10,215	8,543	1,58,288	6	1,58,282	1,275	677	17,614	2,48,246	24,82,460
Fibrous Products—		70,498												
1.—Fibres, raw	"		2,420	53	740	...	3,213	...	3,213	16	...	28	5,346	10,692
2.—Do. manufactured (excluding bags)	"	2,089	...	15	77	46	138	...	138	108	8	115	369	1,476
3.—Gunny bags	"	4,933	1,375	2,703	1,353	4,675	10,106	1,088	9,018	334	882	526	15,693	1,88,316
Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts—														
1.—Cocoanuts	No.	38,160	13,080	13,680	1,680	8,760	37,200	1,320	35,880	78,360	...	1,560	1,53,960	15,396
2.—Potatoes	Mds.	37	394	37	25	173	629	...	629	194	...	...	860	2,580
3.—All other kinds	"	2,020	983	267	8,181	13,710	23,141	...	23,141	549	59	1,255	27,024	4,05,360
Grains—														
1.—Wheat	"	3,71,501	12,31,611	23,06,038	46,916	4,38,386	40,22,951	...	40,22,951	58,690	1,85,719	10,74,232	57,13,093	1,28,54,159
2.—Gram and pulse	"	1,20,279	4,92,648	83,343	2,395	5,450	5,83,836	642	5,83,194	12,174	13,548	1,91,949	9,21,144	12,66,573
3.—Other spring crops	"		81,613	7,736	11,480	43,559	1,44,388	...	1,44,388	15,737	...	...	1,60,125	2,30,180
4.—Rice, husked	"	8,139	2,014	2,283	613	47,127	52,037	...	52,037	2,920	386	9,28,802	9,92,284	31,00,888
5.—Do. unhusked	"	1,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	...	55	3,081	4,386

6.—Other rain crops	,,	23,033	5,722	1,144	14,749	5,580	27,195	...	27,195	10,556	27	30	60,841	83,656
Gums and Resins—	,,	5,664	310	578	29	2,518	3,435	...	3,435	12	855	884	10,850	97,650
Hides and Skins—														
1.—Hides of cattle	,,	11,721	4,145	1,200	458	9,335	15,138	...	15,138	11	3,096	12,081	42,047	6,20,705
2.—Skins of sheep and small animals	,,	632	2,481	473	826	1,451	5,231	...	5,231	8	229	313	6,463	96,945
Horns	,,	1,144	1,378	1,126	339	1,512	4,855	...	4,855	...	555	5,011	11,565	92,520
Kunker	,,	9	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	9	...
Lac—														
1.—Dye	,,	...	...	88	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	141	229	2,210
2.—Shell	,,	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	31,280
3.—Stick and other kinds	,,	60,962	1,501	4,288	1,108	386	7,233	261	6,972	57	31	2,000	70,721	9,19,373
Leather—														
1.—Unmanufactured	,,	298	322	84	10	2,065	2,481	...	2,481	...	20	667	3,466	1,21,310
2.—Manufactured	,,	461	26	16	2	20	64	60	4	..	8	1,435	1,911	1,71,990
Lime	,,	1,46,138	...	149	6	10	165	...	165	2,968	...	...	1,49,271	29,854
Liquors	,,	119	11	126	3	...	140	...	140	...	...	59	318	15,900
Metals, and manufactures of metal—														
1.—Brass and copper	,,	181	157	506	86	524	1,273	4	1,269	286	70	573	2,379	80,886
2.—Iron	,,	12,859	2,269	2,614	1,428	684	6,995	11	6,984	837	1,481	1,021	23,182	1,31,848
3.—Other metals	,,	223	64	5	...	5	74	...	74	237	4	440	978	21,516
Oils		4	33	36	285	392	746	2	744	95	1,504	1	2,348	23,480
Oilcake	,,	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	163	163
Opium	,,	...	76	1,227	139	...	1,442	...	1,442	...	...	...	1,442	4,18,180
Provisions and Oilman's stores—														
1.—Ghee	,,	14,844	8,757	390	482	6,606	16,235	...	16,235	34	140	339	31,592	7,74,004
2.—Other kinds	,,	236	16	2	1	407	426	...	426	54	470	3,100	4,286	42,860
Railway materials	,,	2,18,730	...	462	...	705	1,167	...	1,167	60,077	939	...	2,80,913	9,83,196
Salt	,,	1,294	12	3,003	...	688	3,703	135	3,568	5,742	...	...	10,604	38,410
Saltpetre—														
1.—Saltpetre	,,	...	...	78	12	...	90	...	90	...	...	...	90	720
2.—Other saline substances	,,	433	...	20	162	24	206	...	206	...	...	..	639	1,278
Seeds—														
a.—Linseed	,,	3,16,104	1,24,884	40,191	8,720	4,71,300	6,45,095	...	6,45,095	...	2,49,482	5,30,393	17,41,974	51,14,405
b.—Mustard and rape	,,	40,681	4,824	22	...	1,614	6,460	...	6,460	...	2,173	355	49,669	1,26,381
c.—Til or gingelly	,,	1,61,792	1,66,422	1,02,132	45,649	28,499	4,32,702	...	4,32,702	356	1,44,624	85,546	8,25,020	28,36,006
d.—Other oilseeds	,,	818	407	267	57	301	732	...	732	2,075	377	...	4,092	11,056
e.—Indigo seeds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
f.—Other kinds	,,	1,699	7,261	1,235	2,499	801	11,796	...	11,796	1,122	3,516	1,913	20,046	40,092
Silk—														
1.—Raw	,,	...	368	...	3	2	373	...	373	...	2	2	377	1,88,500
2.—Manufactured	,,	15	...	...	3	583	586	6	580	...	...	1,005	1,590	16,60,000
		115	301	324	4,004	209	4,853	2	4,851	67	97	193	5,210	89,969
Spices	,,	8	72	575	14	...	661	...	661	45	...	...	768	9,216
Betelnuts	,,	62	112	50	58	96	316	...	316	...	...	...	322	5,152
Stationery	,,	12,177	27	5,511	19	428	5,985	...	5,985	...	62	120	18,344	33,033
Stone	,,													
Sugar—														
1.—Refined, above Rs. 7 per maund	,,	177	709	2,555	1,720	2	4,986	...	4,986	2,600	5	...	7,768	1,08,752
2.—Unrefined, below Rs. 7 per maund	,,	539	922	2,698	3,345	105	7,070	...	7,070	7,466	15	299	15,389	76,945
Tea—														
1.—Indian	,,	1,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,064	85,120
2.—Foreign	,,	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	48	...	...	51	6,120
Tobacco	,,	222	1,201	751	115	27	2,094	...	2,094	2,306	141	98	4,861	58,332
Wood—														
1.—Timber	,,	308	9,636	25,558	12,486	37,913	85,593	...	85,593	5,519	12,879	4,085	1,08,384	1,35,480
2.—Firewood	,,	27	434	...	17,898	...	18,332	...	18,332	2,608	11,349	...	32,316	8,079
Wool—														
1.—Raw	,,	30	11	...	33	...	44	...	44	6	...	3	88	1,328
2.—Manufactured piece-goods	,,	29	2	15	...	21	38	...	38	...	306	...	374	19,396
All other articles of Merchandise	,,	60,600	14,172	7,633	26,385	22,618	70,708	265	70,443	10,884	63,338	16,003	2,21,868	7,76,538
Total	...	17,00,825	22,33,310	27,62,336	2,39,387	12,37,150	65,32,183	3,184	65,28,999	4,18,234	12,66,944	28,88,706	1,28,03,708	4,19,58,746

(*a*) These exports include traffic with (1) Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway, (2) Central Provinces stations on G. I. P. Railway.

Traffic transacted by the Central Provinces with adjoining Native Territory, during the year 1882-83.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1		2		3		4				5		6	
	From Baghelkhand (one route) and from Bundelkhand (one route) into Damoh district.		From Bundelkhand (one route) and from Bhopal (two routes) into Saugor district.		From Bhopal (six routes) into Hoshangabad district. (a)		From Indore into Nimar district.				From Hyderabad (by three routes) into Chanda district.		Total.	
							By road.	By rail.	Total.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Animals, living—														
1.—Horses, ponies and mules	No. 66	11,240	27	5,400	33	6,600	24	426	450	90,000	2	400	528	1,13,640
2.—Cattle	" 18,223	36,446	15,312	30,624	3,112	6,224	7,153	...	7,153	2,14,590	111	3,330	43,931	3,91,230
3.—Sheep and goats	Maunds ...	...	118	118	414	414	188	132	320	1,280	4	4	6,724	70,124
4.—Other kinds	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	560	...	...	28	560
Borax	" ...	...	...	...	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6
Canes and rattans	" ...	...	...	...	379	114	384	2,68,060	2,68,444	80,533	...	...	2,68,823	80,647
Coal and Coke—														
1.—Company's	" ...	...	137	2,329	1,760	29,920	102	644	746	12,682	1,255	21,335	3,398	66,266
2.—Public	" ...	...	...	...	22	1,540	...	2,372	2,372	1,66,040	4	280	2,398	1,67,860
Cotton raw	" ...	...	...	...	36	900	4	2,056	2,060	61,800	...	...	2,117	63,510
Cotton manufactured—														
1.—Twist and yarn (European)	" ...	...	27	810	275	23,375	493	8,045	8,538	7,25,730	...	...	9,185	7,80,725
2.— Do. ditto (Indian)	" 21	1,785	351	29,835	74	3,700	158	1,388	1,546	77,300	102	5,100	2,102	1,05,100
3.—Piece-goods (European)	" 120	6,000	260	13,000	1	120	...	3	3	360	...	...	5	600
4.— Do. (Indian)	" ...	...	1	120	325	3,250	24	240	129	522	651	6,510	...	...	1,000	10,000
Drugs and medicines—														
1.—Assafœtida	" ...	...	3	90	5	150	...	8	8	240	...	...	16	480
2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Pan or betel leaves	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
4.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.—Ganja	" ...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b.—Bhang	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	26,240
c.—Charas	" ...	...	50	8,000	...	...	...	114	114	18,240	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials—														
1.—Indigo	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	2,288
2.—Madder or manjit	" ...	...	9	144	1	16	...	133	133	2,128	...	...	4,967	22,352
3.—Safflower	" 8	36	63	284	4,229	19,031	...	667	667	3,001	...	...	7,639	42,015
4.—Turmeric	" ...	...	190	1,015	189	1,040	7,260	...	7,260	39,930	...	...	4,741	47,410
5.—Al	" 448	4,480	1,581	15,810	204	2,040	...	2,499	2,499	24,990	12	120	408	816
6.—Other kinds	" ...	...	118	236	107	214	12	165	177	354	6	12	1,035	4,140
Fibrous products—														
1.—Fibres raw	" 13	52	691	2,764	...	...	...	331	331	1,324	...	...	4,297	51,564
2.— Do. manufactured (excluding bags)	" 7	84	282	3,384	21	252	...	3,957	3,957	47,844	...	...	...	...
3.—Gunny bags	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,650	4,165
Fruits, vegetables and nuts—													1,806	5,418
1.—Cocoanuts	No. 9,900	990	28,050	2,805	3,700	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575	2,18,625
2.—Potatoes	Maunds ...	...	...	...	121	372	144	1,538	1,682	5,046	...	...	14,575	2,18,625
3.—All other kinds	" 2,754	41,310	1,353	20,295	1,916	28,740	36	8,504	8,540	1,28,100	12	180	4,69,286	10,55,894
Grains—													19,332	26,581
1.—Wheat	" 18	41	1,48,608	3,34,368	2,58,040	5,73,840	6,252	59,262	65,514	1,47,406	106	239	6,973	10,023
2.—Gram and pulse	" ...	...	6,570	9,034	8,278	11,382	2,128	1,978	4,106	6,058	78	107	1,727	5,397
3.—Other spring crops	" 601	1,878	70	219	211	303	110	6,613	6,723	9,664	39	56	3,568	4,906
4.—Rice husked	" 2,308	3,173	1,230	1,691	11	34	24	975	999	3,122	46	144	16,387	22,533
5.—Rice unhusked	" 12	16	999	1,374	18	25	12	...	12	17	...	...	371	3,339
6.—Other rain crops	" 4	36	243	2,187	496	682	7,862	6,629	14,491	19,925	389	535		
Gums and resins					11	99	12	10	113	1,017	...	...		

Hides and skins—																
1.—Hides of cattle	,,	...	...	386	5,790	455	6,825	...	33	33	495	64	960	938	14,070	
2.—Skins of sheep and small animals	,,	...	...	130	1,950	52	780	...	72	72	1,080	1	15	255	3,825	
Horns	,,	...	...	122	976	131	1,048	30	18	48	384	17	136	318	2,544	
Kankar	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—																
1.—Pye	,,	4	44	...	...	1	11	...	13	13	143	...	...	18	198	
2.—Shell	,,	15	510	...	...	153	5,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	5,712	
3.—Stick and other kinds	,,	...	...	16	208	314	4,082	4	119	123	1,599	1	13	454	5,902	
Leather—																
1.—Unmanufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	1	35	4	16	20	700	...	...	21	735	
2.—Manufactured	,,	...	...	16	1,440	7	630	...	6	6	540	...	...	29	2,610	
Lime	,,	107	21	...	...	302	60	...	143	143	29	...	...	552	110	
Liquors	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,694	2,694	1,34,700	...	...	2,694	1,34,700	
Metals and manufactures of metal—																
1.—Brass and copper	,,	26	884	93	3,162	61	2,074	9	1,214	1,223	41,582	36	1,224	1,439	48,926	
2.—Iron	,,	24	136	1,633	9,288	73	415	...	59,928	59,928	3,40,541	...	...	61,658	3,50,680	
3.—Other metals	,,	15	330	46	1,012	12	264	2	888	890	19,580	...	...	963	21,186	
Oils	,,	6	60	49	420	233	2,330	24	4,748	4,772	47,720	86	860	5,146	51,460	
Oilcakes	,,	...	...	20	20	111	111	...	...	...	...	46	46	177	177	
Opium	,,	...	...	...	..	3,902	11,31,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,902	11,31,580	
Provisions and Oilman's stores—																
1.—Ghi	,,	3,920	96,040	1,314	32,193	962	23,569	35	945	980	24,010	15	368	7,191	1,76,180	
2.—Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	394	3,940	3	30	397	3,970	
Railway materials—	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,269	2,269	7,942	...	..	2,269	7,942	
Salt	,,	443	1,603	17,399	63,071	129	468	..	56,214	56,214	2,03,776	...	...	74,185	2,68,921	
Saltpetre—																
1.—Saltpetre	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	373	2,984	...	...	373	2,984	
2.—Other saline substances	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	1,419	2,838	...	...	1,419	2,838	
Seeds—																
a.—Linseed	,,	1,177	3,457	8,579	25,180	9,497	27,897	...	24	24	71	481	1,413	19,751	58,018	
b.—Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	40	165	456	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	1,302	
c.—Til or gingelly	,,	2,761	9,491	6,588	22,681	27,723	95,298	19,453	14,351	33,801	1,16,201	1,177	4,046	72,063	2,47,717	
d.—Other oilseeds	,,	..	...	402	1,131	3,162	8,893	2,942	226	3,168	8,910	1,574	4,427	8,306	23,361	
e.—Indigo seeds	,,	...	...	...	...	85	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	298	
f.—Other kinds	,,	..	...	53	106	1,432	2,864	47	2,447	2,494	4,988	89	178	4,068	8,136	
Silk—																
1.—Raw	,,	...	...	4	2,000	...	...	...	20	20	10,000	...	...	24	12,000	
2.—Manufactured	,,	...	...	2	2,000	1	1,000	...	166	166	1,66,000	...	...	169	1,69,000	
Spices	,,	2	32	112	1,792	260	4,160	16	1,424	1,440	23,040	20	320	1,834	29,344	
Betelnuts	,,	61	732	59	708	...	2	...	2,009	2,009	24,108	1	12	2,130	25,560	
Stationery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	473	473	7,568	...	...	475	7,600	
Stone	,,	...	...	50	100	661	1,722	788	447	1,235	2,470	...	...	2,146	4,292	
Sugar—																
1.—Refined, above Rs. 7 per maund	,,	353	4,942	474	6,636	19	266	...	18,008	18,008	2,52,112	...	...	18,854	2,63,056	
2.—Unrefined, below Rs. 7 per maund	,,	971	4,855	1,696	8,480	36	180	...	50,703	50,703	2,53,515	3	15	53,409	2,67,015	
Tea—																
1.—Indian	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	1,120	...	...	14	1,120	
2.—Foreign	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	1,560	...	...	13	1,560	
Tobacco	,,	41	492	572	6,864	2	24	...	14,618	14,618	1,75,416	131	1,572	15,364	1,84,368	
Wood—																
1.—Timber	,,	105	131	200	250	4,313	5,429	411	2,364	2,775	3,469	...	...	7,423	9,279	
2.—Firewood	,,	...	...	...	...	15,331	3,834	11,104	...	11,104	2,776	...	...	26,438	6,610	
Wool—																
1.—Raw	,,	...	...	65	1,040	22	352	...	...	...	...	2	32	89	1,424	
2.—Manufactured piece-goods	,,	...	...	114	5,928	89	4,628	...	59	59	3,068	499	25,948	761	39,572	
All other articles of merchandise	,,	602	2,107	2,731	9,559	2,101	7,354	102	11,391	11,493	40,225	248	868	17,175	60,113	
	Total ...	16,947	2,81,397	2,06,136	7,45,023	3,45,770	21,47,227	60,393	6,26,885	6,87,278	38,27,957	6,543	74,997	12,62,668	70,76,601	

(a) Registration on these routes was discontinued during July, August and September, as the traffic during those months is quite insignificant.

Traffic transacted by the Central Provinces with adjoining Native Territory, during the year 1882-83.

EXPORTS.

Description.		To Baghelkhand (one route) and to Bundelkhand (one route) from Damoh district.		To Bundelkhand (one route) and to Bhopal (two routes) from Saugor district.		To Bhopal (six routes) from Hoshangabad district. (a)		To Indore from Nimar district.		Total.		To Hyderabad (by three routes) from Chanda district.		Total.	
								By road.	By rail.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Mds.	Rs.
Animals living—	No.	...	...	33	4,600	1	200	...	167	167	33,400	...	...	191	38,200
1.—Horses, ponies and mules	,,	...	...	2,066	61,980	63	2,330	43	...	43	1,290	18	540	2,210	66,350
2.—Cattle	,,	...	...	2,650	5,300	2	4	16	...	16	32	...	...	2,868	5,336
3.—Sheep and goats	,,	...	...	170	170	25	25	...	92	92	92	...	...	287	287
4.—Other kinds	Mds.	...	...	...	..	34	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	680
Borax	,,	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Canes and rattans															
Coal and Coke—	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Company's	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	389	117	...	...	389	117
2.—Public	,,	10	170	425	7,225	44	748	1	11,383	11,384	1,93,528	...	...	11,863	2,01,671
Cotton, raw															
Cotton, manufactured—	,,	4	280	26	1,820	400	2,800	3	12	15	1,050	151	10,570	596	41,720
1.—Twist and yarn (European)	,,	7	210	...	...	98	2,940	...	28	28	840	38	1,140	171	5,130
2.—Ditto ditto (Indian)	,,	106	9,010	720	61,200	7,970	6,77,450	1,303	8	1,311	1,11,435	33	2,805	10,140	8,61,990
3.—Piece-goods (European)	,,	123	6,150	471	23,550	590	29,500	114	1,098	1,212	60,600	9	450	2,405	1,20,250
4.—Ditto (Indian)															
Drugs and Medicines—	,,	...	...	1	120	9	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,200
1.—Asafœtida	,,	...	...	552	5,520	84	840	30	173	203	2,030	24	240	863	8,630
2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	,,	...	...	11	330	4	120	30	...	30	900	...	..	45	1,350
3.—Pan or betel leaves	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)—	,,	...	...	132	15,840	147	17,640	...	1,124	1,124	1,34,880	198	23,760	1,601	1,92,120
a.—Ganja	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b.—Bhang	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c.—Charas															
Dyeing materials—	,,	...	...	20	3,200	1	160	...	63	63	10,080	...	...	84	13,440
1.—Indigo	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Madder or manjit	,,	...	...	17	272	6	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	368
3.—Safflower	,,	20	90	319	1,436	659	2,965	18	18	36	162	48	216	1,082	4,869
4.—Turmeric	,,	...	...	623	3,227	17	94	...	61	61	335	...	...	701	3,856
5.—Al	,,	238	2,380	1,342	13,420	42	420	499	10,215	10,714	1,07,140	...	...	12,336	1,23,360
6.—Other kinds															
Fibrous Products—	,,	...	...	7	14	142	284	...	740	740	1,480	...	...	889	1,778
1.—Fibres, raw	,,	...	...	...	...	245	980	...	77	77	308	...	...	322	1,288
2.—Do. manufactured (excluding bags)	,,	...	...	283	3,396	150	1,800	15	1,353	1,368	16,416	...	...	1,801	21,612
3.—Gunny bags															
Fruits, vegetables and nuts—	No.	65,045	6,505	1,50,500	15,050	1,87,966	18,797	3,07,068	1,680	3,08,748	30,875	64	6	7,12,323	71,233
1.—Cocoanuts	Mds.	...	...	2,816	8,448	86	258	...	25	25	75	...	...	2,927	8,781
2.—Potatoes	,,	70	1,050	1,868	28,020	329	4,920	9,252	8,181	17,433	2,61,495	124	1,860	19,823	2,97,345
3.—All other kinds															
Grains—															
1.—Wheat	,,	24,405	54,911	22,830	51,368	8,738	19,661	40	46,916	46,956	1,05,651	22	49	1,02,951	2,31,640
2.—Gram and pulse	,,	2,211	3,040	2,320	3,162	373	513	308	2,395	2,703	3,717	8	11	7,595	10,443
3.—Other spring crops	,,	24	35	10	14	145	208	5	11,480	11,485	16,510	1,146	1,647	12,810	18,414
4.—Rice, husked	,,	8	25	...	...	2,021	6,316	3,902	613	4,515	14,109	7,272	22,725	13,816	43,175
5.—Do. unhusked	,,	792	1,089	4,149	5,705	4	5	...	..	...	...	618	850	5,563	7,649

6.—Other rain crops	,,	...	...	103	142	1,158	1,592	236	14,740	14,985	20,604	39	54	16,285	22,302
Gums and Resins	,,	5	45	270	2,430	44	396	10	29	39	351	...	...	358	3,222
Hides and Skins—															
1.—Hides of cattle	...	...	...	32	585	11	165	...	458	458	6,870	...	...	508	7,620
2.—Skins of sheep and small animals	...	...	...	...	...	8	120	...	826	826	12,390	...	..	834	12,510
Horns	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	339	339	2,712	...	...	339	2,712
Kunker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—															
1.—Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Shell	...	...	...	...	...	4	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	136
3.—Stick and other kinds	...	...	16	169	...	...	...	...	1,108	1,108	14,404	130	1,690	1,251	16,263
Leather—															
1.—Unmanufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	350	...	...	10	350
2.—Manufactured	,,	...	...	4	360	20	1,800	1	1	2	180	...	...	26	2,340
Lime	,,	...	...	...	...	67	13	...	6	6	1	...	...	73	14
Liquors	,,	...	...	...	...	67	3,350	...	3	3	150	...	...	70	3,500
Metals, and manufactures of metal—															
1.—Brass and copper	,,	7	238	208	7,106	1,636	55,624	288	86	374	12,716	4	136	2,230	75,820
2.—Iron	,,	...	...	6,564	37,333	4,024	23,881	1,069	1,428	2,497	14,202	27	153	13,111	74,569
3.—Other metals	,,	1	22	73	1,606	292	6,424	2	...	2	44	...	...	368	8,096
Oils	,,	...	...	202	2,020	463	4,630	1	285	286	2,860	2	20	953	9,530
Oilcake	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72	72	...	...	72	72
Opium	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	139	40,310	...	...	139	40,310
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—															
1.—Ghee	,,	45	1,103	6	147	36	882	...	482	482	11,809	39	955	608	14,896
2.—Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	77	770	...	1	1	10	...	...	78	780
Railway materials	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	,,	1,486	5,387	139	504	10,560	38,280	12,137	...	12,137	43,996	1,008	3,654	25,330	91,821
Saltpetre—															
1.—Saltpetre	,,	...	...	...	...	171	1,368	...	12	12	96	...	...	183	1,464
2.—Other saline substances	,,	...	...	...	...	32	64	...	162	162	324	...	...	194	388
Seeds—															
a.—Linseed	,,	1,809	5,578	...	...	...	...	...	8,721	8,721	25,613	...	...	10,620	31,196
b.—Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c.—Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	19	65	...	45,649	45,649	1,56,918	...	...	45,668	1,56,983
d.—Other oilseeds	,,	...	...	...	...	3	8	401	57	461	1,297	...	...	461	1,305
e.—Indigo seeds	,,	...	...	...	...	12	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	42
f.—Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	65	130	223	2,499	2,722	6,444	...	...	2,787	6,574
Silk—															
1.—Raw	,,	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	3	3	1,500	...	...	4	2,000
2.—Manufactured	,,	...	...	2	2,000	101	1,01,000	...	3	3	3,000	...	...	109	1,09,000
Spices	,,	1	16	22	353	3,657	68,512	2,012	4,004	6,016	96,256	16	160	5,708	1,55,281
Betelnuts	,,	293	3,516	460	5,520	13,249	1,58,988	351	14	365	4,380	13	156	14,326	1,72,389
Stationery	,,	...	...	73	1,168	180	2,880	1	58	59	944	...	...	312	4,992
Stone	,,	...	...	84	168	120	240	...	19	19	38	...	...	223	446
Sugar—															
1.—Refined, above Rs. 7 per maund	,,	577	8,073	3,199	44,786	9,622	1,34,708	2,868	1,720	4,588	64,232	74	1,036	18,060	2,52,810
2.—Unrefined below Rs. 7 per maund	,,	374	1,870	2,358	11,790	8,129	40,645	14,271	3,345	17,616	88,080	558	2,790	29,035	1,45,175
Tea—															
1.—Indian	,,	...	...	...	...	52	4,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	4,160
2.—Foreign	,,	...	...	...	...	3	360	...	3	3	360	...	...	6	720
Tobacco	,,	1,089	13,068	1,350	16,200	4,485	53,820	4,951	116	5,067	60,804	...	...	11,991	1,43,892
Wood—															
1.—Timber	,,	100	125	...	...	887	1,109	2,372	12,486	14,858	18,572	...	...	15,845	19,806
2.—Firewood	,,	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	17,898	17,898	4,475	...	...	17,910	4,478
Wool—															
1.—Raw	,,	...	...	2	32	10	160	...	33	33	528	...	...	45	720
2.—Manufactured piece-goods	,,	2	101	81	4,212	11	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	4,988
All other articles of Merchandise	,,	42	147	1,156	4,046	2,572	9,002	3,554	26,285	29,839	1,04,436	178	623	33,787	1,18,254
Total	...	33,939	1,21,242	55,332	4,67,763	84,199	15,27,103	60,343	2,39,389	29,97,32	10,29,880	11,773	78,296	4,81,975	41,27,284

(a) Registration on these routes was discontinued during July, August and September, as the traffic during those months is quite insignificant.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coins imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One eight rupees.	Double price.	Single piece.	Small coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
									NIL.												

K 2.—Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.							
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	
Small notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 Rs. and under 500 Rupees.	Large notes of 500 Rupees and upwards.			Small notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 Rs. and under 500 rupees.	Large notes of 500 Rs. and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Class of Securities being stated.	
						Nil.									

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of Dispen

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

institution.

saries in the Central Provinces during the year 1882.

f		4								5	6	7	
		Expenditure.											
tions.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				
From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1882.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government	Number.
1,108 13 3	4,057 6 7	1,513 15 11	85 13 2	500 0 0	372 14 3	397 9 7	31 4 10	...	2,901 9 9	1,155 12 10	0 1 0	26·70	1
326 11 4	1,066 6 5	572 0 0	27 13 6	144 5 11	129 5 7	63 8 7	44 13 4	...	981 14 11	84 7 6	0 0 9	30·55	2
557 9 3	3,731 11 10	644 0 0	12 5 3	144 5 11	58 8 4	65 14 8	18 9 1	...	943 11 3	2,7 88 0 7	0 0 6	44·49	3
... ...	547 4 6	432 0 0	21 4 1	144 5 11	22 10 8	41 5 9	30 9 0	...	691 10 5	—141 5 11	... ...	34·68	4
335 12 8	1,510 11 6	446 4 0	17 13 6	144 5 11	... ...	26 12 4	16 2 8	...	651 6 5	859 5 1	... ...	72·36	5
313 11 4	1,423 1 3	782 12 0	12 4 0	144 5 11	.. ..	28 3 11	29 1 6	...	996 14 4	426 2 11	... ...	73·72	6
126 4 0	1,513 5 5	814 13 4	18 12 0	144 5 11	... ...	26 3 11	6 7 6	...	1,010 10 8	502 10 9	.. ...	75·86	7
272 6 6	1,597 3 2	536 4 0	14 1 11	144 5 11	... ...	32 6 9	18 8 9	...	745 11 4	851 7 10	... ...	55·76	8
3,041 6 10	15,447 2 8	5,742 1 8	210 3 5	1,510 9 5	583 6 10	682 1 6	195 2 8	...	8,923 9 1	6,523 9 7	0 0 10	46·21	
690 4 10	2,329 1 6	1,364 7 0	42 5 4	175 15 0	192 10 9	87 2 11	111 2 9	...	1,973 11 9	206 6 4	0 1 0	53·69	9
... ...	120 0 0	21 12 7	... ...	... ...	7 2 10	.. ...	... ...	...	148 15 5		... ...	.....	10
331 13 6	1,652 3 3	566 1 0	11 12 8	175 15 2	71 4 3	34 1 11	109 5 2	...	971 11 2	680 8 1	0 1 1	43·46	11
117 9 0	1,055 4 4	826 0 0	16 1 0	144 5 11	34 14 5	67 3 3	12 10 6	...	1,095 3 1	—39 14 9	0 1 2	79·27	12
150 10 10	840 3 1	396 0 0	15 2 1	211 2 2	... ...	28 0 0	113 15 8	...	764 8 11	75 15 2	... ...	62·17	13
1,283 3 2	5,976 12 2	3,266 11 0	110 1 8	707 6 3	298 13 5	223 10 11	347 2 1	...	4,953 13 4	922 11 10	0 1 0	57·06	
686 8 10	5,538 3 11	1,820 10 6	72 0 0	506 8 1	809 14 7	359 0 1	147 15 8	...	3,716 0 11	251 0 9	0 1 4	32·29	14
... ..		835 9 0	43 12 2	220 9 1	... ...	84 13 4	... ...	...	1,181 2 7		... ...	55·32	15
... ...		129 10 9	7 9 9	178 14 6	... ...	59 13 8	10 15 0	...	886 15 8		... ...	...	16
183 7 0	966 14 4	503 0 0	27 10 10	53 3 4	13 8 8	19 11 11	9 15 0	...	627 1 9	339 12 7	0 1 1	66·98	17
147 10 3	1,247 5 7	516 0 0	22 7 11	99 5 10	44 14 8	14 9 0	... ...	...	697 15 5	519 6 2	0 1 1	60·17	18
... ..	1,071 14 9	464 8 0	29 0 4	29 2 5	17 9 8	19 14 4	13 2 0	...	569 4 9	505 10 ...	... 1 2	73·81	19
... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	20
1,017 10 1	8,827 6 7	4,264 13 3	202 9 0	1,088 5 3	886 15 7	557 14 4	181 15 8	...	7,181 9 1	1,645 18 6	0 1 4	43·37	
129 1 0	2,015 8 3	1,348 2 10	15 12 1	245 3 0	82 8 8	137 0 10	... ...	...	1,828 11 5	186 12 10	0 0 9	49·92	21
109 4 0	633 5 8	609 12 7	5 5 11	120 5 5	12 0 11	9 9 8	... ...	...	757 2 6	—123 12 10	0 0 6	54·16	22
102 1 0	1,604 4 11	1,092 12 8	11 13 5	122 13 5	33 0 3	20 5 0	... ...	...	1,280 12 9	323 8 2	0 0 7	65·96	23
331 6 0	4,253 2 10	3,050 12 1	32 15 5	489 5 10	127 9 10	166 15 6	... ...	...	3,866 10 8	386 8 2	0 0 9	56·06	
519 8 0	4,461 15 9	1,269 1 8	37 14 2	167 10 7	236 9 9	101 6 6	623 8 0	1,000 0 0	3,130 2 8	10,28 13 1	0 1 0	27·09	24
615 12 0	3,353 10 9	739 13 5	22 5 9	121 12 11	165 2 2	177 0 9	132 12 0	... ...	1,359 6 0	1,994 4 9	0 1 3	23·54	25
442 10 0	1,865 14 2	606 14 9	33 1 10	96 8 3	173 1 8	78 4 5	83 5 6	... ...	1,071 4 5	734 9 9	0 0 11	28·01	26
1,040 12 0	2,481 3 3	1,948 11 5	10 9 11	147 12 1	180 3 1	85 0 6	... ...	... ...	2,372 5 0	111 14 3	0 1 4	53·12	27
9 12 0	1,276 10 9	900 0 0	19 9 3	170 5 0	23 9 2	39 15 10	... ...	... ...	1,153 7 3	123 3 6	0 0 3	57·24	28
178 0 0	1,877 13 0	311 11 5	11 6 0	54 15 6	... ...	26 13 1	12 8 0	500 0 0	917 6 0	960 7 0	... ...	57·55	29
2,868 6 0	15,263 3 8	5,776 4 8	134 15 11	759 0 4	778 9 10	508 15 1	852 1 6	1,500 0 0	10,309 15 4	4,953 4 4	0 1 0	39·04	

Number.	Names of Dispensaries	Income. a: Cash balance on 1st January.	b: From Government. As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	c: From Local or other funds.	c½: From Municipal funds.	d: Interest on investments.	d½: Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	e: Subscriptions From Europeans.
30	Khandwa Main	2,576 11 6	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	114 0 7	36 0 0	14 4 0	...	351 0 0
31	Burhanpur	372 3 3	600 ...	...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	0 13 6	1,000 0 0	381 11 7	500 0 0	...
32	Mandhatta	863 9 11	300 ...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	60 0 0	39 5 6	...	...
33	Pandhana	742 2 8	218 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	218 4 7	627 10 0	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,554 11 4	1,778 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,778 4 7	642 8 1	1,096 0 0	565 2 1	500 0 0	351 0 0
34	Asirgarh	410 6 9	597 10 0	...	...	...	...	480 0 0	1,077 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
35	Mandla Main	792 15 3	330 ...	...	...	...	...	...	330 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	109 9 0	...	155 0 0
36	Ramgarh (Dindori.)	39 3 3	334 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	334 3 6	50 0 0	...	29 12 8	...	...
	Total	832 3 6	664 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	664 3 6	150 0 0	100 0 0	138 5 8	...	155 0 0
37	Badnur Main	210 5 3	371 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	371 7 3	313 4 0	...	...	...	161 0 0
38	Multai	91 13 3	240 ...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	335 2 6	611 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	611 7 3	313 4 0	...	...	...	161 0 0
39	Chhindwara Main	2,349 1 7	660 0 0	...	...	...	9 14 9	...	669 14 9	200 0 0	260 0 0	40 14 10	...	158 14 5
40	Lodbikhera	1,069 9 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	200 0 0	173 5 1	...	...	...
	Total	3,418 10 7	960 0 0	...	...	...	9 14 9	...	969 14 9	400 0 0	433 5 1	40 14 10	...	158 14 5
41	Seoni Main	532 3 2	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	200 0 0	172 15 11	...	...	118 4 0
42	Lakhnadon	48 6 9	420 0 0	...	135 14 5	...	...	...	555 14 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	580 8 11	1,080 0 0	...	135 14 5	...	...	...	1,215 14 5	200 0 0	172 15 11	...	...	118 4 0
43	Balaghat Main	269 2 0	420 0 0	...	282 4 9	...	...	...	702 4 9	...	...	106 13 8	115 0 0	96 4 0
44	Waraseoni	395 13 4	420 0 0	...	42 2 2	...	...	...	462 2 2	...	79 11 1	5 13 8	...	...
45	Behir / Hatta	68 14 5 / 39 4 3	315 0 0 / 118 5 4	...	122 1 2	...	...	...	437 4 2 / 118 5 4	...	...	47 5 8 / 3 10 0	1,287 0 0 / 105 0 0	...
	Total	768 2 0	1,273 5 4	...	447 2 1	...	...	...	1,720 7 5	...	79 11 1	163 1 0	1,507 0 0	96 4 0
46	Bhandara Main	118 11 9	754 6 9	...	406 4 1	...	...	...	1,160 10 10	...	240 0 0	40 0 0	...	85 8 0
47	Tirora	320 15 6	337 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	337 9 3	...	...	17 4 0	...	...
48	Sakoli	—17 0 6	323 0 0	...	158 12 5	...	...	...	481 12 5	...	...	...	...	...
49	Pauni	... ...	163 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	163 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
50	Tumsar	... ...	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	452 10 9	1,703 8 0	...	565 0 6	...	...	...	2,268 8 6	...	240 0 0	57 4 0	...	85 8 0
51	Mayo Hospital	17,932 8 4	1,550 0 0	...	...	...	31 0 0	...	1,581 0 0	1,532 12 6	2,076 0 0	...	...	718 0 0
52	Kamptee	1,556 1 5	690 0 0	...	...	14 0 2	...	...	704 0 2	8 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	...	82 0 0
53	Rai Bahadur	589 13 8	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	...	280 0 0	...	...
54	Itwari	71 1 8	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	206 0 6	...	...	...
55	Heude	74 2 5	420 0 0	...	192 15 10	...	...	...	612 15 10	...	218 0 0	...	...	...
56	Khapa	330 13 0	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	230 0 0	...	...	...
57	Umrer	650 6 5	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	242 0 0	...	...	...
58	Mowar	231 8 5	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	234 0 0	...	...	...
59	Katol	174 7 4	420 0 0	...	202 15 10	...	...	...	622 15 10	...	...	...	...	...
60	Ramtek	81 12 4	300 0 0	...	183 7 8	...	...	...	483 7 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	21,752 11 0	6,080 0 0	...	579 7 4	14 0 2	34 0 0	...	6,707 7 6	1,541 12 6	5,000 0 0	280 0 0	...	802

			4								5	6	7	
			Expenditure.											
tions.		*f*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*				
From Natives.	Total income.		On establishment.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1882.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
878 7 0	4,760 4 1	1,067 8 4	51 5 6	405 5 2	256 8 10	136 12 9	81 14 11	... ...	1,999 7 6	2,760 12 7	0 0 11	33·62	30	
1,661 12 1	4,516 8 5	994 8 6	35 12 9	348 5 7	110 0 9	89 1 0	54 4 6	... ...	1,632 1 1	2,884 7 4	0 0 10	36·76	31	
1,042 0 0	2,304 15 5	526 3 1	32 9 6	179 7 7	114 7 8	93 2 3	28 1 5	... ...	973 15 6	1,330 13 11	0 0 11	30·75	32	
181 8 0	1,669 9 3	302 4 7	27 0 10	130 13 0	... .	31 11 4	542 8 0	... ...	1,034 5 9	635 3 6	0 0 0	21·08	33	
3,763 11 1	13,251 5 2	2,890 8 6	146 12 7	1,063 15 4	481 1 3	350 11 4	706 12 10	... ...	5,639 13 10	7,611 7 4	0 0 11	31·53		
... .	1,488 0 9	777 8 11	6 14 0	99 0 0	28 10 6	72 2 11	102 0 0	200 0 0	1,286 4 4	201 12 5	0 1 10	99·26	34	
253 3 3	1,840 11 6	570 0 0	15 15 6	142 15 0	27 6 8	49 10 9	... ...	13 9 0	819 8 11	1,021 2 7	0 0 7	40·99	35	
115 1 0	568 4 5	466 3 6	5 12 0	50 0 0	... ...	0 0	9 8 0	5 12 8	545 4 2	23 0 3	.. ..	61·96	36	
368 4 3	2,408 15 11	1,036 3 6	21 11 6	192 15 0	27 6 8	57 10 9	9 8 0	19 5 8	1,364 13 1	1,044 2 10	0 0 7	49·33		
514 14 0	1,690 14 6	626 8 4	11 14 0	130 13 0	36 10 4	40 4 1	253 12 0	... ...	1,099 13 9	501 0 9	0 1 2	33·73	37	
202 4 0	537 1 3	384 0 0	21 11 8	91 12 11	1 0 6	12 12 1	153 8 9	... ...	664 13 11	—127 12 8	0 1 6	36·09	38	
717 2 0	2,137 15 9	1,010 8 4	38 9 8	222 9 11	37 10 10	53 0 2	407 4 9	... ...	1,761 11 8	373 4 1	0 1 2	34·62		
1,009 2 0	4,687 15 7	1,066 8 2	75 7 3	224 1 0	157 11 11	159 10 9	285 0 0	2,142 11 8	4,111 2 9	576 12 10	0 1 2	34·03	39	
43 3 6	1,786 1 7	468 0 0	8 2 9	259 9 9	11 2 7	21 7 6	33 5 1	... ...	801 11 8	984 5 11	0 0 11	37·41	40	
1,052 5 6	6,474 1 2	1,534 8 2	83 10 0	483 10 9	168 14 6	181 2 3	318 5 1	2,142 11 8	4,912 14 5	1,561 2 9	0 1 2	35·00		
406 15 0	2,030 6 1	1,193 12 4	59 1 0	502 3 0	210 15 11	200 7 7	172 15 11	... ...	2,369 7 9	—279 1 8	0 1 2	27·86	41	
642 15 9	947 3 11	552 0 0	24 15 8	135 14 5	89 7 7	29 15 0	... .	... ...	832 4 8	114 15 3	0 1 2	66·82	42	
749 14 9	3,637 10 0	1,745 12 4	84 0 8	638 1 5	330 7 6	230 6 7	172 15 11	... ...	3,201 12 5	—164 2 5	0 1 2	37·98		
116 9 6	1,406 1 11	588 0 0	14 14 9	282 4 ...	... ...	32 14 6	... ...	221 13 8	1,139 15 8	266 2 3	... ...	76·46	43	
62 0 0	1,005 15 3	552 0 0	23 14 9	122 4 3	80 2 6	41 11 4	... ...	5 13 8	825 14 6	180 0 9	0 1 6	56·46	44	
546 3 9	2,391 12 0	399 0 0	3 3 5	122 4 2	... ...	19 6 2	65 12 11	1,547 5 8	2,157 0 4	224 11 8	... .	71·61	45	
... ...	266 3 7	168 0 2	1 14 4	... ...	... ...	4 11 3	75 0 0	3 10 0	253 3 9	12 15 10	... ...	47·39		
731 13 3	5,060 0 9	1,707 9 2	43 15 3	526 13 2	80 2 6	98 11 3	140 12 11	1,778 11 0	4,376 2 3	683 14 6	0 1 ...	66·23		
283 4 0	1,958 2 7	1,612 6 9	51 7 6	406 4 1	145 14 6	154 4 10	185 0 0	... ...	1,988 5 8	—30 3 1	0 1 2	58·40	46	
218 7 3	894 4 0	493 9 3	11 0 3	158 12 5	20 7 1	24 2 9	21 8 0	17 4 0	716 11 0	147 9 0	0 1 0	46·30	47	
478 0 0	912 11 11	419 0 0	11 11 1	158 12 5	... ...	17 3 1	... ...	... ...	606 10 10	336 1 1	... ...	79·40	48	
... .	163 8 0	... ...	... ...	226 1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	389 9 1	—226 . 1	... ...	41·79	49	
... .	125 0 0	125 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	125 0 0	... .	.. ..	100·00	50	
979 11 3	4,083 10 6	2,213 8 0	77 2 10	949 14 0	166 5 7	195 10 2	206 8 0	17 4 0	3,850 4 7	227 5 11	0 1 0	50·08		
220 6 0	21,123 5 4	2,689 7 6	81 5 3	345 5 11	509 5 ...	502 15 7	8,388 6 1	... ...	12,469 14 3	11,653 7 1	0 0 10	12·70	51	
439 4 0	4,312 6 7	1,218 0 6	46 3 6	223 0 7	241 15 ...	185 5 2	... ...	2,000 0 0	3,881 10 1	469 11 6	0 1 1	37·41	52	
... ...	1,289 13 8	564 0 0	20 5 3	172 8 6	... ...	8 13 0	... ...	... ...	765 10 9	521 2 11	... ...	54·83	53	
66 15 9	1,004 1 5	813 14 4	24 3 5	121 14 0	... ...	17 8 9	... ...	... ...	977 8 6	26 8 11	.. ..	67·55	54	
54 3 9	959 5 3	588 0 0	22 8 0	192 15 10	... ...	28 1 5	... ...	... ...	831 9 3	127 12 0	... ...	73·68	55	
... ...	1,220 1 0	804 0 0	16 5 8	149 1 3	... ...	13 9 8	... ...	... ...	983 0 7	237 12 5	... ...	67·14	56	
60 0 0	1,612 6 5	816 0 0	5 7 0	141 1 6	... ...	29 4 9	... ...	... ...	991 13 3	620 9 2	... ...	66·53	57	
... ...	1,088 1 3	564 0 0	13 2 0	202 15 10	... ...	19 12 9	... ...	... ...	799 14 7	288 9 8	... ...	77·88	58	
... ...	657 15 0	444 0 0	5 3 3	183 7 8	... ...	8 12 3	... ...	... ...	641 7 2	16 7 10	... ...	75·35	59	
870 0 0	986 11 10	441 3 2	18 3 7	173 10 0	... ...	22 9 6	... ...	... ...	655 10 3	331 1 7	... ...	45·73	60	
1,201 0 9	37,285 5 9	8,942 9 0	224 15 5	1,906 1 2	751 5 2	784 13 10	8,388 6 1	2,000 0 0	22,998 2 8	14,287 3 1	0 0 11	31·94		

| Number. | Names of Dispensaries. | 2 | 3 | | |

| ptions. | | | f | 4 | | |

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1882-83.

1	2		3	4	5	6
DENOMINATIONS.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	A. Natives.	B. Others.				
Church of England	491	2,235	11	16	23,736	
Do. of Scotland	215	211	3	2	...	
Do. of Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	
Protestant Dissenter	139	42	8	4	...	
Roman Catholic	3,888	1,662	19	16	13,668	

Greek Church	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Armenian	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jew	...	...	...	83	154	...	...	...
Parsi	...	...	...	134	353	...	...	...
Hindu	...	...	..	6,238,233	21,972	272	390	8,813
Mahomedan	...	...	...	353,859	2,840	...	...	...
Budhist	...	...	...	1,258	2	...	...	...
Jain	...	...	...	32,181	...	...	...	...
Sikh	...	...	...	77	15	...	...	...
Other sects	...	...	...	1,284,787	4,310	...	...	...
		Total	...	7,914,845	33,822	313	428	41,217

B.—Education.

1.—The University.

Result of Examination of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April 1882, ending 31st March 1883.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.			
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Entrance or Matriculation—	1	4	5	43	52	...	95	20	28	...	48
Arts ... First Arts ...	1	1	2	22	1	...	23	10	1	...	11
Arts ... Bachelor of Arts ...	Students who pass the F. A. Examination are sent to foreign colleges.										
Arts ... Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laws ... Licentiate of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laws ... Bachelor of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laws ... Doctor of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... First B. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... B. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... M. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Education 2.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year ending 1882-83.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						
	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Scholars on 31st March learning		
					English.	A classical Language.	A vernacular Language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
University Education. Arts College—							
English	1	45	53	44	45	45	...
Secondary Education. High and Middle Schools—							
For boys... High Schools English ...	1	157	143	123	157	157	...
Do. ... Middle Schools, English ...	38	2,196	1,915	1,549	2,196	284	2,084
For girls... Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education. Primary Schools—							
For boys... English	39	1,590	1,481	1,157	1,590	...	1,590
For boys... Vernacular ...	786	52,900	52,130	37,334	...	...	52,900
For girls... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Vernacular ...	64	2,843	2,747	1,845	...	...	2,843
Schools for special or technical training—							
Normal schools for Masters	3	190	176	158	...	...	190
Do. Mistresses ...	1	28	17	28	...	...	28
Industrial schools	25	521	489	314	...	...	197
Drawing schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	958	60,470	59,155	42,541	3,988	486	59,832

Class of Institutions.	Aided Institutions.							Unaided	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Scholars on the 31st March learning			No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
					English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.		
	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17
University Education. Arts College—									
English	1	15	12	12	15	15	...	...	...
Secondary Education. High and Middle Schools—									
For boys... High Schools, English.	4	226	179	143	226	226	...	...	...
Do. ... Middle Schools, English.	13	575	560	428	575	94	499	...	...
For girls... Do. ...	3	25	24	22	25	2	23	...	...
Primary Education. Primary Schools—									
For boys... English ...	16	1,042	1,008	812	1,042	33	808	4	130
Vernacular ...	442	21,556	19,406	13,253	55	175	21,484	81	3,816
For girls.. English ...	5	386	401	325	386	...	60	...	...
Vernacular ...	14	505	506	310	5	...	505	6	198
Schools for special or technical training—									
Normal schools, for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27
Other schools	13	448	373	275	...	...	448	4	87
Total ...	511	24,778	22,469	15,580	2,329	545	23,827	96	4,258

tion 2—(Contd.)

Institution under regular Inspection.							Grand total of Scholars on 31st March learning.			Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.				
Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Scholars on 31st March learning.			Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on 31st March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mohamedans.	Others.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.										
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28 *a*	28 *b*	28 *c*	28 *d*	28 *e*
1	...	...	...	...	2	60	60	60	...	...	...	53	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	5	383	383	383	...	3	1	349	28	2
...	...	...	...	...	51	2,771	2,771	378	2,583	70	38	2,393	259	11
...	...	...	...	...	3	25	25	2	23	25	...	...	...	...
114	90	130	..	75	59	2,762	2,762	33	2,473	349	108	1,929	335	41
2,931	1,961	...	...	3,816	1,309	78,272	55	175	78,200	...	193	69,639	5,790	2,650
...	...	...	...	...	5	386	386	...	60	334	45	7	...	...
195	153	...	...	198	84	3,546	5	...	3,546	...	117	3,183	225	21
...	...	...	...	...	3	190	...	...	197	...	...	173	10	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	...	28	...	...	27	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	521	...	...	197	...	2	493	23	3
29	13	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	...
89	56	12	...	75	17	535	12	...	523	...	...	435	100	...
3,369	2,276	142	...	4,164	1,565	89,506	6,455	1,031	87,823	781	504	78,706	6,779	2,736

Return of expenditure on Educational establishments,

Class of Institution.	Expen						
	Government Institutions.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2
University Education. — Arts Colleges— English	8,972	...	...	1,201	...	...	10,173
Secondary Education. — High and Middle schools— For boys... High schools, English ...	6,395	...	...	1,898	...	...	8,293
For boys... Middle schools, English ...	42,141	...	...	5,601	7,481	1,854	57,977
For girls... Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education. — Primary Schools— For boys... English	9,510	...	...	8,686	3,223	551	22,070
For boys... Vernacular	40,550	1,12,571	...	13,653	16,434	7,822	191,010
For girls.. English	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
For girls.. Vernacular	...	12,744	...	...	1,539	251	14,534
Schools for special or technical training—							
Normal schools for masters... ...	19,338	...	...	...	...	90	19,428
Normal schools for mistresses ...	5,563	...	...	...	...	...	5,563
Industrial schools ...	3,552	...	...	596	5	977	5,130
Drawing schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	30,830	...	...	...	...	...	30,830
Inspection	77,629	...	...	...	...	4	77,633
Scholarships.. Colleges	7,582	...	...	...	...	...	7,582
Scholarships.. Schools	16,853	...	...	...	52	73	16,978
Buildings	16,846	5,419	...	...	3,624	5,311	31,200
Miscellaneous	614	..	...	...	...	32,295	32,909
Total ...	2,86,355	1,30,734	...	31,635	32,458	49,228	5,30,410

cation 3.

Central Provinces, for the official year 1882-83.

diture.

Aided Institutions.					Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.				Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.
Provincial revenues.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
3a	3b	3c	3d	3	4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7
460	76	...	638	1,174	...	...	500	500	9,432	2,415	11,847
6,081	1,415	888	6,170	14,554	...	...	...	...	12,476	10,371	22,847
8,126	2,947	2,512	5,408	18,993	...	...	...	...	52,267	25,803	76,070
598	666	120	486	1,870	...	...	...	...	598	1,272	1,870
6,538	3,067	1,613	6,466	17,684	...	164	1,000	1,164	16,048	24,870	40,918
25,837	1,652	1,043	22,411	50,943	9	...	6,136	6,145	178,947	69,151	2,48,098
3,554	4,923	269	2,618	11,364	...	...	...	...	3,554	7,810	11,364
2,050	41	356	4,398	6,854	...	...	59	59	14,803	6,644	21,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,338	90	19,428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,563	...	5,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,552	1,578	5,130
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	12
294	...	144	607	1,045	...	...	274	274	294	1,025	1,319
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	30,830	...	30,830
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,629	4	77,633
220	...	...	...	220	108	...	...	180	7,910	...	7,910
2,831	...	...	48	2,879	...	...	...	...	19,684	173	19,857
9,251	...	...	6,739	15,990	...	...	243	243	31,516	15,917	47,433
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	32,295	32,909
65,849	14,787	6,945	55,989	143,570	117	164	8,224	8,505	483,055	1,99,430	682,485

B.—Education 4.

List of Government Colleges and Scholars and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square Miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1883.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat ...	Hindi ...	3,146	340,554	41	2,035	76·7	·60	
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,905	304,905	35	1,872	111·6	·61	
Bilaspur ...	Hindi ...	7,798	1,017,327	84	5,427	92·8	·53	
Bhandara ...	Marathi ...	3,922	683,779	54	3,963	71·3	·58	
Chanda ...	Marathi and Telugu ...	10,785	649,146	77	3,860	140·0	·59	
Chhindwara ...	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,915	372,899	35	1,966	111·8	·53	
Damoh ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	2,799	312,957	54	2,603	51·8	·83	
Hoshangabad ...	Marathi, Hindi and Urdu ...	4,437	488,787	97	4,495	45·7	·92	
Jabbalpur ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	3,918	687,233	157	8,977	24·9	1·30	
Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	3,786	697,356	197	11,354	19·2	1·63	
Mandla ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,719	301,760	20	1,063	235·9	·35	
Nimar ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,340	231,341	106	5,244	31·5	2·27	
Narsinghpur ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	365,173	90	4,575	21·2	1·25	
Seoni ...	Hindi ...	3,247	334,733	33	1,994	98·3	·60	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	564,950	88	5,950	45·5	1·05	
Raipur ...	Hindi ...	11,885	1,405,171	214	13,972	55·5	·99	
Sambalpur ...	Hindi and Uria ...	4,521	693,499	112	6,137	40·3	·88	
Wardha ...	Marathi ...	2,401	387,221	71	4,019	33·8	1·04	
Total ...		84,445	9,838,791	1,565	89,506	53·9	·91	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1882-83.

Names.	Object.	Income. From Endowment.	Income. From Subscription.	Number.	When established.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Umrer Literary Society ...	To promote learning ...	.....	48 0 0	13	1st January 1867.	
Nagpur ,, ,, ...	Do. do. ...	.....	144 0 0	30	1863.	
Sitabaldi ,, ,, ...	To read newspapers ...	.....	120 0 0	23	1868.	
Bhandara Public Library ...	Public improvement ...	.....	491 2 0	42	February 1864.	Out of Rs. 491-2-0 Municipality contributed Rs. 100.
Chhindwara Station Library and Club.	Self-improvement ...	.....	144 0 0	36	January 1881.	
Badnur Reading Club ...	Improvement of knowledge and study of English and Law ...	.....	.....	10	June 1881.	
Mac'George Prukusbak Sabha, Badnur.	Advancement of learning by writing and reading essays on a variety of subjects and the teaching of Music...	.....	*48 0 0	70	Not known.	Given by Mr. Debi Prasad, E. A. C.
Vachan Samaj, Multai ...	Improvement of knowledge by discussion on various topics and by reading newspapers ...	.....	25 0 0	35	1st December 1882.	
Wardha Library ...	General improvement ...	126 8 0	203 1 0	100	September 1870.	
Ashti-Self improvement Society ...	To promote eloquence ...	.....	37 0 0	25	October 1873.	
Arvi Native Library ...	General improvement ..	60 0 0	80 0 0	35	Auguest 1873.	
Panchayet Subha, Khandwa ..	To discuss subjects of public interest...	.....	.....	40	1875.	
Prayatnik Subha, Burhanpur ...	To encourage vernacular literature ...	.....	.....	40	1872.	
Student's meeting ...	Lectures upon Educational topics ...	.....	.....	30	Ditto.	
Balkomodi meeting, Khandwa ...	Do. do. ...	.....	.....	20	1862.	
Morris Memorial Library do. ...	Consideration of public opinion ...	71 11 10	1,445 8 0	36	February 1875.	
Native General Library, Burhanpur ...	Reading newspapers ...	.....	248 3 0	42	April 1870.	
Khandwa Native General Library ...	Do. do. ...	.....	251 3 7	50	February 1875.	
Debating Club Zila School, Damoh ..	To enable school masters and boys to write essays and to speak before an assembly ...	.....	.....	...	January 1876.	

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(Contd.)

Names.	Object.	Income.		Number.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Endowment.	From Subscription.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Reading Club Zilah School, Damoh ...	To enable persons of limited means to increase their knowledge by the perusal of newspapers and periodicls.	.....	59 2 6	10	17th July 1877.	
Hit Sabha Saugor with Branches at the following places ...	Political and Educational objects having separate sections ...	.....	154 0 0	22	15th December 1874.	
Rehli ...	Do. do. do.	.....	.....	20	May 1879.	
Khuria ...	Do. do. do.	.....	.....	12	25th August 1879.	
Banda ...	Do. do. do.	.....	.....	27	December 1879.	
Hit Sabhah, Newspaper and Reading Club ...	The purchase and circulation of newspapers ...	.....	78 0 0	7	1st November 1878.	
Anjuman Islama, Jubbulpore ...	To give religious and secular education to the Mahomedans so that they may not be backward in the attainment of Western science. (B). To take care of orphans ...	Return	not received.		15th October 1876.	
Budhi Prakash Sabha, Bilaspur ...	Public good ...	.....	6 0 0	25	20th November 1882.	
Book Club, Sambalpur ...	The purchase and circulating of useful books and newspapers ...	.....	270 0 0	4	1862.	

2—The Press.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Wardha ...	Wardha Lahari ...	Narayan Rao ...	Wardha Lahari ...	.....	Weekly Marathi Paper.
Hoshangabad ...	Satya Prakash ...	Balwant Rao Gopal, Zamadar.	None ...	.....	Only miscellaneous forms lithographed.
Do. ...	Nyaya Sudha ...	Sadasheo Rao Patwardhan.	Nyaya Sudha ...	.....	Anglo Marathi Paper.
Nimar ... Khandwa.	Subodh Sindhu ...	Laxman Anant ...	Subodh Sindhu ..	.....	Weekly Paper.
Nimar ... Burhanpur.	Arya Vaibhava ...	Raghunath Balkrishna ...	Arya Vaibhava ...	.....	Weekly Paper.
Seoni ...	Hathydoroo Press ...	C. M. Hathydoroo ...	.....	.....	Job work only.
Jabalpur ...	Star Press ...	Mr. James Blanchett ...	.....	.....	Books, forms, Circulars &c., are executed in English, Hindi and Urdu.
Do. ...	Anjuman Press ...	Anjuman Islami ...	.....	.....	Do. do.
Do. ...	Albert Press ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	Do. do.
Nagpur ...	Do. ...	J. Bailey ...	.....	.....	Job works are done at these Presses.
Do. ...	Chandrodaya ...	Sakharam Vithal ..	.....	.....	Job works are done at these Presses.
Narsinghpur ...	Saraswati ...	Nanhelal ...	.....	.....	Lithographs, books and pamphlets and other miscellaneous work.

VI.—STATISTICS

Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
							Injuries.				
							Suicide.				
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Males.	Females.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.
	A.—DISTRICTS.										
	Vindhyan Division.										
1	Saugor ...	491,106	124	593	9,480	2,455	41	68	187	175	471
2	Damoh ...	297,967	1,408	227	5,626	1,093	17	15	93	99	224
3	Murwara ...	196,695	233	35	2,978	684	4	10	59	29	102
	Nerbudda Division.										
4	Jubbulpore ...	894,942	1,105	674	7,086	2,083	10	13	131	53	207
5	Narsinghpur ...	346,851	1,079	134	10,574	1,414	17	11	93	33	154
6	Hoshangabad ..	443,850	17	356	9,201	2,159	6	6	100	41	156
7	Nimar ...	139,535	48	217	4,086	318	4	2	58	7	71
	Satpura Division.										
8	Burhanpur ...	46,429	...	5	1,201	47	1	1	6	4	12
9	Mandla ...	295,498	120	251	5,378	607	12	7	57	117	193
10	Betul ...	296,789	...	115	2,838	1,523	15	12	100	34	161
11	Chhindwara ...	288,097	248	2	4,086	970	6	16	67	31	120
12	Seoni ...	323,024	1,864	731	7,316	529	8	9	76	88	181
13	Balaghat ...	336,418	734	22	8,156	184	6	6	109	62	183
	Wainganga Division.										
14	Bhandara ...	650,326	452	7	14,208	111	20	27	167	79	293
15	Nagpur ...	480,737	854	33	2,925	637	19	27	91	44	181
16	Wardha ...	342,462	219	9	3,191	793	12	10	76	88	135
17	Chanda ...	501,026	77	...	6,421	783	15	14	103	75	207
	Mahanadi Division.										
18	Raipur ...	1,098,630	448	121	18,977	1,428	27	16	371	109	523
19	Bilaspur ...	727,983	2,181	150	17,543	264	10	10	117	61	198
20	Sambalpur ...	855,943	65	18	2,959	4,421	8	11	56	51	126
	Total of Districts ...	8,054,808	11,276	3,700	1,44,230	22,503	258	291	2,116	1,233	3,898
	Total of Towns ...	7,47,732	656	245	8,177	2,136	87	62	185	54	338

OF LIFE.

and Towns of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

9	10	11							
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
								From all causes.	
All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
5,651	18,774	0·25	1·21	19·30	5·00	0·96	11·51	38·23	39·71
3,739	12,317	4·73	0 76	18·88	3·67	0·75	12·55	41·31	37·46
1,387	5,419	1·18	0·18	15·14	3·47	0·52	7·05	27·53	31·30
4,076	16,131	2·80	1·70	17·91	5·27	0·52	12·60	40·81	37·87
1,872	15,227	3·11	0·39	30·49	4·07	0·44	5 40	43·90	35·11
1,128	13,017	0·04	0·80	20·73	4·86	0·35	2·54	29·33	26·89
142	4,882	0·34	1·55	29·28	2·28	0·51	1·02	34·99	39·39
82	1,347	0·00	0·10	25 87	1·01	0·26	1 77	29 01	32·98
1,071	7,620	0·41	0·85	18·20	2·05	0·65	3·62	25 79	37·70
5,589	10,246	0 00	0·39	9·56	5·13	0·55	18·83	34·46	31·09
2,979	8,105	0·86	0·01	14·18	3·37	0·42	10·34	29·17	30·20
1,209	11,830	5·77	2·26	22·65	1·64	0·56	3 74	36·62	2·70
851	10,130	2·18	0·07	24·21	0·55	0·54	2·53	30·11	32·25
2,375	17,446	0 70	0·01	21·85	0·17	0·45	3·65	26·83	33·78
9,127	13,757	1·78	0·07	6·03	1·32	0 37	18·99	28 61	31·53
3,900	8,217	0·63	0·03	9·31	2·31	0·39	11 38	24 08	34·75
5,012	12,530	0·15	0·00	12·82	1·56	0 41	10·06	25 01	30·30
4,524	26,021	0·41	0·11	17·27	1·30	0·48	4 12	29·69	35·41
555	20,891	3·00	0·21	24·10	0·36	0 27	0·76	28·70	35·09
1,202	8,791	0·18	0·05	8·31	12·42	0·35	3·38	24·70	21·93
57,401	213,008	1·40	0 46	17·91	2·79	0·48	7·13	30·17	32·44
9,308	20,860	0·88	0·33	10·94	2·8 6	0·45	12·45	27·06	44·14

V2.—STATEMENT showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	3																	
		DISE																	
		General Diseases.																	
		Order A. Febrile or Zymotic diseases.				Order B. Constitutional diseases.													
Number of Dispensaries.	Name of Dispensaries.	Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.		
8	Saugor ...	9	9,408	97	813	2,897	57	150	156	52	19	37	296	10,939	2,554	1	2,339		
5	Damoh ...	...	1,970	247	3	662	10	6	49	25	9	18	15	3,385	768	..	585		
7	Jubbulpore ...	8	9,615	515	76	2,072	646	49	166	37	46	33	244	4,986	1,437	12	4,324		
3	Narsinghpur ...	...	2,883	38	10	761	234	37	41	41	10	23	13	3,601	61	...	952		
6	Hoshangabad...	3	8,696	3	570	1,703	399	13	56	8	9	26	47	3,760	907	2	2,256		
5	Khandwa ...	1	6,111	12	137	958	485	26	185	29	8	11	88	2,274	1,011	2	2,011		
2	Mandla ...	...	1,734	12	7	276	64	...	62	5	2	1	1	521	177	.	366		
2	Badnur ...	.	2,767	...	10	413	85	6	22	...	4	11	12	861	289	.	806		
2	Chhindwara ...	...	1,83.	...	71	381	73	15	...	12	...	5	192	1,848	442		486		
2	Seoni ...	50	5,411	106	193	543	151	16	76	25	6	24	298	1,235	283	..	1,112		
3	Balaghat ...	...	2,112	58	45	233	62	8	25	10	9	12	915	1,400	151	3	478		
5	Bhandara ...	13	9,131	66	23	825	167	4	11	33	3	34	157	2,654	96.		1,080		
10	Mayo Hospital.	3	31,053	133	412	3,786	1,259	89	264	93	115	56	577	23,160	7,239	2	7,657		
5	Wardha ...	..	7,694	101	171	791	219	54	51	22	12	20	103	2,593	863	1	1,682		
7	Chanda ...	...	10,79.	...	46	2,524	274	8	142	20	18	48	22	6,791	1,665	..	2,450		
5	Raipur ...	2	10,77.	1	100	1,919	618	28	324	80	42	43	356	4,130	2,089	1	3,299		
3	Bilaspur ...	...	6,233	284	416	619	161	12	120	14	17	21	56	2,305	443	..	1,173		
2	Sambalpur ...	..	2,729	...	145	1,479	172	7	89	23	4	10	26	997	491	2	889		
82	Grand Total ..	89	1,30,941	1,673	4,051	22,842	5,750	523	1,842	529	333	433	3,418	77,440	22,39.	26	33,945		

in the Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1882.

																	4	5	
SES.																		Operations.	
Local Diseases.																			
Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour premature, natural and difficult	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.		
15	1,020	1,077	111	43	471	434	2,257	5,848	5,337	2	5,550	327	174	1,003	54,011	34	2,384		
6	296	287	20	17	90	74	577	2,095	1,684	2	1,699	17	15	448	15,203	16	347		
8	1,803	1,731	358	95	475	947	2,150	2,600	4,340	3	6,980	257	138	1,129	47,967	99	2,306		
...	478	480	62	42	143	210	1,111	2,308	1,456	15	3,132	112	62	567	19,525	66	586		
4	975	1,237	40	45	306	623	1,387	3,545	3,591	78	4,808	139	112	871	36,219	59	1,229		
8	100	1,412	180	176	224	503	900	2,617	2,286	...	4,323	240	151	597	20,006	21	762		
3	151	157	11	6	86	47	172	637	552	...	948	96	31	87	6,212	3	133		
6	296	286	71	7	99	134	416	928	1,131	4	1,943	49	13	308	10,977	16	398		
1	287	185	66	15	154	73	299	1,102	1,798	..	1,173	21	25	281	10,840	17	488		
5	685	476	836	59	170	294	797	1,196	843	2	2,626	93	70	223	17,224	7	803		
6	220	182	84	14	72	104	229	1,439	789	3	1,112	48	43	70	9,931	3	143		
6	371	2,082	1,180	21	252	210	555	2,730	2,716	2	1,695	161	104	305	27,559	27	791		
117	1,017	3,140	3,301	178	759	1,994	3,900	9,378	15,504	5	18,472	1,197	1,150	4,283	1,41,193	70	3,555		
1	516	308	408	66	125	367	772	2,405	3,430	10	3,768	216	119	829	27,720	29	609		
...	578	776	2,029	56	293	513	1,243	5,122	4,305	2	10,162	197	85	558	50,717	7	430		
5	1,081	782	1,661	61	449	856	1,711	3,446	4,071	1	8,748	557	131	576	47,940	44	941		
5	1,843	889	352	28	147	414	219	680	887	2	2,745	77	99	227	20,488	20	384		
...	451	739	3,011	6	179	379	311	1,279	1,716	4	5,452	16	34	438	21,111	39	780		
191	13,978	16,259	13,311	938	4,494	8,083	18,916	49,355	56,436	135	85,336	3,820	2,556	12,803	5,02,843	577	17,069		

V 3.—STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination

Number.	Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Pri
									Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8
					Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	Saugor ...	564,950	141·06	12	12,662	11,532	24,194	2,001	21,570
2	Damoh ...	312,957	111·81	6	5,868	5,634	11,502	1,839	11,492
3	Jubbulpore ...	686,606	175·40	13	14,855	13,270	28,125	2,163	28,064
4	Mandla ...	301,760	63·94	7	8,263	7,684	15,947	2,272	15,947
5	Seoni ...	334,733	103·09	8	7,629	7,397	15,026	1,869	15,026
6	Narsinghpur ..	365,173	190·59	8	6,713	6,440	13,153	1,644	13,153
7	Hoshangabad ...	488,787	110·16	9	8,009	7,767	15,776	1,753	15,305
8	Nimar ...	231,123	69·26	5	7,333	6,582	13,915	2,341	13,620
9	Betul ...	304,905	78·08	8	5,422	7,111	12,533	1,567	9,156
10	Chhindwara ...	*d* 352,388	90·01	8	6,888	9,821	16,709	2,088	11,829
11	Wardha ...	387,221	161·27	7	8,126	7,444	15,570	2,081	15,112
12	Nagpur ...	697,356	184·19	13	11,732	11,077	22,809	1,754	22,603
13	Chanda ...	534,245	49·53	11	8,958	7,913	16,871	1,534	16,3[illegible]9
14	Bhandara ...	683,779	174·31	10	8,993	8,892	17,885	1,755	17,885
15	Balaghat ...	340,554	108·25	6	9,006	9,067	18,073	2,955	18,068
16	Raipur ...	*d* 1,549,856	106·57	*a* 34	32,501	29,040	61,541	1,801	61,362
17	Bilaspur ...	*d* 1,027,461	116·76	*b* 21	16,818	15,913	32,731	1,535	32,731
18	Sambalpur ..	*d* 1,312,227	79·92	*c* 31	25,043	24,280	49,323	1,587	49,214
	Total for the Province...	10,476,081	104·75	217	204,819	196,864	401,683	1,825	388,793

a 16 Vaccinators employed
b 4 Vaccinators employed
c 24 Vaccinators employed
d Includes population of the

in the Central Provinces during the year 1882-83.

mary Vaccination.			Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous 5 years.	
Successful.											
Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12,705	7,595	20,924	2,618	2,409	97·93	94·76	41·30	15,178	26·87	453	0·80
8,840	1,636	11,096	10	6	97·38	60·00	35·47	9,185	29·35	259	0·82
11,281	12,425	26,867	61	81	98·05	50·82	39·18	15,458	22 51	1,010	1·47
5,100	8,083	15,700	...	...	98·51	...	52·02	9,447	31·60	176	0·58
7,426	6,202	14,335	...	...	97·14	...	42·82	14,202	42·43	200	0 60
9,618	2,792	12,840	...	...	99·34	...	35·16	12,973	35·80	93	0 25
8,523	4,780	14,886	471	352	97·82	81·01	30·15	14,497	29·65	210	0·43
8,179	3,554	12,947	295	147	97·75	50·00	56·65	7,624	33·00	191	0·88
7,617	488	8,588	3,377	2,328	96·72	74·49	35·80	14,577	47·81	99	0·32
10,637	1,055	11,791	4,880	3,420	99·80	72·19	43·17	14,047	39·86	37	0·10
6,737	7,501	14,525	158	150	96·32	98·01	37·90	11,647	30 08	801	2 07
12,903	8,000	21,670	206	164	96·99	64·59	31·32	21,326	39·60	509	0·73
8,476	6,163	15,044	522	418	94·13	98·12	28·91	18,062	38·81	686	1·10
8,775	8,587	17,501	...	...	98·39	...	25·60	17,018	24·88	1,011	1·47
5,235	11,630	17,603	5	5	98·11	100·00	51·70	7,013	20·59	665	1·95
9,975	43,072	57,347	179	140	94·21	81·87	37·09	25,233	16·28	2,820	1·81
6,572	22,033	30,578	...	...	96·70	...	29·76	23,217	22·59	856	0·83
8,115	34,017	48,720	100	102	99·16	93·59	37·21	31,216	23·08	300	0·22
156,728	189,616	372,462	12,891	9,672	97·21	78·89	36·48	281,915	26·91	10,282	0·98

by Native States.
by Native States.
by Native States.
Feudatory and Zamindari States under vaccination.

V 4.—STATEMENT showing the cost of the Vaccination Department in the Central Provinces, during the year 1882-83.

Number.	District.	Establishment.							Expenditure.				Paid from					Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent of Vaccination.	Superintendent of Dispensaries.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendents.	Vaccinators. 1st class.	Vaccinators. 2nd class.	Vaccinators. 3rd class.	Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Saugor	..	1	..	1	4	3	5	3	1,757 6 9	304 2 5	46 8 6	2,108 1 8	..	1,730 1 8	378 0 0	...	.....	2,108 1 8	23,333	0 1 5
2	Damoh	..	1	..	1	4	1	1	2	1,136 0 0	235 0 0	11 13 0	1,382 13 0	..	1,382 13 0	...	...	.....	1,382 13 0	11,102	0 1 11¾
3	Jubbulpore	..	1	..	1	3	2	8	2	1,601 1 0	12 2 0	14 4 6	1,627 7 6	..	1,565 2 6	...	62 5 0	.....	1,627 7 6	26,898	0 0 11¾
4	Mandla	..	1	..	1	2	2	3	1	1,082 0 0	134 8 0	8 6 0	1,224 14 0	..	1,224 14 0	...	...	.....	1,224 14 0	15,700	0 1 2¾
5	Seoni	..	1	..	1	5	2	1	2	1,330 0 0	160 0 0	12 8 0	1,502 8 0	..	1,502 8 0	...	...	.....	1,502 8 0	14,335	0 1 8
6	Narsinghpur	..	1	..	1	3	2	3	2	1,155 0 0	212 8 0	0 12 0	1,368 4 0	..	1,368 4 0	...	...	.....	1,368 4 0	12,840	0 1 8½
7	Hoshangabad	..	1	..	1		5	4	2	1,383 6 9	223 15 0	15 6 6	1,622 12 3	..	1,622 12 3	...	...	.....	1,622 12 3	14,738	0 1 9
8	Nimar	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	3	1,105 4 1	498 9 6	10 0 0	1,613 13 7	....	1,613 13 7	...	...	.....	1,613 13 7	13,994	0 1 11½
9	Betul	..	1	..	1	4	1	3	2	1,377 8 0	287 8 5	5 0 0	1,670 0 5	....	1,670 0 5	...	...	.....	1,670 0 5	10,916	0 2 5¼
10	Chhindwara	..	1	..	..	4	3	1	1	1,019 15 9	268 0 0	...	1,287 15 9	....	1,287 15 9	...	...	.....	1,287 15 9	15,211	0 1 4¼
11	Wardha	..	1	..	1	4	3	...	2	1,322 0 0	150 0 0	15 6 6	1,487 6 6	....	1,487 6 6	...	...	.....	1,487 6 6	14,675	0 1 7¼
12	Nagpur	..	1	..	1	5	6	2	2	2,013 8 0	.....	27 0 6	2,040 8 6	....	1,706 8 6	...	334 0 0	.....	2,040 8 6	21,831	0 1 5¾
13	Chanda	..	1	..	1	5	3	6	2	1,512 14 9	107 0 0	1 12 9	1,621 11 6	....	1,621 11 6	...	...	.....	1,621 11 6	15,462	0 1 8
14	Bhandara	..	1	..	1	3	3	2	2	1,709 8 0	165 0 0	6 12 0	1,881 4 0	....	1,881 4 0	...	...	.....	1,881 4 0	17,501	0 1 8¾
15	Balaghat	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	1	862 5 4	420 0 0	22 11 3	1,305 0 7	....	1,305 0 7	...	...	.....	1,305 0 7	17,609	0 1 2¾
16	Raipur	..	1	..	1	4	3	27	1	3,668 14 0	138 1 0	28 7 0	3,835 6 0	....	2,252 6 0	...	...	1,583 0 0	3,835 6 0	57,487	0 1 0¾
17	Bilaspur	..	1	..	1	4	4	13	2	2,335 6 4	.....	16 5 0	2,351 11 4	....	1,964 11 4	...	...	387 0 0	2,351 11 4	30,578	0 1 2¾
18	Sambalpur	..	1	..	1	4	6	21	1	2,699 2 8	531 12 9	27 4 9	3,258 4 2	....	1,397 13 5	...	...	1,860 6 9	3,258 4 2	48,822	0 1 0¾
	One-third of salary of Sanitary Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	.....	.....	7,200 0 0	...	7,200 0 0	...	...	.....	7,200 0 0	...	.....
	Total for Province	..	18	..	17	60	52	105	33	36,271 5 5	3,848 3 1	270 6 3	40,389 14 9	..	35,785 3 0	378 0 0	396 5 0	3,830 6 9	40,389 14 9	382,134	0 1 8¼

N. B.—The following figures exhibit the sums contributed by districts from Local Funds for the furtherance of Vaccination:—Saugor Rs. 846, Damoh 750, Jubbulpore 940, Narsinghpur 800, Hoshangabad 942, Nimar 550, Mandla 347, Betul 300, Chhiddwara 300, Seoni 300, Balaghat 750, Bhandara 1,042, Nagpur 1,804, Wardha 750, Chanda 942, Raipur 1,516, Bilaspur 1,368, and Sambalpur 750.

In column 16 these sums are included in the Provincial grant to districts.

District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
						Under one year.	One and under six.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saugor	...	...	2,178	...	1,866	1,354	415	1,806	312	97	97·20	32·22
Damoh	..	..	1,139	...	1,139	581	356	1,017	...	...	94·08	...
Jubbulpore	..	...	6,347	...	6,288	2,989	2,528	5,747	59	39	95·16	66·10
Mandla	...	...	531	...	531	312	176	507	...	...	95·84	...
Seoni	..	...	634	...	634	299	263	614	...	...	96·84	...
Narsinghpur	..	...	1,008	...	1,006	589	324	938	2	2	95·42	100·00
Hoshangabad	..	...	3,517	...	3,433	2,153	815	3,102	84	46	91·10	58·22
Nimar	..	..	635	...	635	405	170	591	...	...	93·36	...
Betul	..	..	534	...	336	214	47	275	198	132	87·58	67·00
Chhindwara	..	..	1,960	...	1,376	1,294	46	1,370	584	470	99·56	80·47
Wardha	..	..	1,505	...	1,505	687	515	1,262	...	...	85·09	...
Nagpur	...	..	4,515	...	4,476	3,328	702	4,086	39	32	92·78	82·05
Chanda	...	..	2,036	...	2,010	1,144	610	1,817	26	22	92·00	91·66
Bhandara	..	..	751	...	751	441	282	723	...	...	97·04	...
Betul ghat	..	..	547	...	544	185	263	493	3	3	94·62	100·00
Raipur	..	...	1,890	...	1,841	825	532	1,686	49	38	92·03	77·55
Bilaspur	..	..	1,250	..	1,250	434	656	1,094	...	...	90·56	...
Sambalpur	..	...	1,031	...	1,028	248	678	986	3	3	96·47	100·00
Total	..	..	32,008	...	30,649	17,482	9,378	28,114	1,359	884	93·58	65·97

NOTE. Columns 2, 3 and 5 are blank, the work having been performed by Hospital Assistants.

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on 01 February, 2020